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A

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PHARMACOPŒIA:

BEING

A TREATISE

ON

PHARMACOLOGY

IN GENERAL;

INCLUDING NOT ONLY THE

DRUGS AND COMPOUNDS

WHICH ARE USED BY

PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE,

BUT ALSO THOSE WHICH ARE SOLD BY

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND HERBALISTS,

FOR OTHER PURPOSES;

TOGETHER WITH

A COLLECTION OF THE MOST USEFUL MEDICAL FORMULÆ;

AN EXPLANATION OF THE

CONTRACTIONS USED BY PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS;

AND ALSO

A very copious Index, English and Latin, of the various Names by which the Articles have been known at different Periods.

THE THIRD EDITION,

CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED;

INCLUDING THE ALTERATIONS IN THE NEW LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA.

Scribere jussit Amor.—Ovid.

BY SAMUEL FREDERICK GRAY,

LECTURER ON THE MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY, AND BOTANY.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THOMAS AND GEORGE UNDERWOOD,

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1824.

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Printed by S. Gosnell, Little Queen Street, London.

H. OLDFIELD
CHEMIST, HYDE

TO

WILLIAM SIMONS, Esq.

TREASURER OF THE WORSHIPFUL SOCIETY OF

APOTHECARIES

OF THE

City of London,

THIS WORK

IS DEDICATED,

IN TOKEN OF RESPECT AND GRATITUDE,

BY

THE AUTHOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The present Edition is enriched with a very large collection of the most approved Receipts in Perfumery, and also of the Medicines used for Horses and other Animals; besides considerable Additions in other respects: to make room for which, the Arrangement of useful British Plants, by the employment made of them, has been omitted, as a mere repetition of what was stated in the former part of the Work.



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PREFACE.

THE intention of the present Work is, to give a concise account of the actual state of our knowledge of drugs in general; using that term in its most extensive signification, as including, not only those natural substances and compounds which are employed by physicians or private practitioners in the practice of medicine, but those other substances and compounds which, from their analogy to these, are usually sold by the same retailers as sell medicines, for the purpose of being used as dyes, paints, perfumes, cosmetics, liqueurs, &c.; still, however, the medicines form the greater bulk of the work, from the vast variety of them that are employed in different places, and these are properly divisible into three classes:

1. Euporista, or easily procurable medicines, comprehending those which are collected in the neighbouring fields and gardens by the herbalists, or procured from the shops not peculiarly appropriated to the selling of medicines, as those of the druggists, drysalters, oilmen, perfumers, grocers, ironmongers, grinders, and stationers.

2. Officinals, comprehending those which are collected and prepared for use in the shops that are expressly kept for the sale of medicines, and of which the preparation is generally known.

3. Nostrums, or patent medicines, in Latin, *chemica*, comprehending those, the preparation of which is not generally known, and which are made only by particular persons, who keep their preparation a secret, or at least deny that it is known: as most of these are largely advertised, and their virtues vaunted in posting-bills, a connexion is hence formed between the preparers and the printers of their advertisements, so that in many places the printers and stationers are the usual venders of this class of medicines. This is the original signification of the term chemical, as applied to

medicine; the old chemists, like the modern apothecaries, supplying their patients with secret remedies, instead of openly prescribing those kept by the old apothecaries, now called chemists and druggists; a singular counterchange of names having, from circumstances arising out of the powers delegated to the College of Physicians, taken place. The declamations of the old physicians against the employment of chemical medicines must be principally understood to apply to these nostrums, whose composition being unknown to any but the preparer, and spurious imitations of many of them obtruded into the shops, renders them peculiarly unsafe, especially as they are now mostly used by the sick persons themselves, without any accurate discrimination of the disease, or of its actual state. This term chemical is also applied to those preparations which require a peculiar apparatus, and operose processes, and which are therefore prepared by manufacturers who supply the shops with them. These officinals were the nostrums of the middle ages, and are still distinguished from the old officinals, called Galenical, mostly discovered in times before human records, and which have descended to us from the ancient Greeks, or, more correctly speaking, from the four Egyptian schools of Heliopolis, Thebes, Memphis, and Sais. The composition of these Galenicals was ordered in the pharmacopœias in ordinary words, and they are, generally speaking, mere mixtures of the parts of organised natural bodies or their juices, and milder in their action than the chemical medicines introduced by the Arabians in consequence of their study of chemistry, and their endeavours to separate the active parts of remedies from the inactive, and to discover highly powerful medical agents. These latter were usually ordered in the pharmacopœias, and even in extemporaneous prescriptions, in the characters that had been used by the Christian Greeks, and the vessels containing them were marked with the same kind of characters. These two classes differ indeed so considerably, that until late years they were seldom both used by the same practitioner, and the Apothecaries Society of London, until 1823, divided their trade, not into a retail and wholesale department, as is done in the large concerns of private traders, but into the Galenical and Chemical, and had separate shops for each.

The substances treated of in this work comprehend all those of the first and second class, and some of the third or

patent medicines, which being in great request, the wholesale druggists are in the habit of supplying their customers with imitations of them, respecting which the author has procured the receipts of many of the most respectable houses in London; and from the agreement between these receipts in essential articles, it may be presumed that they are as accurate copies of the originals as the secrecy in which the latter are enveloped will allow.

In mentioning the uses of the first class, which principally consists of plants and a few animal substances, it must be kept in mind that the author considers himself merely as an historian, and does not vouch for the reality of the virtues ascribed to them, and even in some places has affixed a note of admiration to mark his incredulity; yet at the same time it is probable that these plants would not have enjoyed the reputation they possess, if they had not been found useful; and the neglect into which they have fallen in England, is partly to be ascribed to their not being exhibited in sufficient doses, and in some degree to the credit given by the venders of foreign drugs, and their activity in promoting the sale of them, but still more to the principal part of the practice of physic being in the hands of the apothecaries; for, as the apothecary is obliged to practise physic by selling medicines to his patients, it is his interest to make as small a stock as possible, and that of the cheapest or most profitable nature, serve his purpose.

As to the officinal preparations, all those kept in the shops of druggists in town or country, whether for the supply of apothecaries, ferriers, or private practitioners, are inserted; the alterations which have been made in the last century in the Pharmacopœias of the Metropolitan College, with the variations of the two provincial Pharmacopœias, are succinctly shown. It may seem to some that this was an unnecessary task; but it must be considered, that although pure apothecaries, or young beginners fresh from the schools of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, may pay implicit obedience to the last edition of these works, yet the older practitioners, and the youth trained under them, naturally prefer the preparations to which they have been accustomed; and as those practitioners, who have not been bred in the London Hospitals, prefer the study of the old authors, who have enjoyed the praises of centuries, and in which the plants, &c. are designated by their real names, in preference to the

modern authors, who have not yet passed through the ordeal of public opinion, and who, in their fondness for novelty, necessitate their readers to learn an everchanging language, and a constantly vanishing theory: so the druggists, who profess to keep whatever articles are in request, are obliged to retain in their shops the drugs and compositions which, although they are rejected by the colleges, still enjoy their ancient reputation; and retail customers, who have been accustomed to the taste of any popular medicine, will prefer the shop where they can procure the article with its old flavour; of which an instance occurs in paregoric elixir, in which the college has discarded the oil of anise-seed, which the retailer must either put in, or see many of his customers carry their money to some other shop, where they pay less obedience to the mandates of the college. The author would also have willingly given all the compositions that have ever been inserted in the Pharmacopœia, although not used at present, for the sake of those who read the old authors, as the Pharmacopœias themselves are difficult to be procured; but this would of necessity have added to the extent of the work, which has exceeded the limit that was set to it.

There is now first published, under most of the officinals, the method which the wholesale druggists of London actually use in making them. In giving these receipts the author has quoted the original weights, &c. as this affords a hint as to the quantity which is consumed.

Another class of receipts which has never yet been published so distinctly as in the present work, is the substitution of cheaper drugs for dearer ones, or the reduction in price of sundry articles: this by many is styled adulteration, and all the topics of vituperative rhetoric are lavished upon the practice, and very justly when the substitutes or reduced articles are sold at the same price as those which the druggists technically distinguish by the appellation verum: this, however, is a practice, of which no house of respectability would be guilty. These substitutes and reduced articles are manufactured for two descriptions of customers, chiefly farmers, and apothecaries in the country or in the poorer parts of London; first, for those very clever persons in their own conceit, who are fond of haggling, and insist on buying better bargains than other people, shutting their eyes to the defects of an article, so that they can enjoy the delight of getting it cheap; and, secondly, for those persons, who being

but bad paymasters, yet, as the druggist for his own credit cannot charge more than the usual price of the article, he must therefore deteriorate it in value to make up for the risk he runs, and the long credit he must at all events give.

Having thus explained what may be found in this work, it remains to say a few words upon some circumstances connected with the general nature of it.

A frequent source of error arises from the weights with which the apothecaries ought to compound their medicines being different from that by which they buy and sell, so that they ought to have two piles; whereas the gold and silver smiths, who also use the Troy, not only compound, but also buy and sell by it, and therefore require only that pile. Some schemers have proposed to remedy this by introducing a new pile decimally divided, but this would only increase the confusion, unless we could suppose, that a legislative act, like the waving of a magician's wand, or the stroke of a harlequin's sword, could change all the old authors to the new standard. Besides, both the ponderal scales are very awkwardly reduced to the decimal standard, which has the inconvenience of having only two divisors without remainders, viz. 2 and 5; as well the avoirdupois, which seems to have been formed by the common traders, from the continual bisection of a horse-load, taking a new integer whenever the fractional expression became inconvenient; as the Troy, which seems to be a scientific weight, invented in the hierarchal colleges of Iran or Egypt, by the multiplication of the weight of some standard seed little liable to variation, by twelve, its multiples or submultiples, those numbers being chosen, that the integers thence arising might admit of as many divisors as possible without remainders being left. If it were thought absolutely necessary to have the ponderal and arithmetical scales the same, it would be far easier to introduce a duodenary and even a hexadenary scale of notation, and this would improve arithmetic, and merely oblige persons of education to learn a few new characters, and a couple of new multiplication tables, than to alter the weight to which the common people have been accustomed.

It is, however, only when the common pound of sixteen ounces is inadvertently taken for the Troy pound of twelve ounces that the error in respect to the composition of medicines is of any great consequence; upon this account it were to be wished that the college in their future editions would

avoid that source of error, by using the common weight, which the apothecary must have for verifying his purchases and for his retail trade; or, if they will still persist in the use of the Troy ounce, that they would direct ounces only, without any mention of pounds by weight; for, in using the common ounces, with the drachms, scruples, and grains of the Troy, or with the liquid measures, the error is very trifling; and if those who use the common weights were to add an ounce overweight to every ten, or if only 1 or 2 oz. are mentioned, a drachm for each, whenever the smaller weights, or liquid measures, are used in the same composition, the error would be rendered very inconsiderable, because 11 oz. avoirdupois differ only by 12 gr. and a half from 10 oz. Troy.

As physicians do not themselves prepare the medicines they exhibit to their patients, it is very convenient for them to intimate to the neighbouring retailers whom the sick employ for this purpose, the medicines they are likely to order, and the mode in which they wish certain compounds, that require time for their preparation, should be kept ready in the shops: this, and this alone, is the true office of a Pharmacopœia. And indeed the faculty of medicine at Paris, in the preface to their Codex Medicamentarius, or Pharmacopœia, expressly disclaim any intention of hindering practitioners from using other remedies, or shopkeepers from keeping other articles, besides what are mentioned by them; and further observe, that they have inserted several popular medicines, although not likely to be ordered by the faculty themselves, in order that they may be uniformly prepared, and of course uniform in their action.

Before the publication of local Pharmacopœias, the apothecaries kept in their shops the six following books: Avicenna on Simples; Serapion on the same subject; Simon Januensis De Synonymis, and his Quid pro quo; the Liber Servitoris of Bulchasim Ben Aberazerin, treating of the preparation of minerals, plants, and animals, the type of the chemical part of the modern pharmacopœias; the Antidotarium of Johannes Damascenus or Mesue, arranged in classes like the Galenical part of our present Pharmacopœias; and the Antidotarium of Nicolaus de Salerno, containing these Galenical compounds, arranged alphabetically, of which there were two editions in use: in the common edition, or Nicolaus parvus, as it was called, several of the composi-

tions of the Nicolaus magnus were omitted, and those that were retained were directed to be made upon a smaller scale than in the other.

The London College of Physicians first published, or rather distributed amongst the apothecaries, a Pharmacopœia of their own in May 1618, selected from the two latter of these works, with a few additions from the modern authors then in repute; but this work was found so full of errors, that it was obliged to be called in immediately, the whole impression cancelled, and a new edition published in December following. This Pharmacopœia was published, like all the succeeding ones, in Latin; being intended, in the language of the preface, for the filii Apollinis only. Indeed, the college appear to have been very angry with Culpeper for translating it and the works of the principal authors on medicine into the vulgar tongue, refusing him, as it should seem, although educated at Cambridge, a license to practise, and thus converting him into a bitter enemy. Unfortunately, the great popularity of his writings, still considered as classical amongst the common people, gave a currency to his opinions, and exposed the college to much obloquy: while the difficulties placed upon an admission into the college, originally with a view to confine the members to a small number, like the contemporaneous monopoly of the proctors of the civil and canon law, naturally led those who found themselves excluded to endeavour to evade its powers, at first by merely advising their patients to buy some medicine which had been prescribed by a member of the college for a similar complaint: a practice which some physicians, as Daffy, Goddard, &c. in Charles the Second's reign, endeavoured to counteract, by ordering a nostrum, which could only be had at their own house, or that of a confidential apothecary, in most of their prescriptions, communicating, however, the preparation to their fellow-members of the college under the seal of secrecy for their life; while others, as Merrett, Mortimer, &c. furnished their patients with the necessary medicines, without any other charge than their usual fee. Afterwards the unlicensed practitioners or apothecaries did not think it necessary to confine themselves to recommending the prescriptions of physicians, but acted upon their own judgments, especially when the House of Lords decided the case of the College v. Rose, for selling medicines not ordered by a physician to a patient, in their favour. Hence

that preferable mode of the practice of medicine, resting entirely in the hands of prescribers, was altered, by the college confining their licenses exclusively to those bred up in academical learning, which, however ornamental to its possessor, is certainly not essential to success in practice; not considering how much better it were to have had unlearned physicians for their brethren, than to convert the dispensers into rivals. It seems as if the college were afterwards sensible of their error by their publishing a statute, inviting unlearned practitioners to be examined in the vulgar tongue, in any part of physic they might choose, and offering to license them for whatever department they might be found qualified.

Whether the state of medical practice, produced by the difficulties thus laid upon practising as a physician, is of advantage to the public, may be doubted; as, from the mode adopted to evade the laws respecting it, by the practitioner pretending only to sell medicine, patients are frequently obliged to swallow more medicines than are necessary, that the apothecary, or dispensing practitioner, may be compensated for his attendance. Those medicines must, in most cases, be made unpalatable, lest the patient should conceive himself to be furnished with mere slops for the sake of a charge being made. And as the medicines are prepared by the practitioner himself, a patient standing in some peculiar circumstances may be poisoned without much danger of detection; of which several cases have occurred: it is but a few years since a respectable practitioner, in the west of England, was tried for this crime, to which he was supposed to be impelled by the desire of hastening the receipt of the patient's, his mother-in-law's property. Against all these disadvantages the public have only the convenience of having medical attendance and medicines upon credit. It is passing strange that the House of Lords, as a member of the same legislature which endeavours to secure the goodness of our leathern manufactures, by strictly forbidding the union of a butcher, tanner, and currier, in the same person, that they may serve as checks upon one another, did not, in their decision upon Rose's case, perceive the still greater danger that arose from allowing the compatibility of medical practice with the dispensing of medicines, which has long been forbidden in some of the best regulated continental states.

This danger has been greatly increased of late by the almost universal junction of midwifery with apothecary prac-

tice, since midwifery accustoms the general practitioner to consider the saving or destruction of a human life as a mere matter of calculation; as also by the recent extension of our knowledge respecting vegetable poisons, and by the great attention which is now called to the subject by the present fashionable study of medical jurisprudence; there being reason to apprehend, from the imitative habits of mankind, that reading detailed accounts of crimes rouses in some cases the latent sparks of vice, and at the best serves to perfect badly inclined persons in devising the securest modes of effecting their purpose.

On the other hand, this union of midwifery with apothecary practice does not, from the bills of mortality, appear to be attended with those advantages to the female sex, and their relatives, that might reasonably be expected from the union of modern physiological and pathological theory with practice; since, although it appears, from Dr. Heberden's observations, that the after-treatment of the poor in lying-in hospitals has been very much improved, and the great mortality that formerly occurred in them, namely 1 fatal case in 60 deliveries, probably from puerperal fever, reduced, by ventilation, to be fully as low as in private practice, or even lower, namely, 1 in 280 deliveries; yet in the thirty years from 1728 to 1758, both inclusive, during which women were almost exclusively employed, out of 759,122 deaths in the bills of mortality, 6481 took place in child-bed, or rather more than eight in every thousand, so that in 117 deaths from all causes, one only occurred in child-bed; while in the eight years from 1807 to 1814 inclusive, when the apothecary-menmidwives were as exclusively employed, out of 147,304 deaths, 1404 were in child-bed, or little less than ten in each thousand deaths, which is one death in childbed in 105 deaths from all causes; which, when extended to the whole mortality of the kingdom, is an annual increase of upwards of 250 deaths in child-bed. Now this increase in mortality can scarcely be attributed to any other cause, but either the apothecary, who unites midwifery with medical practice, through his anxiety to attend his medical patients, is unconsciously led to unduly hasten the delivery, or that he serves as a means of communication of febrile contagion while the female is in a state peculiarly liable to receive its influence. The separation, therefore, of the two practices seems imperiously called for; and as, at present, a

number of apothecaries are disgusted at midwifery, and practise it only out of necessity, this would not be attended with any detriment, since, if rendered incompatible, what one practitioner lost by giving up his midwifery, would be made up in the increase of his medical practice through that rejected by him who made choice of midwifery: moreover, as operative midwifery is evidently a branch of surgery, the practice of it by the pure surgeons would enable them to live out of large cities, and thus extend the benefit of their help beyond its present limits.

The design of a Pharmacopœia, peculiar to London and its environs, seems to have arisen from Sir Theodore Mayerne, the then President of the College, who being also founder of the Distillers' Company, procured, in 1639, the publication of a similar work, The London Distiller, for that business, written indeed in English, but still more carefully guarded from the profane eyes of the uninitiated, as not only the more common materials, and the quantities, were expressed by characters usually employed in other significations, but the very compositions themselves were merely numbered, to which a secret reference was made by characters from an alphabetical index; the key to all these characters being only given, upon a loose paper, to the freemen: but as these loose papers have been pasted into the books, and the books sold by the representatives of deceased members, the secrets have thus been revealed.

To this original Pharmacopœia some additions were made in 1627 and 1635, and in 1650 an improved edition came forth, to which further additions were made in 1677. No alterations of much consequence, however, were made until 1720, when a new edition was published under the auspices of Sir Hans Sloane. He being a botanist, the botanical names of the plants were added to the officinal names, which was a great improvement; but in some measure counterbalanced by the roots, woods, barks, gums, rosins, and other parts or products of plants, being huddled together under the general title of vegetables, with only a note in the margin of the parts or products in use. Several syrops, ointments, plaisters, and similar compositions which had gone out of use among the profession in London, were omitted, although it is probable that many practitioners still employed them, as we know that some are even now retained and sold in the shops; yet it is evident that the object of the college

in all these Pharmacopœias, was not to direct the practice of the kingdom, but simply to inform the retailers what compositions they would do well to keep ready in their shops.

In a new edition, published in 1745, the system of curtailment, begun by the Edinburgh College in 1738, was pursued to a considerable extent, no compound being admitted but what had a majority of voices in favour of its insertion; it was also at first proposed to omit the drugs entirely, then to give only a list of those used in making up the compounds in the work; and at last a list was made out of those which the majority of the committee supposed to be the most efficacious, and the botanical names were omitted. In this edition, the college first began the practice of changing the names of articles, on account of the alleged impropriety of their significations: a practice which has since been carried to the greatest excess.

Respecting the curtailments that were thus made in this edition, and which have occasioned the decline of pharmacological knowledge among the profession, it may be observed, that the object of a pharmacopœia being to fix the composition of whatever medicines physicians might be likely to order, it is evident that the very contrary course to that pursued by the committee ought to have been adopted; and that, instead of quoting those drugs, and ordering those compositions only which received the approbation of the majority of the committee, they ought rather to have retained every drug and composition which was not unanimously rejected by the whole college; since the medicines which might be ordered by the minority of the committee, or the other members, might, if their practice were extensive, be as frequently required as any of those that were retained: so that the real duty of these committees seems to be confined to correcting any defects in the standing medicines of the shops, to the rejection of those entirely obsolete, and the addition of whatever new compositions may be proposed by any of the members, after the best general mode of preparing them has been discussed; nor does it seem necessary to wait for a new edition for the regulation of these additions, which, when very active, as Prussic acid, vinum colchici, and the like, require an uniformity of preparation to be speedily instituted; as an official communication might be made to the society of apothecaries, the different medical journals, and the teachers of materia medica, for the information of the profession.

As the edition of 1745 excelled in Galenic pharmacy, the next, of 1788, may be regarded as the best compendium of chemical pharmacy the college has produced. Some new names were, indeed, introduced from Bergmann, but they were only such as the improved state of that science called for. In the Galenical compositions simplicity was pursued to the utmost, and probably to an injurious extent; since it is well known, that a mixture of drugs will frequently have more effect than the same quantity of either of them separately, and a mixture of spices is more agreeable than any of them alone. Two secretly amended impressions of this edition were afterwards put forth, a circumstance that was productive of error.

The edition of 1809 is chiefly remarkable for the entire adoption of the chemical nomenclature of Lavoisier and his coadjutors, in which it must be allowed that the college, by giving the new words the feminine gender, which they would have had, had they been Latin words, or could be legitimately formed by analogical derivation, has avoided the solecism of their Scotch and Irish brethren. It does not appear that any necessity existed for this adoption of Lavoisier's names; since, although our experimental chemists had adopted this innovation, as being more conversant with the French authors, than with the 1788 edition of the Pharmacopœia, in which Bergmann's nomenclature of salts had been reduced to actual use; yet even the French school of mineralogy, little as that nation is inclined to prefer foreign usages, still follow the nomenclature of Bergmann, and therefore the retention of those names would not have been without precedent even in Paris itself.

A preference was evidently given, in ordering the chemical preparations, to the moist way, with the idea of enabling the apothecaries to prepare this class of medicines themselves; but in fact the college might more properly have put the whole of them into the drugs, merely noticing the strength of some of them, as they have done with oil of vitriol and spirit of wine; and, following the old models of Mesue and Nicolaus, have confined their directions to the Galenic department, since the chemicals are usually prepared in the country, where house-room, labour and fuel are cheap, by manufacturers, who totally disregard the directions of the college, and then exchanged with the London druggists for foreign articles. It is moreover well known, that few apo-

thecaries prepare even the tinctures and plaisters themselves; those of large practice not having time, and those who have time to spare not consuming a sufficient quantity to make it worth their while, especially as the waste increases in proportion as the quantity prepared at once is less; this, then, being the case, the chemicals are still less likely ever to be prepared by the apothecaries themselves; especially as these, like the plaisters, require a certain manipulation, the manus oculata of Beccher, which can only be acquired by continual practice: besides, much of the merit of chemical processes depends upon their concatenation with others carried on in the same laboratory, to make the waste of one process serve as the ingredients for another, a circumstance that cannot be considered by the college, as depending upon an infinite variety of circumstances, but which has a most material influence upon the price at which the articles can be brought into the market: and it may be added, that the chemicals are always identical, or nearly so, in whatever manner they are prepared.

The Pharmacopœia printed in 1815 is only a corrected impression of the edition of 1809; the publicity given to the emendation is highly commendable; and the new Pharmacopœia just now published is very slightly altered, in a few points, from its predecessor.

As to the provincial Pharmacopœias, the older editions of the Edinburgh were scarcely known in England until the one published in 1738; and to that college properly belongs the demerit of curtailing the medical stores of nature, in which they were so unfortunately followed by the London college, in their edition of 1745. The Edinburgh, published 1805, was the first to adopt the French chemical nomenclature, and followed even the idiom of that language in making the names in *as* masculine. This edition is also remarkable for its sesquipedalian names, and affords a striking example of the fondness of the Scotch authors for the pedantry of technical language. In an emendated edition, published in 1817, these names are slightly shortened. The Dublin of 1807 is in general a copy of the London edition of 1788; but in the chemical part, the French nomenclature being adopted, the names in *as* were used, according to the English idiom, in the neuter gender. An attempt was made in this Pharmacopœia to furnish the experimenter

with pure chemical agents, as well as the physician with chemical medicines.

To enforce the performance of the directions of the Pharmacopæia, the censors of the college, and the wardens of the apothecaries, were, on the separation of the society of apothecaries from the company of grocers, empowered to search the shops of apothecaries in and about London, to destroy all they found unfaithfully prepared, and even fine the parties. The ill will occasioned by this separation, and by the examination being referred to the apothecaries, was reprehended from the throne, in the last speech to his Parliament, made by James, in 1624, a few months before his death. While the apothecaries were only dispensers, this regulation could be strictly enforced; but when they changed into dispensing practitioners, and chemists and druggists opened shops under the sanction of the physicians, to supply the place of the old apothecaries for dispensing, and also sold perfumery, dye stuffs, paints, &c. this power of examination, when not employed as a means of vexation, as in Goodwin's case and some others*, dwindled of necessity into a mere recom-

* The following is a history of the cases here referred to, as far as can be collected from the pamphlets preserved by Sir Hans Sloane, and now in the British Museum:

The apothecaries company, soon after the subscription of a joint stock for trade, memorialized the Lord High Admiral, that the surgeons' chests fitted up by the London chemists, were defective and furnished with bad articles; whereupon the Prince of Denmark, Lord High Admiral, ordered, 30th June, 1703, the surgeons of their Majesties' ships to furnish and provide their chests at the common hall of the company of apothecaries, "the said company having assured me that they will furnish both good and cheap." They next endeavoured to obtain the supply of the East India Company, and obtained an order for that purpose; but the company appointing a special committee of members having some knowledge in drugs and medicine to inspect the invoices, these were dissatisfied with both quantity and price, and called in two eminent wholesale apothecaries to join in a report to the general committee to this effect.

Upon this rebuff, the apothecaries company attempted to condemn some chests which had been fitted out by these two apothecaries; but not succeeding, they visited the shop of one of them (Mr. Lawrence?), when the owner was absent, and took samples of his goods for examination at the hall. Foreseeing the result, he sent some of his particular friends to the shops of the managers of the Company, to purchase the same articles. On answering to the summons about his medicines, he said, that the samples were not fairly taken from his shop, as the medicines were not finished making, but that he had brought some with him, which he would stand by. He

mendation to use better articles; as the retailer can assert that his customers require the deterioration of the article, being unwilling to give more than a certain price; a plea

then produced the samples bought out of their own shops, which they immediately condemned. Upon this decision, he offered to bring forward the parties, who were waiting at the door, to swear that these very medicines had been bought at their own shops; but they immediately made the matter up.

The company also wished to supply the Royal Household; but being disappointed, and Mr. Malthus being appointed, they immediately visited his shop, and condemned his medicines.

Mr. Goodwin's case was different: he was a wholesale apothecary, and manufacturing chemist; he also supplied the Royal African Company with medicines for their forts, after much opposition from the company of apothecaries. Dr. Shadwell having bought some small articles from him, which were booked, the collecting clerk, at Christmas, inserted the amount in his list, and called several times on the Doctor for the money, which was only a few shillings; vexed at the trouble given him for such a trifle, the collecting clerk got into a passion, and the Doctor threatened vengeance. Upon which, on the 10th June, 1727, the visitors came to Goodwin's house, Charing Cross, during his absence on Change, and burnt many of his articles in the street; told a person who came to buy some oleum anisi, that it was not good, nor any thing in the shop; and carried off, to justify their proceedings, some emplastrum meliloti, which had been two or three years in Africa, and had come back in a chest brought to be refitted. They then went to another shop of his in Charles Street, Westminster, and condemned the goods there, taking away a chest of articles to be examined. Mr. Goodwin did not sit down quietly over this injurious treatment, but appealed to the law, and recovered, I believe, 600*l.* damages.

It further appears from these pamphlets, that after supplying the East India Company for some years, the Apothecaries' Company lost the supply, which was given to Bevin and Company of Lombard Street, and Johnson of Fenchurch Street. Upon which they procured a pamphlet to be written, entitled, Frauds detected in Drugs; of which I have not been able to obtain a sight. This appeal seems to have been successful; for they again obtained the supply of the East India Company, which they still retain, although they have lately lost that of the Navy, in consequence of the discussions, it is said, that took place upon their unsuccessful attempt to procure the supply of the Army also. It is probably on account of this loss, that Mr. Brande, the superintending chemical operator, has published, The Origin of the various Establishments for conducting Chemical Processes, and other Medicinal Preparations, at Apothecaries' Hall; and inserted the whole in the Quarterly Journal, as being that which is most read among the higher classes of society, of authority in the state. Whether this advertisement will be as effectual as the former pamphlet, remains to be seen.

The pamphlets alluded to are,

1. Monopoly made a Property; or, the Navy Surgeons' Memo-

which is much facilitated by the changes in the names of the compositions, so that the articles asked for by retail customers can seldom be legally considered as those now prescribed by the college; or that in practising medicine he conceives the alteration to be of advantage to his own patients; or that they are not designed for medical use, but for some other purpose: hence the present mode of examination is of necessity confined to asking for the articles used by him in dispensing prescriptions; and this admits of an easy evasion, by keeping a small stock of choice articles. This power of examining drugs, &c. being lodged in the Society of Apothecaries, has also excited much ill-will among themselves; for, although the real dispensers have no objection to any examination by the College of Physicians, or would even court it, as being their patrons; yet since some of the apothecaries have subscribed a stock to supply the public with drugs, compounds, and even lately to make up prescriptions, it has been suggested, that it is contrary to the general principles of British legislation, that fellow tradesmen, and still less the stockholders of a corporation, trading themselves on a common joint stock in any articles, should be constituted examiners of them when kept for sale by others, especially as it has been asserted that there is an intention to oblige all licensed apothecaries to purchase their medicines at the Society's hall; but this is said to be a mere surmise, the offspring of the opposition with which the late Apothecaries' Act has been received.

The original idea of this Act certainly arose from the ancient and interminable dispute, respecting the comparative merit of a public or private education; or, as applied to medicine, between the methodics, who acquire their knowledge by attending the public schools of medicine, and practise upon the general principles there promulgated; and the empirics, who acquire their knowledge at home by the practical instruction of their parent, a private master, or solitary study, in every case for a much longer period than any ap-

rial to the managing Apothecaries in Black Friars. 1708. 8vo. pp. 76.

2. The Case of James Goodwin, Chymist and Apothecary. 1727. Folio, pp. 4.

3. The Apothecary displayed; or, an Answer to the Apothecary's Pamphlet, called Frauds detected in Drugs; wherein his Profession and important Character is truly considered. 1748. 8vo. pp. 48.

prenticeship, or course of academical study. But the immediate origin of the Act was, a meeting convened on the 3d July, 1812, to consider the high price of glass, in consequence of the duty levied upon it. The trade being thus called together for the redress of one grievance, others were thought on; and after several meetings, they addressed, on the 5th Dec. in that year, a letter to the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and to the Society of Apothecaries, that they conceived it necessary, that a fourth *privileged body* should be established to license practising apothecaries and surgeon apothecaries, and that the apothecary "should possess a legal claim to moderate remuneration for his attendance and professional skill, under such modifications as may hereafter be judged necessary." As the three medical corporations declined joining in the proposed application to Parliament, the associated apothecaries themselves presented a petition, 12th Jan. 1813, stating that several persons practised without any regular medical education, and that in consequence they could obtain few apprentices; whence they begged leave to introduce a bill, for regulating the practice of apothecaries, surgeon apothecaries, midwives, and dispensing chemists. This was perhaps the first time in which the complaint of being able to obtain few apprentices was ever made to Parliament, although it was common for it to have petitions against masters taking too many apprentices. An unprejudiced observer, of sufficient standing in the world to know that the pretence of public benefit is, for the most part, only a colouring for private advantage, could not be mistaken in the meaning of this petition to be the enhancing the price of apprentice fees; or in a just estimate of the double dealing, in professing one main object in their letter to the old corporations, and another to the Parliament. That the apprentice fees should form so prominent a feature in the grievances of the apothecaries arises from their being, in most instances, the means of a young apothecary discharging the debt incurred for his stock, &c. on setting up in business; and also forming a considerable part of his profits, even when established. In consequence of these high fees, there are not wanting some notorious instances, even in London, of masters, whose principal trade is in apprentices; and as soon as they have received the fee, they use the apprentices so ill, that they are taken away by their friends; or, if

this resource is denied, the unhappy victims of this nefarious practice are at length driven to run away.

Accordingly a bill was prepared (as it should seem by Dr. Burrowes, who had five hundred guineas presented to him for his services in this affair), providing, that a fourth medical corporation of apothecaries and surgeon apothecaries should be formed, the superior officers of which should be chosen by the majority of votes of the practitioners in London and its neighbourhood, with power to appoint subordinate committees in the country; that in future no person should practise as an apothecary, surgeon apothecary, midwife, or dispensing druggist, unless they were members of the college of surgeons, or society of apothecaries, without being examined by this body, under a penalty for each offence; that apothecaries and surgeon apothecaries should either serve an apprenticeship, or attend some accredited school of medicine in England, Scotland, or Ireland, and undergo an examination of their proficiency; that apothecaries should have attended, at least, two courses of anatomy, dissection, chemistry, theory and practice of medicine, and midwifery; that if they practise surgery, they should also take a diploma from the college of surgeons. Besides certain fees for the certificate of this examination, all these persons, and even those now practising as such, to pay certain sums for an annual license, with power in the superintending body to refuse this license in case of infamous or immoral behaviour. The superintending body also to be empowered to make bye laws for the government of these persons, and levy fines from offenders; the fines not to exceed a certain sum. In consequence of this superintendence, apothecaries and surgeon apothecaries to claim reasonable charges for their attendances, visits, and journies; the penalties for practising as an apothecary, surgeon apothecary, midwife, or dispensing druggist, to be recoverable by common informers, who were to have half the penalty; that apprentices should also pay a certain sum, part of which should be applied to the giving of lectures at the hall of the corporation.

It is a singular instance of the delusion under which the mind often labours, when self-interest is strongly excited, that the associated apothecaries should imagine a bill of this kind could pass without the strongest opposition from all classes, both of the profession and of the public in general. The College of Physicians could not see without jealousy

the associated apothecaries placed upon a better footing than themselves, and allowed to sue for their attendance, which neither physicians nor surgeons can do. The Society of Apothecaries regulated their motions by those of the physicians, yet could not but be jealous of a new corporation, formed upon a basis of contributions, and usurping their place. The College of Surgeons were apparently to be benefited by this Act, which extended their authority over the whole kingdom; but as the governors are mostly lecturers in the hospitals, these must have been interested against the formation of a rival school; especially as this being connected with the examining body, must naturally have been preferred by the students: while the public could not but be alarmed at the encouragement given to that hateful class, common informers, and the inquisitorial idea of refusing an annual license, on the ground of such an undefinable thing as moral character, by which a person who had spent his life in the profession might have been ruined in his old age, upon some pique taken against him by the committees; it being well known that, according to the proverb, if you wish to beat a dog, a stick is soon found. Even the country committees could not be well pleased with their great subjection to the London superintending body.

In consequence of the opposition experienced in respect to this bill, it was amended, and much art was certainly displayed in attempting to interest all the opposing parties, except those who were in fact the two parties against which it was originally levelled, namely, the female midwives and the chemists and druggists; although, from the language held out to the public in general, they were to be led to suppose it was intended against advertising quacks, and nostrum-mongers. It was now proposed, that each country district should send a deputy to the superintending body; that the fee for the certificate to practise, or be a visiting assistant, should be fixed at 15*l.*; and that every apprentice should pay 5*l.* as a fund for the expenses of the corporation. And an attempt was made to interest the government in the bill, by offering that the indentures of apprenticeship should have a stamp of 25*l.* on them; and if the party had not served an apprenticeship by indenture, that his certificate of examination should bear the same stamp: a proceeding singularly at variance with the preamble of the bill, which stated, that in the present depressed state of medicine, the apothecaries and

surgeon apothecaries could not obtain a sufficient number of apprentices to supply his Majesty's naval and military services with medical practitioners. And, aware of the influence of the female sex, these were listed into the service by a proposal made in the committee, but not appearing in the bill, that the licensing money should be appropriated to the use of the widows and orphans of medical men.

In spite of these manœuvres of the associated apothecaries, it was speedily discovered, that even in this amended state the bill was not likely to pass into an Act. They therefore sent a notice, 25th March, 1813, to the members of the House of Commons, that, in the event of the bill going into a committee, they meant to expunge every thing relative to the compounding chemist and druggist, to the erecting of a medical school, or to the uniting of the heads of the already constituted medical bodies with the superintending body; and, indeed, confined their views entirely to causing apothecaries and surgeon apothecaries to be examined as to their proficiency, and to obtaining for them a different mode of recompense for their visits and professional skill: but not a word about the original object, the procuring of apprentices. Feeling, however, that the hostility against the bill was still too active for them to encounter, they withdrew it the next day, the very evening it was appointed to be read a second time.

On Nov. 19, 1813, the idea of forming a fourth medical corporation was given up by the associated apothecaries; but as more than a thousand of the apothecaries had thus agreed to a taxation of their apprentices, and urged the necessity of their attending certain courses of lectures before setting up in business, although they had, in signing the indentures of their own apprentices, covenanted to teach them the whole art and mystery of an apothecary; by which these men proclaimed to the world their own remissness in performing their engagements, the Society of Apothecaries seized the opportunity of extending their control from London and its neighbourhood, to one over the whole kingdom, and of raising a revenue for their own members by taxing the apprentices, not only of their own members but also of all apothecaries, when they should wish to set up in business. Accordingly a new bill was brought into Parliament, which, after some opposition, passed on the third reading by a

single vote, at the moment the House was breaking up for the sessions.

This Act, repealing the power of the Society of Apothecaries of examining medicines in shops, houses, cellars, &c. in and about London, substitutes for it the power of examining the medicines in the "shop or shops" of apothecaries through England or Wales, with power of fining the party if the medicines are not found good; the first time 5*l.* the second 10*l.* and every succeeding offence 20*l.* It is expressly declared § 5, to be "*the duty of every person using or exercising the art and mystery of an apothecary, to prepare with exactness, and to dispense such medicines as may be directed for the sick by any physician lawfully licensed to practise physic;*" and it directs apothecaries refusing to compound, or unfaithfully compounding such medicines, to be fined upon the complaint of a physician; the first time 5*l.* the second 10*l.* and the third to be rendered incapable of practising "as an apothecary," unless he promises, and gives sufficient security, not to offend in future. Persons not already in practice on Aug. 1, 1815, to be examined by twelve persons, appointed by the Society of Apothecaries, "to ascertain the skill and abilities of such person or persons in the science and practice of medicine, and his or their fitness and qualification to practise as an apothecary:" who are "empowered either to reject such person, or to grant a certificate of his qualification." None to be allowed but those who are twenty-one years old, who have served an apprenticeship of not less than five years to an apothecary, and who shall produce testimonials of a sufficient medical education and of good moral conduct. Assistants who have not served a five years apprenticeship to be examined either by the society, or by apothecaries to be appointed in each county for that purpose. Each apothecary to pay 10*l.* 10*s.* for a license for London and ten miles round, or 6*l.* 6*s.* for a country license, and 4*l.* 4*s.* in addition if he removes to London, and each assistant 2*l.* 2*s.* Apothecaries acting without license, to forfeit 20*l.* for each offence, and assistants 5*l.* and not to recover charges in any court of law, unless it is first proved on the trial that he is duly licensed, or was in practice before Aug. 1, 1815. If the examiners refuse a license to a person, he may apply again in not less than six months for an apothecary's license, or three months for an assistant's, and "if on such re-examination he" appears "to

be properly qualified," the examiners to grant a license. (No mention is made of rejection on this re-examination, nor of any other than this second application.) A list to be published annually of those licensed in that preceding year, with their respective residences. The money for licenses to belong to the Society of Apothecaries; but the penalties for offences to be given, half to the informers and half to the society. Penalties above 5*l.* recoverable by action, in the name of the master, &c. of the society, in any court of record, and under 5*l.* by distress, by warrant from any justice of the peace; and if not sufficient distress, the person to be imprisoned without bail for a time not exceeding a calendar month (how a penalty of exactly 5*l.* is to be recovered does not appear on the Act). "*Not to prejudice or in any way affect the trade or business of a chemist and druggist in the buying, preparing, compounding, dispensing, and vending drugs, medicines, and medicinable compounds, wholesale and retail; but all persons using and exercising the same trade or business, shall and may use, exercise, and carry on the same trade and business in such manner, as fully and amply, to all intents and purposes, as the same trade or business was used, exercised, or carried on by chemists and druggists before the passing of this Act.*" The rights and privileges of the Universities, and the Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, are fully reserved; and all actions limited to six months next after the fact committed, or the ceasing thereof if there was a continuation.

The associated apothecaries and surgeon apothecaries did not oppose this bill; yet they objected strongly, and still object, to the clause which obliges a licensed apothecary to compound faithfully the prescriptions of physicians, as keeping them still in the rank of tradesmen, by obliging them to be sellers of medicines whether they would or not; and to do so, as they say, at all times, whether paid or not. But as no price is fixed on drugs in England, can they not inform their intended customer, that they shall expect to be paid such a price as will infallibly send him off to a neighbouring chemist and druggist; somewhat in the same manner as the retailers of wines and spirits drive away beer customers, although the law obliges them to draw it in their own house, and find room for the purchaser while he drinks it, which they perform by keeping a cask of sour beer for this purpose; and

none can imagine, that apothecaries may not demand immediate payment, without any infringement of this clause.

This Act has had the singular fortune of being violently opposed, as insufficient, by those who were its original promoters, of being esteemed as a burden by many of those whom it was meant to benefit, and of being looked upon with indifference by those against whom it was intended to act, since the Act was altered and restricted to those who "practise as apothecaries," with an express declaration that it did not extend to the chemists and druggists, whose shops are in general confounded with those of the apothecaries, and whose business differs no otherwise than that, with the dispensing physician, or modern apothecary, medical practice is the principal object, retail and dispensing the secondary; while with the chemist and druggist, or old apothecary, retail and dispensing are the principal, and medical practice, mostly confined to the counter or to a few personal acquaintance, the secondary; à fortiori, the midwives, herbalists, cuppers, barbers, electricians, galvanisers, dentists, ferriers, veterinary surgeons, village wisemen, and cow-leeches, are left in full possession of their ancient practice, and may be employed by those who place confidence in them, as they cannot be confounded with apothecaries, though the chemist and druggist may.

The originators of the Bill are displeased with the supposed ambiguity of the words, "to practise as an apothecary." It is true that it took 150 years of litigation, to determine the meaning of the phrase "to practise physic," as used in the statute of 15 Henry VIII. For the Court of King's Bench always adjudged, that this expression did not allow a seller or dispenser of medicines, that is to say, an apothecary, to give his advice to sick persons, as to what medicines it might be advantageous for them to take; and even went so far, as to give verdicts, at the instance of the College of Physicians, against persons for selling articles accompanied with a printed description of their virtues, as coming within the legal meaning of this phrase. Yet, when in the case of the King v. Rose, an apothecary, for practising physic by selling a patient such medicine as he judged proper for his disorder, a more determined stand was made, and the matter carried into the House of Lords, as the dernier resort of law, they determined the matter in favour of the sellers of medicine; and this decision is the authority by

which all dispensing practitioners now practise physic, as sellers only of medicines. Whether "to practise as an apothecary" will take as long to determine must be left to time: in the prosecution of Warburton, the meaning of the phrase was not a subject of dispute; although it should seem a far better plea than the one adopted by the defendant might have been founded upon it, he being evidently a cow-leech. The question will probably remain in this undetermined state, until the parties whom the Society of Apothecaries, or rather their neighbours who are licentiates of that society, prosecute for practising as apothecaries, although they disclaim that title, shall unite for their mutual defence, and follow the example set by the apothecaries themselves in 1721, by an appeal to the definitive sentence of the House of Lords, whether all dealers in medicines have not the same right to recommend the use of them to purchasers, and to go to their houses to receive orders as other tradesmen.

The use of the license of the College of Physicians being certainly to assure the public that if a patient should send for a licentiate who is not known to him or his friends, there is a moral probability that this person practising under the title of a physician will be found deserving of their confidence; so the object of the apothecaries' Act is certainly to give the public a similar assurance, that a person who exercises the medical profession under the title of an apothecary, has gone through a certain routine of education, and may therefore be reasonably judged capable of performing what is required from him in that profession; whereas, in committing themselves to the care of those who practise under other titles, patients do it at their own peril, and are guarded only by the general responsibility of all practitioners to the common law of the land, which gives damages to those injured through their gross neglect; but as the privileges of the college do not hinder apothecaries, according to the above decision of the House of Lords, from practising under a different title, in order that the public may not mistake the proper rank of the practitioner, so it seems probable, especially since the repeated rejection of the Surgeons' Bill, that the Legislature neither does nor will become a party to establish a medical monopoly throughout the country, but intends to leave the practice of medicine and surgery open to free and honourable competition, only preventing persons from practising under the cover of titles by which they are liable to be

confounded with others who have gone through a certain course of study. Indeed, the obliging persons who have a strong natural genius for medicine to transport themselves to some foreign clime, because the poverty or waywardness of their parents prevented them from being brought up in the profession, would deprive the country of many ingenious persons; since the history of medicine, like that of other arts, exhibits instances of persons, as Sydenham, Boerhaave, and others, who were originally bred in other professions, and some, as Thomas Willis, and Verheyen, in the most humble, who yet have proved the ornaments of the medical faculty, and gradually attained its highest honours.

The definite meaning of the phrase "practising the art of surgery," or "as a surgeon," probably tended to these rejections of the College of Surgeons' Bills, as it manifestly included all who treated the sick and hurt by manual operations, and had no saving clause in favour of the descendants of the ancient chirurgical practitioners, who still survive under various names and designations; had this clause been inserted, and the college been content with the prohibition of any person publicly assuming to himself the title of a member of the college of surgeons without its certificate, under a heavy penalty, no objection could have been made.

Many apothecaries themselves are averse to the provisions of this Act, considering some of them as hardships, and are moreover apprehensive of the consequences that may arise from these burdens. For the restraint laid upon that mode of practising physic which is most advantageous to both the public and the practitioner himself, namely, as a physician (his prescriptions being open to investigation), by the College requiring the party to have been educated for a certain time at some particular schools, has eventually and gradually led to the prevalence of a different state of medical practice, by obliging those persons, who had not been educated in the prescribed manner, to evade the restraints, and, however desirous of joining the College, to become the rivals of the physicians; while the mode of evasion, by imposing on these persons a commercial character, has led to their giving credit for the medicines they supply, and thus procured for them a preference amongst the middling classes. Hence, it is supposed, there is some danger, lest the operation of the burdens imposed by this Act should throw the present business of the apothecaries into other channels, as the cuppers, who already

begin to increase in number, or the chemists and druggists: but to this it is answered, that this change, if ever it takes place, will of course be so gradual, that the existing members will not at any time be sensible of the injury, as the physicians did not feel any personal inconvenience from the other change.

The first hardship complained of is that which obliges all country apothecaries, from even the smallest villages, after their apprenticeship is expired, to go up to London, and to stop there for six months and upwards, which is a heavy expense, totally out of the power of many, and in some cases attended with the hazard of another practitioner settling, during their absence, in the place; hence these must of necessity evade the Act by setting up as surgeons, or as chemists and druggists, trusting to the confidence their friends and acquaintance may repose in them; and thus, as their apprentices cannot in either case be received as apothecaries, the number of the profession is gradually lessened, and that of its rivals increased. In this respect the act goes beyond the 5th of Elizabeth, which only required the mechanics of corporation and market towns to serve an apprenticeship, but left the villages free from this restriction. The experience of two centuries has shewn the impolicy of this Act, in the decay, or at least the stunted prosperity, of the towns subject to this law, and the rapid progress of Manchester and many other villages, in consequence of their being free for the exertion of genius in whatever line a person chooses to employ himself, and in the improvement made in the manufactures of those places by allowing the free competition of all. It is, therefore, singular that so many members of a profession justly esteemed liberal, and from whom we might therefore expect a correspondent liberality of sentiment, with these examples before their eyes, should have been so blinded by the interested measures of a few artful leaders, as to lend their support to the application for this Act, in less than thirteen months after the mechanics had procured (18th July, 1814) a repeal of the apprentice law of Elizabeth, except so far as regards the city of London, or the bye-laws of those corporations, or companies, who may choose to impose these fetters on their own freemen. It must be allowed, that the original Bill proposed by the associated apothecaries was more liberal in this respect; for it allowed persons to apply for a certificate who produced their indentures

of apprenticeship, or testimonials of a regular medical education, or of proper attendance in some accredited school of medicine; whereas, the present act positively requires an apprenticeship of not less than five years to an apothecary, and thus goes beyond the education required by the College for a physician; which is only two years' study in the university in which they take their degree.

The second hardship relates to the stress that is laid in the examination upon the knowledge of the Latin language, although it be only so far as to understand the Pharmacopœia and physician's prescriptions, which are now commonly written in the Latin language, although the old statutes impose a fine of 20*s.* for every direction written by a physician in Latin, and the third offence was further to be punished with *incapacity*, until the party had satisfied the College. No excuse is admitted in this respect, although the far greater majority of the persons examined are country apothecaries, who seldom have to dispense a prescription; but it is to be considered that this is the proper business of the apothecary, and that his medical practice is only an adventitious addition.

It is also considered as an aggravation of this hardship, that although a person, after serving a regular apprenticeship of five, or even eight years, may have also practised as a visiting assistant for years, to the satisfaction of the patients of his master; yet he is prevented from even offering himself for examination, previous to setting up in business for himself, without pursuing, at a great expense, a second course of study, certainly of an inferior nature to apprenticeship when the master does his duty; since no one can suppose, that much can be learned by a few hours' attendance on the most celebrated lecturers in London, especially as the necessary attention to pecuniary matters obliges the pupils to hurry from one lecture to another, without first digesting what they have just heard. As to the examination itself, although no person, intending to set up in business, ought to object to this test of his abilities, if fairly conducted, without any private predilection to the interest of particular teachers, by favouring their scholars and endeavouring to remand those of other teachers; yet it is alleged, that however advantageous examinations may be in public schools, to create an artificial interest among young men, who have no other stimulus to excite their exertions; or however proper it may

be for the superior medical officers of the military and naval services, to examine the qualifications of those seeking medical or surgical employment in those departments; or even the examination of candidates for the fellowship or licence of the College of Physicians, or for becoming a member of the College of Surgeons, considering these as honorary testimonies of superior abilities and education to the ordinary practitioners; yet the examination of an apprentice in favour of the public is a novel and useless measure, since he has the stimulus of profit to lead him to perfect himself in his art. It is, indeed, true that similar examinations take place in other countries, but they are in favour of the apprentice against his late master: if the apprentice be not found competent, the master is fined so much as the wardens of the trade think it reasonable he should give to another master to be fully instructed. May it not admit of some doubt, whether the covenant to instruct the apprentice fully in the mystery of his business, does not enable a person remanded for insufficiency to recover by law from his former master the expenses incurred by such rejection, for deficient instruction in his art?

A difficulty is also lately discovered to have been placed, by this Act, upon apothecaries attempting to recover their debts by process of law; as the Courts have determined, that it is necessary for the apothecary to prove the signatures of all the examiners who signed his certificate, and that they composed the majority, before he can proceed; which, in places distant from London, must necessarily increase his expenses, and in process of years become more and more difficult, even in London itself.

It is also objected to this Act, that the monies levied from the licentiates is not applied to any public use, as was intended by the associated apothecaries, but that it is taken to the private use of a London society. It has been answered, that this society keep a botanic garden, have botanic excursions and demonstrations, and even lectures on materia medica; but these are not open, either to the licentiates or their apprentices.

Whatever may be thought of this totally unprecedented extension of the Apothecaries' Act to villages, it is certain that this Act, through the vigour communicated to it by the Society of Apothecaries, in rendering the examination as efficient as the time will allow, and making it necessary

that three of the examiners should sign the certificate, or seven of them vote for the person under examination being remanded, has already had a good effect, by obliging some young apothecaries to be more attentive to their studies than heretofore, through the fear of being remanded. The prevailing error, and which is fostered by this Act, is to consider the mere passing of the examination as the great object to be obtained, rather than the acquirement of that general knowledge without which an apothecary cannot perform the duties of his profession with honour to himself, and with benefit to his patients. Some teachers of medicine, knowing the importance attached by students to passing examination at the Hall, undertake to *cram* their pupils for an additional hour daily, under the name of examination; and so much does the taste for this parrot-like instruction prevail, that the majority of pupils would rather absent themselves from any other, or even all their other pursuits, than be absent from this mock examination. It is amusing to hear many of the pupils, on being told in a lecture something which appears to them inapplicable to their present use, ask whether they shall have any questions about it put to them at the Hall; and if answered in the negative, the immediate inattention they display, and the kind of fear they express, lest they should have too great a burden of knowledge communicated to them: so that there is great reason to apprehend, that this measure, although meant to promote the honour of the profession, will have the contrary effect; and, by the relaxation consequent on the exertions the pupils make to comprise their education in a single winter, tend to produce a mediocrity of talent, which cannot fail in the end to depress it.

Whether the public will be ultimately benefited by these attempted restrictions upon medical practice, is even already doubtful. The licensed practitioners, it appears from the public papers, presuming upon their freedom from competition, often refuse to give medical assistance to the poor in accidents, until their remuneration is guaranteed to them; they have even taken the opinion of counsel, whether they might not disobey, unless their expenses are tendered them, the coroner's warrant to give their evidence in cases of murder, &c. although all other persons are obliged to attend, as a personal duty owing to the state; and they have further proposed, that the bodies of the poor who die

friendless, or of unknown travellers dying on their journey, shall be delivered to them for dissection. This last proposal is a nefarious one, in a country where dissection forms a part of the criminal law, as a punishment for the most heinous crimes; and which is thus to be inflicted upon innocent persons, provided they are friendless in the place where they happen to die. The first object of anatomists should be, to get this punishment set aside, as the greatest obstacle in their way; and then, as to the supply of subjects, the practice of the German and Swedish Universities, in carrying the bodies of the professors and servants of the University to the anatomical theatre for inspection before burial, is the most rational, and might be extended to the whole medical faculty, their wives, and children under age and unmarried, by an Act ordering their bodies to be carried to the nearest hospital, or the senior surgeon of the hundred, &c. for anatomical inspection. If the medical faculty set the example, by soliciting an Act to this effect, there can be little doubt, but that the friends of other deceased persons would, in a very short time, allow the examination of the bodies, or even, in many cases, sell them for complete dissection; which might also be the lot (not punishment, for what can be more absurd than the attempt to punish a lifeless corpse) of those who choose to die by their own hands, even if found to be lunatic. Thus those who are benefited by the practice of dissection, or who have laid violent hands upon themselves, would alone be forced to contribute their bodies to this purpose, and not the poor and friendless. If the supply thus obtained was not sufficient, the bodies of the beneficed clergy, and of the holders of offices under government, with that of their wives and children, would surely suffice; and the tacking this condition to the acceptance of these charges and offices in future, would injure none.

As to the forcible suppression of home-bred or even unlearned empirics altogether, the trouble and expenses of a lawsuit, and the obloquy that attends those who attempt to deprive a man of the fruits of his industry and skill through the want of technical formalities, are so great, that it is only the strong stimulus of personal enmity, or a feeling that the licientiate's interest is deeply involved in getting rid of a popular neighbour, that would occasion a prosecution. The grossest ignorance and real unskilfulness, therefore, escapes when clothed in the garb of poverty, and especially con-

sidering the facility with which the poor slip from the fangs of the law by changing their residence, as it would never be worth while in such case to hunt them out, even if it were possible. Hence it is only the active and intelligent practitioner, like Sutton the inoculator, that is likely to be prosecuted, because by such as him alone, can the neighbouring licentiates be seriously injured.

In this respect, the present Act is far preferable to that contemplated by the associated apothecaries; namely, that it does not make the practising as an apothecary unlicensed, a public crime; but by directing the prosecution to be carried on in the name of the Master, &c. of the Society, moderates the extreme severity of the penalties, which have been adopted from the former Bill, of 20*l.* for each separate act of practising as an apothecary, which may bring it to several hundred pounds a day; whereas, the penalty for practising as a physician, even in London, is only 5*l.* a month, and practising for less time than a month is not cognizable by the College. Indeed, the Society of Apothecaries seem so sensible that a jury would never find a verdict to the full amount, that in all the prosecutions hitherto undertaken, they have constantly declared for one penalty only; and they are charged by their licentiates, and particularly by those in the country, with not sufficiently securing to them, by prosecutions, the monopoly of the practice in their neighbourhoods. Indeed, the Society appears to be perfectly aware that the want of success in any one lawsuit, or even the expenses of many, although they were successful in all of them, would outweigh any possible benefit which could arise from a rigid exercise of their power, and the instant prosecution of all unlicensed practitioners; which, by creating a great sensation in the country, would probably lead to a repeal of the Act itself, which was procured with such difficulty, and deprive the Society of the profits they now derive from it.

Moreover, as to the real justice of attempting the forcible suppression of empirics, however mortifying it must be to the pride of the philosopher, or the intense labours of the scholar, truth will oblige the historian of the practice of medicine to confess, with a sigh over the vanity of human learning, that our choicest remedies, and our most approved modes of cure, are generally, if not universally, derived from empirics, and those the most unlearned; and that, however the methodics have laboured to explain the modes

of action, and the reasons for the effects produced, they have done little or nothing towards the improvement of the practice.

At the general meeting of the associated apothecaries, 3d July, 1822, the members were informed by their committee, that neither the state of their funds, nor the fate of the Surgeons' Bill, or of the Apothecaries' Act, which had been altered for the worse by the Lords (the barrier against the popular prejudices of the moment, on the one hand, and regal power on the other), allowed them to propose introducing a new Bill; but that they recommended their members to collect every possible instance of bad management in unlicensed practitioners, and send an account of them to the secretary that they may be published. But ought not this to be accompanied with a confession of their own failures, that a fair comparison may be made? Because one man has been unsuccessful, or tried an experiment which has terminated fatally, for which he may be punished, it would be the height of injustice to endeavour to prevent others from practising that which seems to be the bounden duty of every man, the alleviation of the distresses of his fellow men, according to his ability, and which, as far as regards medicine, every old nurse in the world has exercised from time immemorial. Indeed no laws could prevent it, unless perhaps all medical books were collected together, burnt by the common hangman, the publishing of them strictly prohibited in future, and the instruction of regular practitioners confined to the oracular effata of the medical teachers attached to the hospitals of Royal foundation in London, whose profit is, after all, the real motives for these restrictions on the free exercise of the medical profession; or the sick, on the first accession of disease, torn from their friends, and shut up in pest-houses and lazarettoes.

It must be owned, indeed, that it is not a little mortifying to a practitioner, educated in the best medical schools, to see himself cast off for the advice of an empiric, especially as this rejection is not confined to the soldier or the ploughman, but happens even in the palace, where although on the first accession of disease the school-bred methodic, who practises in a general way, is consulted, yet if the disease proves tedious, the confidence of the patient is shaken, the school-bred attendant is dismissed, and the patient throws himself into the power of some home-bred empiric, of known expe-

rience in the medical art, although, in other respects, perhaps the rudest and most ignorant of his neighbours, whose medicines are taken and his directions followed with that implicit obedience and faith, which had they been given in the first instance to the original practitioner might have had the desired success.

And it may be finally remarked, that the home-bred practitioner, although he is frequently ignorant, notwithstanding his thirst for knowledge, because his poverty obliges him to content himself with any old medical books that may accidentally fall in his way, yet he is not the enemy of the school-bred practitioner, and in general a paltry rival, because he scarcely practises except in remote villages, or upon the poor who cannot afford the attendance of a regular bred man, or in chronic cases which have been previously treated by the school-bred practitioner until the patience of the sick is exhausted. The real enemies of the fair practitioner, whether empiric or methodic, are those persons generally educated in what is called the regular method, who, disdaining the slow and gradual progress of industry and attention to business, endeavour to thrust themselves forward to public notice in pompous advertisements under real or fictitious names and titles, and thus make a great noise in the world, although, from the heavy expense of advertising, it is doubtful whether they really get as much money as they might obtain by pursuing the usual course.

The greatest enemies, however, are those persons who, impelled by a commercial, rather than a philosophic spirit, become nostrum-mongers, and frequently, in defiance of their better knowledge, recommend, in pompous terms, some inert or dangerous medicine to the notice of the sick, and thus encourage them to practise upon themselves. A practice of the most hazardous kind; to which, indeed, the rashest trials of the most ignorant village empiric, who derives the whole of his book-learning from a well-thumbed copy of some old black-letter herbal, are comparatively safe; since in the latter case there is some chance that his experience may enable him to perceive his error in time to retrieve it, and at the worst a salutary caution would be inculcated, and a repetition of the trial avoided.

The true method of combating these enemies of the fair practitioner, is not by soliciting harsh penal laws against practitioners who have not studied at certain schools, or who

have not been apprenticed to medicine by their parents. For as the sick, disregarding the existing jealousies between the several ranks of the medical profession, will solicit the advice of those persons in whose knowledge they place confidence, the attempt only leads both practitioners and patients to invent modes of evasion, and widens the breach between the different branches of the profession. If we reflect upon the existence of smuggling in spite of the whole power of government arrayed against it, and the great rewards offered to discover offenders, we shall be convinced that no legal restraints, however strictly worded, can forcibly restrain the practice of medicine to any set of monopolists, as long as both patients and unlicensed practitioners have a common interest to elude them; while the attempt only produces irritation on both sides, and prevents persons, having a common study and interest, from meeting in good fellowship together, and is thus highly derogatory to that enlargement of mind which ought to distinguish the members of a scientific profession. The right mode is, to rest content with securing their proper distinctions to those who have gone through the trouble and expense of obtaining them, and on the other hand, bestowing these honorary distinctions only on those that merit them; but leaving the sick and their friends perfectly at liberty to search for relief wherever they think it most likely to be found; thus creating an honourable competition and rivalry, instead of that continual bickering which at present pervades the different branches of the medical profession; as they may be well assured that the mass of mankind are not so blind as to be incapable of judging in a matter that so nearly concerns them as their health, or so inattentive to their own interest, as not to prefer those practitioners whose greater success in practice shall attest their superior skill; while the attempt to establish a monopoly, if we may speak the truth, only tends to render those licentiates, who thus procure their home-bred neighbours to be prosecuted, suspected of real ignorance, and afraid of the collision of open and fair competition.

A

SUPPLEMENT,

&c.

I. VEGETABLES.

Vegetables form in every country the greatest number of remedies employed by practitioners in medicine: not being so remote, in respect to their chemical composition, from the solids and fluids of the human body, as to refuse to assimilate with them; and yet sufficiently so, as to have, in general, a decidedly marked action upon them.

The number of vegetables which are possessed of medical virtues, and which are sold in the shops of druggists and herbalists, or used by private practitioners, being so great, it is absolutely necessary to adopt some mode of arrangement. Of the two methods now in common use, that of Jussieu, as amended by the latest writers, is here followed, as being more natural than the sexual system of Linnæus, which is indeed confessed by himself to be a mere artificial arrangement, for the purpose of nomenclature: it must however be allowed, as well in respect to the arrangement of Jussieu, as to the natural orders of Linnæus himself, that the want of a proper clue by which a plant might be botanically investigated, and its place in the system discovered, was until lately a singular blemish; the student being obliged to rest satisfied with the *ipse dixit* of his master. This defect rendered both those arrangements inferior to the method of our countryman, the Rev. Mr. Ray, which is nearly equally natural. The preference thus given to a

natural system is also justifiable on the ground that most of the orders have some common medical qualities, which are the more distinctly marked, as the order itself is more distinct from others in its botanical characters.

The plants are designated by their common English names, the officinal Latin names by which they are known throughout Europe, and finally, by those given them by Linnæus and his followers, when they differ from those last mentioned, in order that references may be made to the works of the old botanists, who were particularly studious of the uses of plants; while the new botanists, on the contrary, study little more than the names of plants, frequently change these names, and are very indifferent as to their uses.

The plants included in this synopsis are not only those mentioned in the several successive Pharmacopœias of the College of Physicians, and in the two provincial Pharmacopœias of Dublin and Edinburgh, but also most of the plants which have ever been described as possessing any medical virtues. It has been judged proper to take in a greater number of plants than is usual, because in country places, remote from the shops, and in travelling, where persons cannot attain more elaborate and elegant remedies, many excellent ones may be supplied in this way; and the regular practitioner, who may occasionally find himself to be deficient in any officinal drugs, or who may have other motives of convenience to determine his choice, will by this means be enabled to substitute the wild plants that grow around him for the others.

Herbs for medical purposes ought to be collected when they begin to flower, and gathered on a dry day, as soon as the dew is off; they should be spread thin, dried as quick as possible by a gentle heat, and kept in a dry dark place.

Flowers should in general be gathered in full bloom.

Fruits, unless their efficacy depends upon the acerbity of their juice, ought to be gathered when they are ripe.

Roots are best taken up in the beginning of spring, unless otherwise ordered. They, as well as woods and barks, are the better for being fresh, although many will keep a long time without any perceptible decay. Many kinds of roots may be kept fresh in dry sand in a cellar.

The *doses* of such vegetables as exert a very powerful action on the human frame are mentioned under each article; or, if not properly known, a caution is given lest any unlucky accident should occur. The generality, however, of plants, having no very marked action, are taken in powder, in doses of a drachm night and morning; or a sufficient quantity, to give a strong taste or colour to water, is infused or boiled in it, usually an ounce to a pint; and the doses are so regulated, that the soluble parts of about a drachm of the vegetable are contained in each; and these doses are exhibited three or four times in a day.

The plants that are marked with an asterisk grow wild in the British islands; and are fully described in my "Natural Arrangement of British Plants;" and the chemical history of those that are enumerated in the present London Pharmacopœia, are detailed in my "Elements of Pharmacy."

Order 1. ALGÆ.

Approach to an animal nature, by containing much nitrogen; none are poisonous.

*Sea lentils. *Vitis marina. Lenticula marina. Fucus natans.* Used by the Portuguese and Dutch in dysuria.

*Bladder wrack. *Quercus marina. Fucus vesiculosus.* Burnt to a charcoal is the vegetable Æthiops of the shops; its ashes yield a considerable quantity of alkali: other species of fuci furnish this salt, but generally in a less quantity, therefore this is most usually burned for that purpose.

*Fucus nodosus.

*Fucus serratus. Used for the same purposes as bladder wrack.

*Pepper dulse. *Fucus pinnatifidus.* Biting, aromatic taste, eaten as a salad.

*Daberlocks. *Fucus esculentus. F. teres. F. fimbriatus.* Eaten in Scotland.

*Gulph weed. *Fucus natans. F. bacciferus.* Eaten raw as a salad; also pickled as samphire; it is aperient, diuretic, and antiscorbutic.

*Sweet fucus. *Fucus saccharinus.* Washed in warm water and hung up, a saccharine substance exudes from it: some eat it without washing.

*Dulse. *Dills. Dulesh. Fucus palmatus.* Eaten either raw, boiled, or dried, but is very tough.

*Red dulse. *Fucus edulis.* Eaten while raw, also after being pinched with hot irons, in which case it tastes like roasted oysters. A red lake is prepared from it.

*Sea girdle-and-hangers. *Fugus digitatus.* Contain a nutritive jelly, more or less saccharine, eaten both by man and beast; also burned for kelp.

*Shield laver. *Ulva umbilicalis.* Esculent, but requires baking for some hours to render it eatable.

*Iceland sea-grass. *Ulva latissima.*

*Oyster green. *Lichen marinus. Ulva Lactuca.* Refrigerant; also nutritive.

Mousse de Corse. *Helminthocorton. Conferva dichotoma. Fucus Helminthocorton.* This usually contains also several kinds of geniculated thread-like algæ, as different ceramia, conferva fasciculata, c. albida, c. intertexta, corallina officinalis, fucus purpureus, f. plumosus (these two last algæ are less vermifuge than the others): ulva clavata and u. prolifera are also found in this sea moss, which is vermifuge, taken in the form of a jelly or thick mucilage.

*Crow silk. *Hairy river weed. Conferva rivularis.* This green fibrous plant, found in stagnant water, smells marshy, is used as a vermifuge by some country people; it is as difficult to burn as fontinalis antipyretica; adheres firmly to glass or paper, and was used by the ancients to bind up broken limbs, keeping it constantly moist.

Sea moss. *Muscus marinus. Conferva rupestris.* Refrigerant: used by the ancients externally in gout.

*Moor balls. *Conferva Ægagropila.* Found at the bottom of lakes; used to wipe pens.

Coralline. *Sea moss. Corallina. C. officinalis.* Vermifuge, ʒfs to ʒj, in coarse powder.

*Star shoot. *Nostoch. N. commune. Tremella Nostoc.* A greenish jelly, eatable; infused in brandy, it causes a disgust to that liquor in those who drink of it.

Sponge. *Spongia. S. officinalis.* Externally to stop hæmorrhages, or dipped in melted wax and squeezed, as a tent to dilate cavities, by its expansion when moistened.

2. FUNGI.

Frequently poisonous: the best remedy in this case, after immediate vomiting, by tickling the fauces, and the exhibition of clysters, is æther ʒj, *in a glass of water. The Russians, however, eat almost every species that are*

of any size, only stewing them thoroughly, and drinking a glass of brandy after them: and the ancients stewed suspected mushrooms with some twigs of the pear-tree, as an antidote to their bad effects.

*Morell. *Morchella esculenta.*

Morchella gigas. Wholesome and agreeable, as are all the other morchellæ. They are distinguished from the stinkhorns, phalli, by the absence of the fœtid juice of the latter, and also of the volva which envelopes the young phalli.

*Truffles. *Trubs. Tuber cibarium. T. gulosorum. Tubera terræ. Lycoperdon Tuber.*

*Tuber moschatum.

*Tuber album.

Bianchetti. *Tuber albidum.*

Rossetti. *Tuber rufum.*

Black truffle with white flesh.

Piedmont truffle. *Tuber griseum*, which has a slight odour of garlick. Are all used as delicate sauces to soups, and the like. None of the tubera are poisonous, although so nearly allied to the lycoperda, differing only in being fleshy on the inside instead of being powdery. The truffles grow under ground, and are turned up, or pointed out by hogs or dogs trained for that purpose.

*Puff balls. *Bull fists. Mollipuffs. Crepitus lupi. Lycoperdon Bovista.* Narcotic; its smoke stupifies bees, but does not kill them; its very subtile seminal dust is used as a styptic.

*Deer balls. *Boletus. Lycoperdon cervinum.* Aphrodisiac, and increases the milk.

*Stink horns. *Fungus phalloides. Phallus impudicus.* Intolerably fœtid at a distance, so that it is oftener smelt than seen, being supposed to be some carrion, and therefore avoided; when near, it has only the pungency of volatile salts. Its odour soon fills a whole house. Applied externally to painful limbs.

*Helvella esculenta.

*Helvella Mitra.

Oreillette. *Helvella* Are eaten abroad.

*Goats-beard mushroom. *Clavaria coralloides.*

*Grey goats-beard. *Clavaria cinerea.* Are eaten, and very safely, as from their coralline appearance they have not

the least resemblance to any poisonous kinds; but their flesh is rather cottony, and their odour very slight. The other clavaria, or club-like mushrooms, although wholesome, are too small for use.

*Hedge-hog mushroom. *Hydnum erinaceum.*

*Hydnum coralloides.

Fungo istrice. *Hydnum Caput Medusæ*, and two other undetermined analogous species (but not the Caput Medusæ of Paulet, which is poisonous).

*Chevrette. *Hydnum repandum.*

Dentino bianco. A hydnum resembling the preceding.

*Brouquichons. *Hydnum Auriscalpium.* Which is said to be excellent, but they are all eaten. The dark-coloured hydna, or mushrooms with points on the under surface, are all to be suspected.

*Chanterelle. *Merulius Cantharellus.* Is not a delicate species, but safe, as being unlike any poisonous kind. The other merulii, or mushrooms with gills of the same substance as the cap, are too tough.

Miellin. *Boletus juglandis. B. betulæ.* Although its odour is dangerous in a close place.

Orcion. *Boletus frondosus.* Which requires complete dressing.

Tuberaster. *Boletus Tuberaster.* Whose enormous root encloses stones and bricks, and is called the *mushroom stone*, or *pietra fungaia.*

Scopetino.

Fungo corvo. Are, perhaps, the only boleti polypori, or those whose tubes are not separable from the cap, which are used; the others are to be suspected.

*Boletus fre. *Boletus Chrysenteron.* At least while young.

*Cepatelli. *Boletus edulis.*

*Black champignon. *Boletus æreus.*

*Leccino. *Boletus scaber.*

*Boletus aurantiacus.

Pinuzzo buono. *Boletus* Are well known boleti suilli, or those whose tubular gills are separable from the cap; eaten on the continent, particularly by the Tuscans.

*Bull's liver. *Bull's tongue. Hypodrys. Boletus hepaticus. Fistularia hepatica.* Almost the only parasitic mushroom that is usually eaten; and differs from the other boleti in having the tubes separate from one another.

Boletus. The leathery, corky, or woody species; also those which have a collar on their footstalk, or which have a pepper-like acrid taste, or which become blue or green when cut, are all either poisonous, or, at least, suspicious. They differ from the agarics in having tubes under their caps, instead of gills.

Agaric of the larch. *Agaricus. Boletus laricis.* It grows in the East on the larch: the interior part is friable, light, and used as a drastic purge, dose ʒj to ʒij, in powder, with some ginger; or an infusion of double that weight.

*Touchwood. *Spunk. Amadou. Boletus igniarius. B. fomentarius* and *B. ungulatus.* These, when softened by beating, are used for stopping blood; soaked in a ley of salt-petre and dried, they are used as tinder: the Laplanders burn them about their habitations to keep off a species of gad-fly, which is fatal to the young rein-deer.

*Boletus sulphureus. On drying, evolves needle-like crystals of oxalic acid, nearly pure.

Agarici, or mushrooms with a cap, and gills underneath of a different substance from the cap, vary in their qualities.

Agarici Rotuli *and A. Russulæ.* Whose gills are equally broad throughout. *Agarici Coprini.* Whose gills melt into a black watery pulp. *Agarici Miceni.* Whose footstalk is naked, hollow, and the cap fleshless, are all poisonous, or at best doubtful.

Fungo vedovo. *Agaricus araneosus.*

*Agaricus violaceo-cinereus.

Agaricus Cortinellus. Which last is very indifferent, are the only eatable agarici cortinarii, or those with a thready or cobweb collar.

*Common mushroom. *Agaricus edulis.* Under which name several species of A. pratelli, or those with fleshy caps, and gills that become black, but do not melt into water, are supposed to be confounded, is that mostly eaten in England; all are wholesome.

Musk champignon. *Agaricus albellus.*

*Mugnaio. *Agaricus eburneus.*

Jozzolo. *Agaricus ericetorum.*

Petite Oreillette. *Agaricus virgineus.*

Escoubarbe. *Agaricus Auricula.*

Ciccioli. *Agaricus eringii.* Which grows on the roots of the eringo or sea holly.

Fungo appassionato. *Agaricus tristis.*
Fungo dormiente. *Agaricus nivalis.*
Pivoulade d'Eouse. *Agaricus socialis.*
Agaricus ilicinus.
*Mousseron de Dieppe. *Agaricus tortilis.*
Palombette. *Agaricus Palomet.*
Verdone. *Agaricus virens*, and about twenty other kinds of agarici gymnopi, or those whose cap is fleshy, and gills do not grow black, are sold for food in the markets of Tuscany: none of this section are known to be dangerous.

Pivoulade de saule. *Agaricus translucens.* Eaten by the poor in France along with other analogous agirici pleuropi, or those with the footstalk on the side, or totally wanting; but most are suspicious.

*Agaricus deliciosus. Is of exquisite flavour, but must not be confounded with A. Necator, or A. theiogalus, both which have also yellow milk, and are very deleterious.

*Agaricus subdulcis.

*Agaricus piperatus. The juice of which loses its acrid taste when dressed; are eaten. The other milky agarics are to be feared.

*Agaricus procerus. Is the best and most usually eaten of the agarici lepioti, or those whose footstalk is furnished with a moveable collar, and whose gills do not melt into a black liquid.

Agaricus cylindraceus,

Agaricus attenuatus, and above forty other undetermined species, sold in the Italian markets, belonging to the section of the agarici lepioti with a fixed collar, show the wholesomeness of the lepioti, and none are known to be dangerous.

Agarici Amanitæ. Or those furnished with a curtain, are very dangerous, because some species are poisonous, and others much resembling them, are wholesome.

Agaricus asper.

Agaricus Bauhini.

*Agaricus muscarius. Are the poisonous mushrooms that produce the most frequent accidents on the continent, from their resemblance to the A. aurantiacus. The A. muscarius, infused in milk, kills flies; juice rubbed on bedsteads expels bugs: dried and powdered, gr. x to xxx with vinegar, cathartic, sudorific; externally applied to ulcers and gangrenes.

AGARICUS SOLITARIUS. Is eaten in some parts of France.
TIGNOSA BIANCA.
BUBBOLA BIANCA. Are eaten in Tuscany.
LAPPAJOLA.
AGARICUS INCARNATUS.
AGARICUS VAGINATUS.
FARINACCIO. Are eaten with safety.
*AGARICUS BULBOSUS.
AGARICUS VERNUS. Very active poisons.
YELK OF EGG MUSHROOM. *Orange mushroom. Agaricus aurantiacus.*
FUNGO REALE. *Agaricus cæsareus.*
WHITE ORANGE. *Agaricus ovoideus.* Are esteemed the most delicate and wholesome of the tribe.
*JEW'S EAR. *Auricula Judæ. Fungus sambuci. Peziza Auricula.* Grows on the elder; used, soaked in milk or vinegar, as a gargle in the quinsey, &c.
*OAK LEATHER. *Xylostroma giganteum.* Found in the cracks of oaks; used in Ireland as a dressing for ulcers, and in Virginia to spread plaisters upon.

3. LICHENES.

The softer kinds are slightly bitter, and used in affections of the lungs: those resembling a chalky crust are used in dyeing.

*TREE LIVER-WORT. *Lichen arboreus pullus. L. olivaceus.* Roborant, used in hæmorrhages, and old coughs.
*OAK LUNGS. *Tree lungwort. Hazel crottles. Pulmonaria arborea. Muscus pulmonarius. Lichen arborum. L. pulmonarius.* Slightly bitter, opening, detersive, useful in diseases of the lungs; dyes wool of a durable orange colour; yields a gum similar to gum Arabic.
*ICELAND MOSS. *Lichen. Muscus Islandicus. M. catharticus. L. Islandicus. Cladonia Islandica.* Slightly bitter, used as food in Iceland, either made into bread or boiled in water, the first water being rejected; and in the form of tea, against colds: mucilaginous, antihectic, and sometimes purgative.
*LICHEN VELLEUS. Has the same qualities.
*MUSCUS CUMUTALIS. *Lichen aphthosus.* A drastic vermifuge.

*Hairy tree-moss. *Muscus. M. arboreus. Lichen plicatus.* Astringent.

*Lichen rangiferinus. This, as well as the last, has an agreeable smell; used for making Cyprus powder, or French scent bags.

*Cup moss. *Muscus pyxidatus. Lichen coccineus. L. pyxidatus.* Useful in hooping cough, and other complaints of the lungs; dose, a tea-cup of the infusion, which is generally slightly emetic.

*Lichen cocciferus. Used for the same purposes, and in intermittent fevers.

*Muscus arboreus. *Lichen prunastri.* Astringent, pulmonary; very retentive of odours; used as a basis for perfumed powders.

*Ash-coloured ground liver-wort. *Muscus caninus. Lichen terrestris. L. cinereus terrestris. L. caninus.* Much praised as a remedy for hydrophobia.

*Lichen pustulatus. May be substituted for allspice, dyes a fine red.

*Canary archel. *Chinney weed. Herb archel. Rocella tinctorum. Fucus. Lichen Rocella.* Allays the tickling cough attendant upon phthisis; and from it is manufactured litmus.

*Lichen calcareus. Dried, powdered, and steeped in urine, dyes a fine scarlet.

*Stone crottles. *Arcell. Lichen caperatus.* Dyes wool of an orange colour; but if the wool is previously boiled in urine, of a russet brown.

*Lichen farinaceus. Yields, like many other species of lichen, a mucilage with water, which on being dried becomes transparent and similar to gum Arabic.

*Cork. *Corker. Arcell. Kenkerig. Lichen omphalodes.* Styptic; dyes wool reddish brown, for which purpose it is steeped in stale urine and a little salt, and then made into balls with lime.

*Auvergne archel. *Ground archel. Lichen Parellus.* Used, like the Canary archel, in large quantities to make litmus.

*Lichen tartareus. Dyes purple, collected in large quantities for the dyers.

*Lichen vulpinus. Used to poison wolves, mixed with ground glass, and strewed upon carcases; dyes wool yellow.

LICHEN. *L. arboreus pullus. L. pullus.* Slightly astringent, used in asthma and old coughs.

USNEA. *Lichen saxatilis.* Astringent; used in hæmorrhages.

4. HEPATICÆ.

*LIVERWORT. *Hepatica vulgaris. Marchantia conica.*

*STAR LIVERWORT. *Hepatica stellata. H. fontana. H. polymorpha.* Aperitive, acrid, astringent; used in diseases of the liver.

5. MUSCI.

*MOSS OF A DEAD MAN'S SKULL. *Usnea cranii humani. Hypnum sericeum. Leskia sericea.* Used in hæmorrhages.

*GOLDEN LOCKS. *Adiantum aureum. Polytrichum. P. vulgare.* Very sudorific, pulmonary.

*BOG MOSS. *Old wives tow. Sphagnum palustre. S. commune.* Scarcely combustible, used to stop cracks in chimneys; very retentive of moisture, hence used to pack up plants for exportation to distant countries.

6. FILICES.

These plants are sweetish, astringent, and pectoral. Many kinds of ferns have qualities similar to those here recited; a ley of the ashes of most of the species has been used as a wash to promote the growth of the hair, from the alkali contained in them stimulating the skin; whence they have been called capillary herbs.

*TRUE MAIDEN-HAIR. *Adiantum vulgare. A. verum. Capillus Veneris. A. Capillus Veneris.* A fine pectoral, slightly astringent; the decoction is a powerful emetic.

CANADA MAIDEN-HAIR. *Capillus Veneris Canadensis. Adiantum pedatum.* Used for maiden-hair.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE MAIDEN-HAIR. *Adiantum Æthiopicum.* Used as an aromatic astringent.

*BLACK MAIDEN-HAIR. *Oak fern. Adiantum nigrum. Asplenium Ad. nigrum.*

*COMMON MAIDEN-HAIR. *Trichomanes. Adiantum rubrum. Asplenium Trichomanes.*

*WALL RUE. *Tent wort. Adiantum album. Ruta*

muraria. Salvia vitæ. Asplenium Ruta muraria. Aspl. murale. These have all nearly the same qualities as the true maiden-hair.

*Spleen wort. *Milt waste. Doradilla. Ceterach. Asplenium. Scolopendria. Aspl. Ceterach. Blechnum squamosum. Ceterach officinalis.*

Mules fern. *Hemionitis. Asplenium Hemionitis.* Astringent.

*Hart's tongue. *Phyllitis. Lingua cervina. Scolopendrium. Asplenium Scolopendrium. Blechnum lignifolium. Scolopendrium vulgare.* Are astringent, vulnerary, pectoral, and used in spitting of blood, fluxes, and swelling of the spleen.

*Male fern. *Filix mas. Polypodium Filix mas. Nephrodium crenatum.* Root slightly bitter, astringent, a good vermifuge in doses of ʒj to ʒiij; expelling the tænia, either by the assistance of a strong purge, or by repeating the powdered root for some time; it is also boiled in ale to flavour it.

Calaguala. *Polypodium Calaguala.* Root sudorific; grows in Peru.

Scythian lamb. *Agnus Scythicus. Polypodium Barometz.* Root fleecy; has been exhibited as an animal-plant, eating up the grass around it!

*Polypody of the oak. *Polypodium quercinum. P. vulgare.* Root saccharine, and slightly purgative: an infusion of ʒvj in half a pint of hot water may be taken at twice; by long boiling, becomes bitter.

*Small oak-fern. *Dryopteris. Polypodium Dryopteris.* Acrid, septic.

*White oak-fern. *Adiantum album. Polypodium Rhæticum. Cyclopteris Rhætica.* Used for maiden-hair.

*Brittle cup-fern, *Adiantum album. Cyathea fragilis. Polypodium fragile. Cyclopteris fragilis.* Used for maiden-hair.

Rough spleen-wort. *Lonchitis. Blechnum boreale.* Root aperient and diuretic.

*Female fern. *Common brakes. Filix. F. fœmina. Pteris aquilina.* Root an excellent vermifuge; and in time of scarcity, has been manufactured into a coarse kind of bread.

*Flowering fern. *Filix florida. Ophioglossum Osmunda. Osmunda regalis.* The young shoots, made into

a conserve, are a specific for the rickets; root boiled in water makes a kind of starch used to stiffen linen.

*Moon wort. *Lunaria. Osmunda Lunaria. Ophioglossum Lunaria.* Leaves astringent.

*Adder's tongue. *Ophioglossum. O. vulgatum. O. spicatum.* A celebrated vulnerary.

7. LYCOPODINEÆ.

*Club moss. *Muscus clavatus. Lycopodium. L. clavatum.* Herb astringent, restores ropy wine in a few days: pollen very inflammable, used in theatres to imitate lightning, by its being thrown across the flame of a candle; repels water so strongly, that if it be strewed upon a basin of that fluid, the hand may be plunged to the bottom without being wetted, hence females employed in delicate works use it to keep their hands free from sweat: in use also to roll up boluses and pills, and in the Plica Polonica.

*Upright fir moss. *Selago. Muscus erectus. Lycopodium Selago.* Violently emetic and purgative, fit only for robust constitutions which can bear rough medicines; used by the country girls in the north to procure abortion; the decoction is employed as a wash to destroy lice in swine and cattle.

8. MARSILEACEÆ.

None are hitherto known to be used.

9. EQUISETACEÆ.

Mouk se. *Equisetum*.....Used in China in astringent decoctions.

*Dutch rushes. *Equisetum majus. E. hyemale.* Epidermis is formed of silica: used to polish wood and metals.

*Corn horse-tail. *Cauda equina minor. Equisetum. E. arvense. E. minor.* Astringent.

*Marsh horse-tail. *Equisetum palustre.*

*Horse tail. *Equisetum. Cauda equina. E. fluviatile.* Astringent and vulnerary.

10. FLUVIATILES.

*Pond weed. *Potamogeton. P. natans.* Cooling; used in itchings, and against old ulcers.

11. ZOSTEREÆ.

*Grass wrack. *Alga. Zostera marina. Z. trinervia.* Cooling; used in inflammations, and the gout.

Grass wrack. *Alga. Zostera oceanica. Kernera oceanica.* Cooling.

Pilæ marinæ. Formed of the fibres of zostera marina, and also of Z. oceanica interwoven. The charcoal used in strumous tumours.

12. AROIDEÆ.

Arum peregrinum. Root eatable.

Arum macrorhizon. Root esculent.

Arum virginicum. Root esculent.

Arisarum amboinum. *Arum trilobatum.* Root used in food.

Nælenschena. *Arum divaricatum.* Root esculent.

Calcas. *Colocasia. Arum Colocasia.* Root used as food in Egypt, after being soaked for some time in water.

*Wake robin. *Cuckow pint. Barba Aaronis. Serpentaria minor. Zingiber album. Z. Germanicum. Arum. A. maculatum.* Root acrid, incisive, detersive; gr. x to ℈j of the fresh root made into an emulsion with gum Arabic and spermaceti, taken three or four times a day, useful in obstinate rheumatisms: has been used in washing instead of soap; yields a very fine starch; but unless the juice is well separated, it frets and chops the hands of the laundresses. The starch is made into sago, by the inhabitants of Portland Island, where it is very abundant.

Friars cowl. *Arisarum. Arum tenuifolium.* Root takes away nomas, and is also used as food.

Dragons. *Dracontium.. Arum Dracunculus.* Root used as food.

Arum dracontium. *Dracontium pertusum.* The Indians cover their dropsical patients with the fresh leaves, which produce a slight, but universal vesication.

Arum crinitum. The flower smells so like carrion, that the flies are induced to penetrate it; but in endeavouring to make their escape, they are prevented by the reversed hairs, which detain them prisoners, and thus destroy them.

Indian turnep. *Arum triphyllum.* Root boiled in milk used in phthisis.

Rumphal. *Arum pentaphyllum.* Root edible.

Arum mucronatum. Root esculent.

Arum violaceum. Root esculent.

Water dragons. *Calla palustris. C. cordifolia.* Root used as food.

Indian kale. *Black cocoa. Caladium esculentum. Arum esculentum.* Root and petioles esculent.

Eddoes. *Toyos. Caladium sagittifolia. Arum sagittifolium.* Root and tender petioles eaten when dressed.

Dumb cane. *Caladium seguinum. Arum seguinum.* Root used in fomentation for the gout, or bruised with lard to rub on dropsical limbs; expressed juice of the stem and root with one fourth of rum is diuretic, but it can scarcely be swallowed.

Caladium arborescens. *Arum arborescens.*

13. TYPHACEÆ.

*Burr reed. *Sparganium. S. ramosum.* Root given with wine for the bites of venomous serpents.

*Cats tail. *Reed mace. Typha. T. palustris. T. latifolia.* Flowers mixed with hog's lard to cure burns. Paleæ and down of the spikes used to stuff mattresses; leaves used to make mats.

14. CYPERACEÆ.

*Long-rooted cyperus. *Cyperus longus.* Root sweet-scented, heating, dose ʒfs to ʒj, equal to the foreign aromatics; when first powdered the scent is weak, but by keeping it becomes stronger.

Cyperus rotundus. *Cyperus hexastichos.* Used for the true cyperus rotundus.

Cyperus rotundus. *C. odorata.* Root, when recent, scentless; when dry odoriferous, aromatic.

Adrue. *Cyprus articulatus.* Root aromatic, stimulant, used for Virginia snake-root; infusion good in vomiting and fluxes.

Trasi. *Cyperus esculentus.* Root eatable, and when roasted makes good coffee.

Paper reed. *Papyrus Cyperus. C. Papyrus.* Paper was first made from this reed.

*Bull rush. *Holoschœnos. Scirpus lacustris.* Seed astringent, emmenagogue, diuretic, hypnotic.

*Sea sedge. *Carex arenaria.* Fresh root sudorific and diuretic, used for sarsaparilla.

*Wood sedge. *Carex sylvatica.* The Laplanders prepare a coarse covering from this plant.

*Bastard sarsaparilla. *German sarsaparilla. Carex villosa.* Root used for sarsaparilla.

*Carex hirta. Root used for sarsaparilla.

*Carex disticha. Root used for sarsaparilla.

*Carex intermedia. Root used for sarsaparilla.

15. GRAMINEÆ.

Seeds nutritive, the basis of bread; and, in general, forms the most usual food of man, and several animals. They are almost universally wholesome; some few possess an aromatic quality: the stems contain a saccharine juice.

Maize. *Zea. Z. Mays.* Flour nourishing, but heavy, forms a resolvent poultice; juice of the stalk contains much sugar.

Rye. *Secale. S. cereale.* Flour resolvent, emollient, forms a moist doughy bread which is slightly acid, but very refreshing, and may be kept for a long time; seed mostly consumed in the manufacture of the malt spirit drank in the north of Europe; the discoloured flour of spurred rye, *Ergot*, mixed with bread, occasions gangrene of the extremities, but in a small dose is now used as an emmenagogue.

Wheat. *Triticum. T. hybernum*, and *T. æstivum.* Used for bread in all polished nations; at present it is fermented previously to being baked; but formerly, and even yet in religious ceremonies of ancient institution, used unleavened. Superior to other flour, as it contains not only starch, but also gluten and much saccharine matter. From it are manufactured starch, semolina, vermicelli, &c.

Spelt wheat. *Zea. Spelta. Triticum Spelta.* Seed used in Italy. Straw either of this or the next, seems to be that used for Leghorn plat.

St. Peter's corn. *Briza. Triticum monococcon.* Very nutritive, but is astringent.

*Couch grass. *Gramen officinarum. Triticum repens.* Root very vivacious, opening, used in pectoral decoctions: as it is very saccharine, and may be had at the cheapest

rate, if not for nothing, it is recommended to be brewed for a table beer.

Barley. *Hordeum. H. distichon*, and some other species of this genus. Grain cooling, chiefly consumed in brewing, as it makes a coarse doughy bread formerly used to feed horses. The bran contains an acrid resin, to get rid of which it is made into *pearl barley, hordeum perlatum; hordei semina, Scotch barley* or *French barley, hordeum Gallicum;* and the taste of what resin still remains is separated by throwing away the first water in which it is boiled: used in pectoral decoctions.

*Darnel. *Lolium. L. temulentum.* Seeds mixed with bread-corn, or malt for brewing, render the bread or beer intoxicating.

*Ray grass. *Darnel Grass. Phœnix. Lolium tenue.* Drying, astringent; cultivated for hay.

Italian drank. *Festuca. Ægilops ovata.* Seed astringent.

*Spring grass. *Anthoxanthum odoratum.* Nearly resembles camels hay and Indian nard; dried herb used as a substitute for tea: the very agreeable odour of new hay is owing to this grass; root aromatic. 12lb of hay, or at most 14lb, is the full quantity that ought to be allowed to a horse that works regularly and moderately.

Oats. *Avena. A. sativa.* Seeds the chief food of horses at present, a peck a-day being the general allowance; but those that work hard must not be limited. A great part, however, passes through them unchanged, unless the oats are bruised, or wetted with salt water, in which case they are completely digested. The decorticated grain, *grotes, avenæ semina,* makes a cooling gruel; the flour, a heavy coarse bread.

Wild oats. *Ægilops. Avena fatua.* Used as oats.

Rice. *Oryza. O. sativa.* Seeds decorticated, nourishing, astringent, yielding half their weight of mucilage, with scarcely any gluten; do not make bread; a spirit is distilled from it called arrac.

*Cocks-foot grass. *Gramen dactylon. Panicum dactylon. Digitaria dactylon.* Similar in quality to couch grass.

Millet. *Milium. Panicum miliaceum.* Makes a heavy, drying, binding gruel, much eaten by the negroes.

*Flote grass. *Manna grass. Gramen mannæ. Ulva.*

Typha. Festuca fluitans. Seeds decorticated, *Russia seeds*, nutritive, sweetish.

Sugar cane. *Arundo saccharina. Saccharum officinale.* Cultivated for the manufacture of sugar and cane spirit from its juice.

*Reed. *Arundo vallatoria. A. Phragmites.* Root diuretic, depurative; panicles dye wool green.

Bamboo cane. *Arundo tabaxifera. A. Bambos.* Yields the concretion called tabasheer.

*Reed grass. *Gramen arundinaceum. Arundo Calamagrostis.* Root diuretic and emmenagogue.

Great reed. *Arundo Donax.* Root diuretic and emmenagogue.

*Canary grass. *Phalaris. P. Canariensis.* Juice of the herb drank in pain of the bladder. Seed used to feed small birds.

Varegu. *Paspalum frumentaceum.* Seeds used for food.

Job's tears. *Lachryma Jobi. Coix Lacryma. Coix ovata.* Seeds diuretic, and used to make anodyne necklaces for teething children.

*Fox-tail grass. *Alopecurus. Lagurus ovatus.* Herb used for couch grass.

Zizania aquatica. Bears the cold better than any other species of grain, and will probably become the breadcorn of the north, beyond the latitudes in which oats grow freely, from its productiveness; the great objection to it is the seeds not ripening all at one time.

Camels hay. *Sweet rush. Schœnanthus. Juncus odoratus. Andropogon Schœnanthus.* Stalk and leaves aromatic, sharp-tasted, heating, attenuant, discussive, tonic; contains a resin analogous to myrrh.

Indian spike-nard. *Nardus Indica. Andropogon Nardus.* Bitter, smells like cyperus, and has the qualities of camels hay.

Guinea corn. *Guiarnot. Indian millet. Barbadoes millet. Milium Indicum. Sorghum. Holcus Sorghum.* Grain much eaten in the north of China and in Italy: made into polenta, and with millet into macaroni, it reddens the excrements: probably the first grain cultivated by man, as the standard of the Chinese weights and measures is taken from the number of these seeds.

Couscous. *Holcus spicatus.* A common food in Africa, where beer is also made from it.

Durra. *Holcus Durra.* Seeds eaten.

Holcus Cafer. Stalk very saccharine, cultivated in the south of Europe for the manufacture of sugar.

*Drank. *Wild oat-grass. Bromus. B. sterilis.* Seeds drying, corrects stinking breath; decoction vermifuge.

Guilno. *Bromus catharticus.* Seed? purgative.

16. JUNCEÆ.

Generally insipid, inodorous, and of little action on the human frame.

*Common soft rush. *Juncus vulgaris. J. effusus.* Astringent.

*Pricking large sea-rush. *Oxyschœnos. Juncus acutus.* Astringent.

*Calamus aromaticus. *Acorus. Calamus. A. undulatus.* Root, *calami radix*, broad, few-jointed, a sweet-scented agreeable stomachic, which might be used for the foreign spices; dose from ℈j to ʒj; it yields a resinous extract with spirit of wine.

Acorus verus. *A. Indicus. A. Asiaticus.* Root slender, many-jointed; aromatic.

17. PALMÆ.

Date tree. *Palma. Phœnix dactylifera.* Fruit, *dactylus*, is saccharine, fleshy, emollient, slightly astringent, and pectoral.

Sago palm. *Sego. Sagou. Sagus genuina. S. Palma. Pinus.* The pith of the trunk, *sago*, is esculent.

Saguaster major. *Caryota urens.* Yields sago; juice of the fruit caustic.

Caryota glabra. Wood very serviceable.

Guinea palm. *Oil Palm. Palma oleosa. Elais Guinensis.* Yields the oil called mackaw fat.

Cocoa tree. *Cocos nucifera.* Fruit used as food, as is also the fruit bud or *cabbage*, as it is called, the gathering of which destroys the tree.

Cocos lapidea. Nut very hard; used in turnery.

Butter-nut tree. *Cocos butyracea.* Fruit yields a solid oil.

Prickly pole. *Cocos Guinensis. Bactis rotunda. B. minor.* Fruit like a plum, oily.

Macaw. *Ebony tree. Ebenus Æthiopica. Cocos fusiformis. C. aculeatus.* Wood black, very hard.

Calamus Draco. Fruit yields dragons blood.

Calamus Zalaca. Pulp of the fruit acidulous.

Sugar palm. *Arenga saccharifera.* Yields sago; and, by tapping, a saccharine juice, which speedily ferments, and produces palm wine, or may be made into sugar.

Chamærops. It is a species of this genus which appears to yield the fetid resin called gum caranna.

Dwarf palm. *Chamærhiphes. Chamærops humilis.* Fruit, *wild dates*, astringent; leaves used for baskets and brooms.

Maldivian cocoa-nut tree. *Borassus Sechellensis.* Fruit resembling two smooth thighs, highly esteemed as alexiterial.

Wax palm. *Ceroxylon.* Trunk covered, two inches thick, with a combination of wax and rosin.

Palmyra tree. *Borassus flabelliformis.* Yields a saccharine juice.

Cabbage palm. *Areca oleracea.* Flowering bud, or cabbage, is highly esteemed; as is also the oil.

Areca. *Faufel. A. Catechu.* Husk of its fruit, *pinang*, chewed with betel and a little lime as a sialogogue and stomachic, reddens the spittle: a kind of catechu is extracted from it.

Areca globulifera. Used for the same purposes.

Caleza de negro. *Phytelephas macrocarpa.* Fruit very large, prickly; use same as the next.

Phytelephas microcarpa. Milk of the fruit becomes hard like ivory, and of a fine taste; frond used for thatching; nuts for vessels.

Botany bay gum tree. *Xanthorrhea resinosa. Acaroides resinifera.* Stem yields Botany Bay gum.

Ouvirandra. *Hydrogeton fenestralis.* Root large, tuberous, eatable.

Aponogeton monostachyon and *A. distachyon.* Roots bulbous, eaten when roasted.

18. COMMELINEÆ.

American spider-wort. *Tradescantia Virginiaca.* Leaves used as a pot herb, aperient.

19. COLCHICACEÆ.

Almost all the parts of these plants are so active, as to be really poisonous.

*Meadow saffron. *Colchicum. C. autumnale.* Bulb, *colchici radix*, taken up towards the end of July, sliced transversely immediately to prevent its growth, and dried without heat, is a very powerful incisive, diuretic, and expectorant; but is inert in the autumn, or when dried by heat; dose of the bulb, gr. ſs to gr. iij, made into a pill. Seeds, *colchici semina*, milder than the root.

True hermodactyles. *Hermodactyli. Colchicum*.....Roots incisive and purgative, in doses of ϑſs to ʒſs.

White hellebore. *Elleborus albus. Veratrum. V. album.* Root, *veratri radix*, a drastic emetic, in doses of gr. ſs to gr. iij; for horses, ʒſs to ʒj, in farcy; also used as a sternutatory, and in itch ointments; juice used to poison weapons for war or hunting.

American hellebore. *Veratrum viride.* Root emetic.

Cevadilla. *Veratrum Sabbadilla.* Capsules and grains caustic: powder used by monks to kill fleas and lice.

Melanthium. Root poisons crows; used in itch.

Methonica superba. Root a very active purgative.

Helonias dioica. Root in watery infusion anthelmintic, but its tincture is bitter and tonic.

20. TULIPACEÆ.

These plants are generally nauseous and incisive.

Tulip. *Tulipa. T. Gesneriana.* Root nutritive.

Dogs-tooth violet. *Dens caninus. Erythronium Dens caninus.* Root eases the colic, and is used in epilepsy and tinea.

Red lily. *Hemerocallis. Lilium bulbiferum.* Root cathartic; leaves cooling.

Turk's cap. *Martagon. Lilium Martagon.* Root diuretic and emmenagogue.

White lily. *Lilium Album. L. candidum.* Bulb roasted is emollient and ripening.

Indian-bread plant. *Yucca. Yucca gloriosa.* Root yields cassava or Indian bread.

Silk grass. *Yucca filamentosa.* Fibres used for thread.

21. BROMELIÆ.

Pine apples. *Ananas. Bromelia Ananas.* Fruit highly odoriferous, esculent, astringent.

Agave Sap of the leaves saccharine, used to make a wine called in Mexico *Pulque.*

Curatoe. *Agave vivipara.* Juice of the leaf, mixed with lime-juice and treacle, a good dressing for ulcers; the inspissated juice used as a plaister in gout; roots chewed in diarrhœa.

Agave virginica. Root bitter.

Tillandsia usneoides. Used in hæmorrhoids.

Pitcairnia coarctata. *Renealmia Puya. P. Chilensis.* Stem corklike, used for vessels.

Pitcairnia crystallina. *Pouretia lanuginosa.* Exudes a crystalline gum from every part.

22. ASPHODELI.

Juices, either purgative, nauseous, or incisive.

Aloes. *Aloe perfoliata,* and several other species. Juice of the leaves inspissated, aloes. The natives of Cochin China extract a nutritive fecula from some species of this genus.

Aloe nigricans. Epidermis of the leaves used to write upon.

Spider wort. *Phalangium. Anthericum Liliastrum.* Leaves, flower, seeds, used against bites of scorpions: roots similar to those of squills.

Anthericum bicolor. Bulb purgative.

King's spear. *Asphodelus verus luteus. Hasta regia. Asphodelus luteus.* Root diuretic.

White asphodel. *Asphodelus verus albus. A. ramosus.* Root diuretic.

Alstrœmeria peregrina. Root yields an esculent farina called liuta in Peru.

Alstrœmeria Ligtu. Root yields liuta.

Alstrœmeria revoluta. Root yields liuta.

*Musk-grape flower. *Bulbus vomitorius. Hyacinthus Muscari.* Root emetic, used in diseases of the bladder.

*Hare bells. *Hyacinthus. H. non-scriptus.* Root astringent, used in jaundice.

*Star of bethlehem. *Ornithogalon. O. umbellatum.* Root eaten raw and dressed: seeds used to season bread.

Ornithogalum Arabicum. Roots are not the true hermodactyles; although so stated by some authors.

Squill. *Scilla. S. maritima.* Bulb, *scillæ radix*, acrid, bitter, nauseous, and emetic, powerfully incisive and diuretic; dose of the fresh root gr. v to gr. xv; of the dried, gr. j to gr. iij, bis in die.

Scilla lilio-hyacinthus. Bulb used as a purgative.

Leeks. *Porrum. Allium Porrum.* Bulb, *porri radix*, expectorant, stimulant, and contain a little sulphur; juice a powerful diuretic, dissolving the calculi formed of the earthy phosphates.

*Wild leeks. *Scorodoprasum. Allium Ampeloprasum.* Leaves partake the properties of garlic and leeks.

*Vine leeks. *Porrum vitigineum. Allium arenarium.* Leaves more heating than leeks; diuretic and emmenagogue.

Moly of homer. *Allium nigrum?*

Moly of Dioscorides. *Allium hirsutum.* Root in a pessary, used in prolapsus of the womb.

Onions. *Cepa. Allium Cepa.* Root esculent; the juice, when fermented, forms vinegar, holding manna in solution.

Garlic. *Allium. A. sativum.* Bulbs, *allii radix*, esculent, strong tasted; used in sauces.

Rocambole. *Viper's Garlic. Allium contortum.* Bulbous heads used in sauces; milder than garlic.

*Crow garlic. *Allium vineale.* Roots diuretic.

Shallots. *Allium Ascalonicum.* Root used as a sauce.

*Wild garlic. *Allium oleraceum.* Roots diuretic.

Welch onion. *Allium fistulosum.* Bulbs and young leaves used in salads.

*Cives. *Allium Schœnoprasum.* Young leaves used in salads.

Spotted ramsons. *Victoralis. Allium magicum.* Root heating; used also as an amulet preserving against spectres and infected air, probably inspiring courage by their stimulant qualities.

*Ramsons. *Allium ursinum.* Infused in brandy, used in gravelly complaints; communicates an ill flavour to milk and butter in the spring, as the cows then eat it.

23. TRILLIACEÆ.

Trillium cernuum. Root violently emetic; berry nauseous and poisonous.

24. ASPARAGI.

The plants of this order are diuretic.

Dracæna terminalis. Root used in diarrhœa.

Dracæna Draco. Yields, by incision, the purest dragons blood: some sorts of it are furnished by trees of other orders.

*Herb Paris. *True love. One berry. Herba Paris. Paris quadrifolia.* Alexiterial, recommended by Boerhaave in maniacal cases, dose ʒj a day; leaves and berries narcotic; root emetic, but dose twice as great as that of ipecacuanha.

*Asparagus. *A. officinalis.* One of the five opening roots; shoots eaten as a dainty, but produce, in some, bloody urine, and accelerate the fits of the gout.

Rock sparrow-grass. *Asparagus petræa. Corruda. A. acutifolia.* Root opening, diuretic, lithontriptic; shoots nutritive.

*Solomon's seal. *Polygonatum. Sigillum Salomonis. Convallaria Polygonatum.* Root vulnerary, astringent, diuretic, but may be added to flour in time of scarcity; used in a recent state as a cataplasm to take away the marks of bruises; berries, flowers, and leaves, acrid and poisonous.

*Lily of the valley. *Lilium convallium. Convallium majalis.* Flowers cephalic, in doses of ʒj; or dried and used as a sternutatory.

One blade. *Monophyllon. Convallaria bifolia.* Flower alexiterial.

*Butcher's broom. *Knee holly. Ruscus. Bruscus. Ruscus aculeatus.* Root opening; berries also opening.

Horse tongue. *Hippoglossum. Bislingua. Ruscus Hypoglossum.* Root cathartic.

Alexandrian bay. *Laurus Alexandrina. Ruscus Hypophyllum.* Root cathartic.

Medeola virginica. Root diuretic.

China. *Tsinaw. Smilax China.* Whose roots yield a reddish sago.

Rough bind-weed. *Smilax aspera.*

Wild yam. *Bastard ipecacuanha. Smilax Pseudo-china.*

Sarsaparilla vine. *Smilax Sarsaparilla.* Root, *sarsaparillæ radix*, active cleansing sudorifics, of great use in syphilis, and the rheumatism, in powder, ℈j to ʒj.

Sarsaparilla. *Tamus syphilitica.* Root much used for sarsaparilla.

Bastard china. *Tamus Pseudochina.* Root large; sold for China root.

*Black briony. *Brionia nigra. Tamus communis.* Root diuretic, incisive, and opening; externally resolvent; young shoots eaten as asparagus.

25. DIOSCOREÆ.

Wild yam. *Dioscorea sativa.* Root eaten as potatoe; a kind of sago is also made from it.

Negro yam. *Dioscorea alata.* Root esculent.

Yam pee. *Dioscorea triphylla.* Root esculent.

White yam. *Dioscorea bulbifera.* Root esculent.

Oncus esculentus. *Oncorhiza esculenta.* Root very large, tuberous, farinaceous, esculent.

26. HEMEROCALLIDÆ.

Lily-asphodel. *Hemerocallis flava.* Expectorant.

27. NARCISSI.

*Narcissus. *Narcissus poeticus.*

*Daffodil. *Narcissus. Pseudo-narcissus.*

Tuberose. *Polyanthes Tuberosa.* Root emetic; used also as a dressing to burns.

28. IRIDES.

Florentine orrice. *Iris Florentina.* The fresh root is a drastic hydragogue; when dried it is a sialogogue, dose ℈j to ʒj, and an errhine; it contains fecula, and is used in perfumery to give a violet scent to oils, &c.; the juice of the root, ʒj for a dose, has been used in dropsy.

*Yellow water fleur de luce. *Acorus adulterinus. Pseud-acorus. Gladiolus luteus. Iris Pseud-acorus.* Root a nauseous drastic purgative, but used in dropsy when other

medicines fail, dose gtt. lxxx of its juice every hour or two in syrup of buckthorn; the seeds roasted make excellent coffee, superior to any other substitute.

Common fleur de luce. *Iris vulgaris. I. Germanica.* Fresh root hydragogue, errhine; externally repels eruptions.

Blue flag. *Iris versicolor.* Root hydragogue.

Iris tuberosa. Roots incisive and purgative, in doses of ℈fs to ʒfs; considered by some as hermodactyles.

*Stinking gladwyn. *Iris fœtidissima.* Juice of the root sternutatory, useful also in dropsy and scrofula; leaves very fetid.

Iris odorata. Flower very odoriferous.

Iris viscata. Odour bituminous.

29. GLADIOLIDEÆ.

Corn flag. *Gladiolus communis.* Root has the same qualities as that of iris pseud-acorus, but is weaker.

*Crocus. *C. sativus.* Root has been proposed to be made into bread in times of scarcity; summits of the pistils dried, *saffron*, *croci stigmata*, in doses of gr. v to ʒfs, cordial, emmenagogue, anodyne, and exhilarant; dyes a fine yellow, used in cookery to colour rice, &c.: the best is called *hay saffron*, *crocus in fœno;* the *cake saffron*, or *crocus in placenta*, formerly, and still in some countries, esteemed the best, being now adulterated with marygold flowers, and those of bastard saffron, or safflower, which is perhaps the true explanation of the very different effects ascribed to saffron by medical practitioners.

Ferraria punctata. *F. undulata.* Odour of carrion, attracting flesh-flies.

30. MUSÆ.

Plantain tree. *Musa. Musa Paradisaica.* Fruit very nutritive, diuretic, aphrodisiac.

Banana. *Musa sapientum.* Fruit very nutritive.

31. CANNÆ.

Plants of this order are warm and aromatic.

Alpinia. Capsules aromatic; seeds surrounded with a purplish pulp, used in dyeing, but the colour is not durable.

Ginger. *Zingiber. Amomum Zingiber.* Roots, *Zin-*

giberis radix, in powder, gr. x to ʒj, heating, aromatic, stomachic, cordial; in infusion, diaphoretic; used also as seasoning to food. There are two sorts, the black, which are the roots scalded and hastily dried in the sun; and the white, each root of which is carefully washed, scraped, and dried.

Bengalee. *Risagon. Cassamunar. Zerumbet. Amomum Zerumbet.* Root stomachic, hysteric.

Zedoary. *Zedoaria. Kæmpferia rotunda. Amomum Zedoaria.* Root stops vomiting, is stimulant, and drying.

Great cardamoms. *Amomum in the bunch. Cardamomum majus. A. verum. A. racemosum.*

Lesser cardamoms. *Cardamomum minus. Amomum Cardamomum. Elettaria Cardamomum.* Seeds, *cardamomi semina*, imported in their capsules, in cases of about 120℔ each; stimulant, drying, assisting digestion, emmenagogue.

Grains of Paradise. *Grana Paradisi. Cardamomum maximum. Amomum Grana Paradisi.* Seeds aromatic, stimulant, tastes very hot and biting like pepper; used by some in large doses to cure agues: also to give a false strength to wine, beer, vinegar, and other liquors.

Indian arrow-root. *Maranta Indica* and *M. arundinacea.* Roots yield very fine starch.

Great galangale. *Kæmpferia Galanga.* Root in slices about an inch long, brownish red, inside bright red.

Small galangale. *Galanga. Maranta Galanga.* Roots stop vomiting, are heating, drying, emmenagogue.

Indian cane. *Indian shot. Canna Indica.* Seeds cordial, vulnerary.

Costus. *Costus Arabicus.* Root aromatic, rather acrid, with the smell of orrice, stomachic, tonic, discussive. Distinguished in the shops into sweet and bitter costus, which is merely owing to keeping, the root becoming bitter and stronger by age.

Turmeric. *Curcuma. C. longa* and *C. rotunda.* Roots imported from the East Indies in tubers, about the size of the little finger; powder, *terra merita;* aromatic, tonic, discussive, and heating; used especially in the jaundice and the itch, dose ʒj to ʒij: dyes a fine yellow, and is used as a seasoning in Indian cookery.

Albina Chinensis. Root aromatic.

Stissera curcuma. Root aromatic.

Dietrichia minor. Root aromatic.

Dietrichia major. Root aromatic.
Emdlia subpersonata. Root aromatic.
Thalia. Root aromatic.
Buekia. Root aromatic: all used as spices.

32. ORCHIDES.

These plants are esteemed as highly aphrodisiac.

Banilloes. *Vanilla. Epidendron Vanilla.* Pods brown, as thick as a quill, greasy on the outside, and sometimes covered with an efflorescence of flowers of benzoin, scent strong but very agreeable; cephalic, stomachic, used to scent chocolate and liqueurs.

Green withe. *Epidendron claviculatum.* Expressed juice, in doses of a table spoonful, cathartic, vermifuge, and diuretic.

*Fools stones. *Orchis Morio.*

*Male fools-stones. *Orchis mascula.* Roots washed, baked, and ground into powder, called *Salep*, are extremely nutritive, restorative, and aphrodisiac; gr. viij render an ounce of water so thick that it will hardly pass through a cloth; extremely useful to travellers and seamen, as a reserve stock to be used in case of need.

*Large military goat-stones. *Orchis fusca.* Dried leaves have the same scent as Tonca bean, and are used to scent snuff, as are also those of some other species of orchis.

French satyrion. *Satyrium. Orchis. O. militaris.*

*Butter-fly satyrion. *Satyrium. Orchis bifolia.*

*Dog stones. *Cynosorchis. Orchis pyramidalis.*

Goat stones. *Tragorchis. Satyrium hircinum. Orchis hircina.*

*Triple lady's traces. *Triorchis. Ophrys spiralis.*

*Male satyrion royal. *Orchis palmata. O. latifolia.*

*Tway blade. *Bifolium. Ophrys ovata.* May all be used for salep.

*Bastard hellebore. *Helleborine. Serapias latifolia.* Root strengthening.

33. PANDANEÆ.

Bread nut. *Brocimum Alicastrum.* Fruits eatable.

Vaquois. *Pandanus* Seeds esculent; fibres of the stem and leaves used as cordage.

34. ALISMACEÆ.

*Great water plantain. *Plantago aquatica. Alisma Plantago aquatica.* Root used in hydrophobia.

*Arrow head. *Sagitta aquatica. Sagittaria sagittifolia.* Herb acrid, opening, and incisive; root bulbous, very nutritive, cultivated for this part by the Chinese.

35. BUTOMACEÆ.

*Flowering rush. *Butomus umbellatus.* Herb aperitive.

36. HYDROCHARIDES.

*Frog bit. *Morsus ranæ. Hydrocharis Morsus ranæ.* Root astringent, cooling.

Fresh water soldier. *Aloe palustris. Stratiotes aloides.* Used in wound drinks.

*Water sengreen. *Stratiotes. Pistia aloides.*

*Ducks meat. *Lens palustris. Lemna major* and *L. minor.* Are used externally as coolers.

37. CYCADEÆ.

Meal bark tree. *Cycas Caffræa.*

Cycas circinalis.

Cycas revoluta. All yield a fecula, analogous to sago, from the pith of the trunk.

38. CONIFERÆ.

These plants are mostly resinous, and their timber remarkable for its durability.

Stone pine. *Pinus Pinea.* Nuts, *Zirbel nuts, pine nuts,* kernels pectoral, used in emulsions, yield oil by expression, are eaten raw or preserved.

Aphernousli pine. *Pinus Cembra.* Yields an agreeably scented turpentine, Briançon turpentine; nuts, *Cembro nuts,* kernels eatable; yield oil; shoots yield true Riga balsam by distillation.

Frankincense pine. *Pinus Tæda.* Wood very resinous, used for torches.

Common fir. *Silver fir tree. Pitch tree. Abies. P. Picea.* Yields Strasburgh turpentine, by puncturing the

small vesicles of the bark in which it is contained, and common turpentine, by larger incisions.

Norway spruce fir. *Yew-leaved fir. Abies rubra. P. Abies.* Exudes common frankincense, and yields the same by incision; tops used to make spruce beer.

Balm of Gilead fir. *Pinus balsamea.* Yields the fine turpentine called Canada balsam.

Spruce fir. *Pinus Canadensis.* Young shoots, *turiones pini*, in beer, antiscorbutic, cooling, antiseptic.

Larch. *Larix. Pinus Larix.* Exudes Orenburgh gum and Briançon manna; yields, by boring, common Venice turpentine.

Cedar of Lebanon. *Pinus Cedrus.* Wood astringent, antiseptic.

Mountain pine. *Mugho Pine. Pinus Pumilio.* Exudes a turpentine, Hungarian balsam. Cones yield the same by expression.

*Scotch fir. *Pinus sylvestris.* Yields, by incision, common turpentine; inner bark eaten raw, or made into cakes and baked; tar is distilled from it, and lamp-black obtained by burning its refuse branches in tents.

Arbor vitæ. *Thuja occidentalis.* Leaves alexiterial.

Thuja quadrivalvis. Yields gum sandarac.

Thuja articulata. Yields gum sandarac.

Cypress. *Cupressus. C. sempervirens.* Wood and berries astringent, vermifuge.

Virginia cypress. *Cupressus disticha.* Leaves dye cinnamon colour.

*Juniper. *Juniperus. J. communis.* Tops, *juniperi cacumina*, sudorific, antisyphilitic, may be substituted for guaiacum; berries, *juniperi baccæ*, incisive, discussive, very stomachic; infusion drank as tea; if the seeds are broken, they communicate a bitter tart flavour.

Spanish juniper. *Juniperus Oxycedrus.* Does not yield gum sandarac, as usually supposed.

Spanish cedar. *Juniperus thurifera.* Does not yield real frankincense.

Berry-bearing cedar. *Oxycedrus. Juniperus Phœnicea.* Wood diaphoretic; berries discutient; yields American olibanum.

Savine. *Sabina. Juniperus Sabina.* Leaves, *sabinæ folia*, emmenagogue, producing abortion, diuretic, vermifuge, dose, in powder, gr. xv, to ℈j or ʒj, twice or

thrice a day; externally escharotic, applied to warts, &c. once a day.

Red cedar. *Juniperus Virginiana.* Leaves used as savine.

Rosa mala. *Altingia excelsa.* Yields a balsam supposed to be the true liquid storax.

39. TAXIDEÆ.

*Yew. *Taxus. T. baccata.* Wood very hard, thought to be poisonous, as were also the berries, *glob berries*, but they may be eaten; leaves poisonous to cattle: pollen may be substituted for that of lycopodium.

Japan yew. *Taxus nucifera.* Berries eatable, aromatic.

Yellow wood. *Taxus elongatus.* Wood yellow, scentless; sold for yellow sanders, but of little value.

Clarisia racemosa. Wood hard, exuding a milk-like juice.

Clarisia biflora. Wood used for that of the latter.

Gingko. *Gingko biloba.* Seeds yield an oil.

Shrubby horse-tail. *Ephedra distachya.* Berries sweet, eatable; used in lientery and menorrhagia, given in wine.

40. SALICEÆ.

*White willow. *Salix. S. alba.* Bark, *salicis cortex*, *P. D.* very bitter, febrifuge, substituted for Peruvian bark, ℈j to ʒj; leaves astringent, antaphrodisiac.

*Crack willow. *Salix fragilis.* Bark, *salicis cortex*, *P. D.*

*Yellow dwarf willow. *Rose willow. Salix Helix. S. monandra.*

*Norfolk purple willow. *Salix purpurea.*

*Ozier. *Salix viminalis.* Bark, *salicis cortex*, *P. L.*

*Sallow. *Salix capræa.*

*Almond-leaf willow. *Salix amygdalina.*

Weeping willow. *Salix Babylonica.* Have all the same qualities.

Salix herbacea. Leaves used in tanning.

*Sweet willow. *Bay willow. Salix laurea. S. pentandra.* Bark, febrifuge; leaves aromatic, yield prussic acid by distillation; when dried, with 1-30th of potash, dye silk, linen, and woollen, impregnated with alum, of a fine yellow.

Carolina poplar. *Populus balsamifera.* Yields the

resin called American tacamahaca; buds very resinous, infused in oil to form a vulnerary balsam.

*Black poplar. *Populus nigra.* Buds resinous.

*Abele. *White poplar. Populus alba.*

*Aspen. *Trembling poplar. Populus tremula.* Bark useful in strangury.

Lombardy poplar. *Populus pyramidalis.* With nitromuriate of tin, dyes a fine yellow.

Italian poplar. *Populus fastigiata.* Bark dyes mordore colour.

Populus tremuloides. Bark tonic and stomachic.

41. BETULIDEÆ.

*Birch. *Betula. B. alba.* Bark split into leaves, used for books; leaves antipsoric and antihydropic.

*Alder. *Alnus. A. glutinosa. Betula Alnus.* Bark and leaves very astringent, vulnerary.

42. CORYLIDEÆ.

*Hornbeam. *Ostrys. Carpinus Betulus.* Wood hard.

*Hazel. *Nut tree. Avellana. Corylus Avellana.* Kernel of the nut oily, pectoral, used in emulsions, yields an oil.

*Oak tree. *Quercus. Q. Robur.* Bark, *quercûs cortex*, astringent, febrifuge, gr. xv to ʒfs, every two hours, also externally in fomentation; seeds, *oke-corn*, *acorns*, *glandes quercinæ*, and their calyces, *cups*, *cupulæ*, as also the wood, leaves, and the excrescences produced by the bite of insects, *oak-apples*, are equally astringent, and of great use in tanning and dyeing: a decoction of the bark, with some alum, very useful in relaxations of the uvula.

White oak. *Quercus alba.* Bark emetic.

Quercus Castanea. Fruit edible, sweet.

Quercus Castillana. Acorns esculent, sold in the Spanish markets.

Quercus esculus. Acorns eatable, inebriate a little.

Black oak. *Quercitron. Quercus nigra. Q. tinctoria.* Bark used in dyeing yellow.

Holm oak. *Quercus Ægylops.* Cups, *valonia*, very large, used in dyeing instead of nut-galls.

Quercus infectoria. Excrescences, *nut galls*, *gallæ*, *galla*, very astringent, tonic, antiseptic; those from which the insect has not escaped, *blue galls*, are the most esteemed.

Cork tree. *Quercus Suber.* Bark, *cork, suber*, very light, elastic, astringent, more used for stopping vessels, than in medicine; bark of the young twigs, *alconorque?* used in intermittent fevers.

Ever-green oak. *Quercus Ilex.* Astringent, more so than the common oak. On this live the kermes insects.

Quercus Ballota. Acorns used as food; yield oil.

Quercus falcata. Leaves used externally in gangrene.

*Beech. *Fagus. F. sylvatica.* Seeds, *beech mast*, useful in gravelly complaints, yield oil by expression.

*Spanish chestnut. *Castanea. Fagus Castanea.* Bark astringent; fruit nutritive, pectoral.

Chingnapin. *Castanea pumila.* Bark astringent.

43. PLATANIDEÆ.

Liquidambar styraciflua. Bark odoriferous in fumigations, yields by incision or decoction liquid storax.

Liquidambar orientalis. Thought to yield cane storax.

Plane tree. *Platanus Orientalis.* Leaves ophthalmic in wine; bark antiscorbutic infused in vinegar.

Virginia plane tree. *Platanus occidentalis.* Root vulnerary, dyes red.

44. MYRICEÆ.

*Sweet willow. *Dutch myrtle. Gale frutex. Myrica Gale.* Strong smelling, driving away insects; leaves astringent, substituted for tea, antipsoric, vermifuge, and used as spice.

Candleberry myrtle. *Myrica cerifera.* Berries yield a green wax; roots in infusion very astringent.

Myrica Pensylvanica. Yields green wax.

Myrica Carolinensis. Yields green wax.

45. ULMIDEÆ.

*Elm. *Ulmus. U. campestris.* Inner tough bark astringent, febrifuge, in doses of ℈j to ʒj; leaves vulnerary.

Slippery elm. *Ulmus fulva.* Inner bark febrifuge.

Ulmus Chinensis. Leaves used as tea.

Nettle tree. *Celtis australis.* Berries astringent, esculent; kernels oily; wood dyes brown.

46. PIPERIDEÆ.

Herbs aromatic; seeds hot, used as spices.

Black pepper vine. *Piper nigrum.* Herb acrid, aromatic, stimulant, sialogogue; berry, *piperis nigri baccæ*, the same: when the first skin of the berry is separated by soaking in salt water, is milder, and called *white pepper, piper album;* an inferior kind of which is prepared from the over-ripe berries that fall from the vine; dose gr. v to ℈j, and in larger doses as a remedy for intermittent fevers; also used to drive away insects.

Long pepper vine. *Piper longum.* Unripe fruit, *piperis longi fructus*, opening, attenuant, stimulant, in doses similar to the former; is distinguished into short long-pepper and long long-pepper.

Small American long pepper. *Mecaxochitle. Piper obtusifolium.* Leaves used to flavour chocolate.

Betel. *Piper Betele.* Leaves bitter, stomachic, tonic, highly aphrodisiac; used as a masticatory with areka nut.

Piper Siriboa. Leaves used for those of betel.

Jaborand. *Piper reticulatum.* Juice an antidote against the poison of mushrooms and cassada.

Cubeb. *Piper Cubeba.* Berry, *cabob pepper, tailed pepper, cubebæ, cubeba*, the same quality as the other peppers: used in gonorrhœa.

Santa Maria leaf. *Piper umbellatum.* Herb, in syrup, good in colds and coughs.

Pepper elder. *Piper Amalago.* Used externally in baths and fomentations.

Carpapiga. *Piper Carpapiga.* Leaves very fragrant, used in dyspepsia, and to preserve stuffed animal substances from cock-roaches and other insects.

Narrow leaved pepper. *Piper angustifolium.* Decoction used in venereal diseases.

Granular pepper. *Piper granulosum.* Leaves have a grateful odour.

Piper cordifolium. Acrid.

Piper crystallinum. *Peperomia crystallina.* Has the odour of anise, and may be used for it.

Piper inebrians. Green herb used to make an inebriating drink, as may indeed be most of this genus.

Mathuskea. *Saururus vernus.* Root fresh and roasted, used as an emollient poultice, and to allay inflammation.

47. ARTOCARPEÆ.

Stem milky, containing elastic gum.

Fig tree. *Ficus vulgaris. F. Carica.* Dried fruit, *caricæ fructus*, very emollient, laxative, pectoral, also used as a suppurative poultice; milk of the tree caustic, consumes warts; leaves kept long upon the skin, inflame it.

Sycamore fig. *Ficus Sycomorus.* Fruit less agreeable and less digestible than the other.

Ficus toxicaria. Used to impoison weapons.

Ficus septica. A powerful vermifuge; milky juice very acrid.

Jamaica fig tree. *Ficus Benghalensis.* Milky juice used against the poison of manchineel.

Indian fig tree. *Ficus Indica.* Milky juice glutinous, and becomes a soft kind of Indian rubber.

Lisbon contrayerva. *Contrayerva Drakena. Dorstenia Contrayerva.* Root, *contrajervæ radix*, imported from the West Indies, in pieces about two inches long, packed in bales. When fresh, acrid; when dry, aromatic, stimulant, antiseptic, diaphoretic; dose, gr. x—xxx in decoction or infusion to ʒij.

Caapia. *Dorstenia Brasiliensis.* Root bitter, aromatic.

Dorstenia Drakena. Root diaphoretic.

Dorstenia Houstoni. Root diaphoretic: are all sold as contrayerva.

Bread fruit tree. *Artocarpus incisa.* Fruit, *Meat fruit, Bread fruit*, when unripe, contains a farinaceous pulp; before the seeds fill, the fruit is very pulpy, tasting like new bread and boiled artichokes.

Jack tree. *Artocarpus Jaca.* Fruit eatable; juice yielded by incision, elastic like Indian rubber.

Wontay. *Artocarpus Benghalensis.* Fruit preserved with salt, used in cookery, instead of tamarinds.

Antiaris toxicaria. *Ipo toxicaria.* Milky juice, *upas antiar*, used to poison instruments.

Bagassa. Tree lactescent; fruit like an orange, eatable.

White mulberry. *Morus alba.* Leaves used to feed silkworms; bark manufactured into hemp; fruit detersive, made into a cooling syrup.

Red mulberry. *Morus rubra.* Fruit esculent.

Black mulberry. *Morus nigra.* Fruits, *mori baccæ*, have the same qualities; bark of the root cathartic, vermifuge, dose ʒfs in powder.

Chinese mulberry. *Morus Tartarica.* Leaves used in China to feed the silkworm.

Morus Indica. The leaves of this species are preferred by the natives of Peru for the nourishment of silkworms.

Fustic. *Morus Tinctoria. M. Xanthoxylum.* Abounds with a sulphureous milk; the fruit is yellowish and sweet; wood, *old fustic*, is sulphur-coloured, in large blocks, with alum dyes a very durable yellow colour, with iron liquor drab colours, and with both mordants, an olive.

Thoa urens. Bark gummiferous; seed edible.

Thoa edulis. Seed of the taste of the chestnut, esculent.

Hedycarya dentata. Nut sweet, eatable.

48. URTICÆ.

The juice of these plants is acrid.

*Common nettle. *Urtica. U. dioica.* Roots astringent, diuretic, depurative.

*Roman nettle. *Urtica Romana. U. pilulifera.* Roots astringent; seeds pectoral.

*Small stinging nettle. *Urtica urens.* Roots astringent, diuretic, depurative; plant used in palsy and lethargy as an irritant, producing a crop of small blisters on the skin; the young shoots boiled as potherbs. The stalks of all the species are made into hemp.

Hemp. *Cannabis. C. sativa.* Seeds oily, cooling, antiaphrodisiac, pectoral, aperitive, but inebriating; stalk manufactured into cordage, &c.; the water in which it is soaked for this purpose is poisonous to fish.

Bang. *Cannabis Indica.* Juice is made into an agreeable inebriating drink, Haschissh; leaves used as tobacco. Seeds inebriating, soporific, inducing fatuity.

*Pellitory of the wall. *Parietaria. Helxine. P. officinalis.* Herb cooling, opening, diuretic, pectoral, antiasthmatic: strewed in granaries destroys the corn weevil.

*Hop. *Lupulus. Humulus Lupulus.* Young shoots eaten as a depurative, determine to the skin; flowers, *humuli strobili*, bitter, inebriating, diuretic, excellent in diseases of the liver and spleen, also sedative; used to flavour beer,

and the only legal substance for that purpose; leaves externally discussive and anodyne; stalk made into hemp.

49. MONIMIEÆ.

Bark and leaves aromatic.

CITROSMA. The several species have the odour of citrons.

50. EUPHORBIÆ.

The milky juice is caustic, nauseous, and purgative. Embryo, or corculum of the seeds, usually violently emetic or purgative.

*FRENCH MERCURY. *Mercurialis mas et fœmina. M. annua.* Herb detersive, purgative, resolvent, and emmenagogue.

CHILDREN'S MERCURY. *Phyllon. Mercurialis tomentosa.* Herb used by the Moors in female diseases, decoction recommended in hydrophobia.

*DOG'S MERCURY. *Cynocrambe. Mercurialis perennis.* Herb used instead of French mercury, but has produced fatal accidents, and seems poisonous.

EUPHORBIA ANTIQUORUM. Yields gum euphorbium.

EUPHORBIA CANARIENSIS. Yields gum euphorbium.

EUPHORBIA OFFICINARUM. Yields gum euphorbium; is cathartic.

EUPHORBIA HEPTAGONA. Juice used to poison weapons.

EUPHORBIA EDULIS. Cultivated in Cochin China as a kitchen herb.

EUPHORBIA TIRUCALLI. Cathartic, emetic, antisyphilitic; exhalations affect the eyes.

EUPHORBIA CANESCENS. Antisyphilitic.

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA. Antisyphilitic, useful in venomous bites.

*GARDEN SPURGE. *Cataputia minor. Lathyris. E. Lathyris.* Seeds, no. 12 or 14, purge and vomit violently, useful in dropsy, as they yield a fine oil, have been proposed for cultivation for that purpose; leaves inebriate fish; milk corrodes warts; decoction depilatory.

ROUGH FRUITED SPURGE. *Tithymalus myrsinites fructu verrucæ simili. Euphorbia verrucosa.* Caustic.

KNOBBED ROOTED SPURGE. *Apios. Euphorbia Apios.* Caustic.

Petty spurge. *Peplus. Euphorbia Peplus.* Cathartic.

Tree spurge. *Tithymalus dendroides. Euphorbia dendroides.* Acrid, purgative.

Thyme spurge. *Chamæsyce. Euphorbia Chamæsyce.* Purgative.

Myrtle spurge. *Tithymalus Myrsinites. Euphorbia Myrsinites.* Purgative.

*Wood spurge. *Tithymalus Characias. Euphorbia Characias.* Violently cathartic.

*Sun spurge. *Wartwort. Euphorbia Helioscopia.* Juice applied to warts.

*Purple sea spurge. *Euphorbia Peplis.* Purgative; milk acrid; the eyelids being touched with it, itch so as to hinder sleep; whence it is called, by the French, Reveille-matin.

Great spurge. *Esula major. Euphorbia palustris.* Cathartic.

Lesser spurge. *Esula minor. Euphorbia Pithyusa.* Milk purgative, corrected by acids.

Spurge ipecacuanha. *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha.* Root emetic, mixed with true ipecacuanha, and used for it.

Caiaca. *Creeping hairy spurge. Euphorbia hirta.* Dried plant, ʒj, purgative, used in dry belly-ache.

*Euphorbia cyparissias. Juice may be used for scammony; is also emetic.

*Broad-leaved spurge. *Euphorbia platyphylla.* Used to inebriate fish.

Euphorbia piscatoria. Used to inebriate fish.

Euphorbia ophthalmica. A remedy for blindness.

*Evergreen wood spurge. *Tithymalus sylvaticus lunato flore. Euphorbia sylvatica. E. amygdaloides.* Emetic.

Narrow-leaved wood spurge. *Tithymalus amygdaloides angustifolius. Euphorbia segetalis.* Cathartic.

Sea spurge. *Tithymalus Paralius. Euphorbia Paralias.* Are all used as purgatives and for the other uses of spurge.

Cicca racemosa. Berry acid, eatable.

Phyllanthus Emblica. Fruit, *myrobalanus emblica*, purgative, acidulous, rather austere; when preserved excites the appetite; root astringent, used in dyeing.

Phyllanthus Niruri. Febrifuge.

Phyllanthus urinaria. Febrifuge, diuretic, astringent.

Phyllanthus virosa. Bark astringent, deleterious to fish.

Bois de demoiselle. *Phyllanthoides. Phyllanthus Kirganelia. Kirganelia virginea.* Wood used in cabinet work.

*Box tree. *Buxus. B. sempervirens.* Wood sudorific; leaves purgative in decoction.

Palma Christi. *Oil bush. Ricinus communis.* Seeds, *Mexico seeds, castor seeds, lamp oil seeds, ricini semina,* purgative; yield oil, by boiling or expression, of the same qualities; root, in decoction, diuretic; leaves, with lard, used externally, as an emollient poultice.

Croton tiglium. Seeds, *Molucca grains, purging nuts, grana tiglia,* very hydragogue, emetic, stronger than palma Christi seeds, corrected by acids, or roasting, yield a very purgative oil; wood, *lignum pavanæ,* has the same qualities, but weaker, sudorific in a small dose.

Cascarilla. *Croton Cascarilla. C. Eleuteria. Clutia Eleuteria?* Bark, *narcaphte, thymiama, cortex thuris, cascarillæ cortex,* imported from Eleutheria, in the Bahama Islands, in pieces about 6 inches long, in thin quills, with a whitish coat: bitter, very febrifuge, stops vomiting, the dysentery, and menorrhagia, dose gr. xv to ʒj; aromatic when burnt, and used to scent tobacco for smoking, but inebriates; dyes a fine black.

Croton balsamiferum. *C. aromaticum,* and some other species, are used to aromatise distilled liqueurs in the West Indies.

Croton Mollucanum. Seeds, having the corculum taken out, esculent.

Tallow tree of China. *Croton sebiferum. Sapium sebiferum.* Seeds yield a kind of tallow.

Croton lacciferum. Yield Ceylon lac.

Turnsol. *Heliotropium. Croton tinctorium.* Juice blue, easily changed red by acids, and green by alkalies; used to dye rags and paper.

Croton tricuspidatum. Juice blue, resembles turnsol.

Barbadoes nut tree. *Jatropha Curcas.* Seeds, *common physic nut,* very violently purgative and emetic, yield an oil similar to castor oil; shrub yields, on incision, a lactescent and caustic juice which dyes linen black; leaves rubefacient.

Wild cassada. *Jatropha gossypifolia.* Young leaves, no. 6, boiled as greens, a powerful purge; no. 15—20, in decoction, with some castor oil, used as a clyster in dry

belly-ache; the powder of the gland contained in the stem is an errhine.

Jatropha glandulosa. Used for the same purposes.

French physic nut. *Jatropha multifida.* Seed, *Avellana purgatrix*, no. 1, a violent purge.

Cassava. *Jatropha Manihot.* Root full of an acrid, poisonous, milky juice, separable by expression, or corrected by roasting, thus yielding a nutritive farina, manioc cassava; this virose principle is volatile, and of an insupportable odour; juice of annotto, bixa orellana, is said to be an antidote, or a little salt of wormwood in mint water.

Meal roots. *Bitter cassava. Jatropha Janipha.* Farina nutritive.

Hyæna poison. *Jatropha globosa. Hyœnanche globosa. Toxicodendron Capense.* Fruit in powder used to poison hyænas.

Vernicia montana. Kernels yield a yellow oil, used as a varnish.

Elastic gum tree. *Jatropha elastica. Siphonia elastica. Hœvea Guianensis.* Yields, by incision, a milky juice, drying into elastic gum.

Agallochum. *Excœcaria Agallocha.* Wood, *lignum aloes*, cordial, useful in rheumatism and gout, odoriferous; exhalation so acrid as to attack the eyes.

Aloexylum verum. Wood, *lignum aloes*, highly odoriferous, more esteemed in India than the former.

Poonag. *Rottleria tinctoria.* The outside of the capsules yields a yellow dye, wassunta gunda.

Sapium aucuparium. The milky juice is used as birdlime to catch parrots.

Manchineal. *Hippomane Mancinella.* Fruit beautiful, but so caustic as to corrode the mouth and occasion vomiting; juice of the tree used to poison weapons; gum may be used for guaiacum.

Hippomane biglandulosa. Yields a soft elastic gum, used as birdlime.

Stillingia sylvatica. Root large, used in syphilis.

Ficarium Cochinchinense. Fruit edible.

51. ARISTOLOCHIÆ.

The plants of this order are emmenagogue.

Long-rooted birth wort. *Aristolochia longa.*

Round birth wort. *Aristolochia rotunda.* Roots, taken to ʒjſs, hot, odorous, powerfully incisive.

*Upright birth wort. *Aristolochia Clematitis.*

Aristolochia Pistolochia. Roots are efficacious emmenagogues.

Jamaica contrayerva. *Aristolochia odorata.* Root, in infusion, diuretic, purgative, stomachic, and emmenagogue.

Virginia snake root. *Serpentaria Virginiana. Aristolochia Serpentaria.* Root, *serpentariæ radix*, antiseptic, heating, alexiterial, diaphoretic; an active medicine, given in doses of gr. x to ʒſs of the powder, or an infusion of ʒj, every four hours, against the bites of snakes and canine madness. Imported from America, in bales of 200 to 500lbs; frequently mixed with the roots of collinsonia præcox.

Hypocistus. *Asarum Hypocistus. Cytinus Hypocistus.* The dried expressed juice of this parasitical plant is very astringent.

*Asarabacca. *Asarum vulgare. A. Europæum.* Root a drastic purge, working, in doses of ℈j to ʒj, if finely powdered, upwards; but if coarsely powdered, downwards; it is also used as a sternutatory, from gr. j to gr. iij: leaves, *asari folia*, milder, and were the usual emetic before the introduction of ipecacuanha, no. 6 to 9 in whey; they are also applied to wounds.

Canada snake root. *Asarum Canadense.*

Black snake weed. *Serpentaria nigra. Asarum Virginianum.* Roots are mixed with those of Virginia snake root, and have the same qualities.

? Aphyteja Hydnora. Eaten raw and roasted.

? Rafflesia Flower the largest known, three feet in diameter, weighs about 15lb. and holds twelve pints. Both this and aphyteja consist only of a root and single flower without stalk or leaves.

52. SANTALACEÆ.

? Sandal tree of Tecamez. When burnt, smells like Botany Bay gum, yields a resin; leaves rubbed between the hands, and applied to the temples, used to take off the headache occasioned by severe drinking.

Sandal tree. *Sirium myrtifolium.* The outside of the wood, *white sanders, santalum album;* the heart of the

tree, *yellow sanders, santalum citrinum;* aromatic, slightly bitter and sweetish, cordial, cephalic.

*Thesium linophyllum. Astringent.

Boldic. Leaves applied to the temples in head-ache after drinking.

53. ELÆAGNI.

*Sallow thorn. *Sea buckthorn. Hippophae Rhamnoides.* Leaves purgative; berries, made into a rob with sugar, an excellent sauce for fresh fish.

Narrow-leaved wild olive. *Elæagnus angustifolia.* Vermifuge.

54. THYMELÆÆ.

Plants of this order are caustic, particularly their bark.

*Evergreen spurge laurel. *Laureola. Chamædaphne. Daphne Laureola.* Usually sold for mezereon.

*Mezereon. *Spurge olive. Chamælæa. Laureola fœmina. Mezereum. Daphne Mezereum.* Bark, *mezerei cortex.*

Spurge flax. *Thymelæa. Daphne Gnidium.* Have all similar qualities, but the latter seems the most efficacious. Bark of all these serves as a vesicatory, and ulcerates the parts to which it is applied; but it has been chewed in palsy of the tongue with success; its activity is diminished by vinegar: taken internally, in doses of only a few grains, it is a dangerous drastic, working both upwards and downward, as well as the berries, *grana Gnidia,* which are also sometimes steeped in vinegar to give it apparent strength; herb used to dye yellow.

Rock rose. *Cneorum niger. Daphne Cneorum.* Bark similar to mezereon, but milder.

Heath spurge. *Sanamunda. Daphne Tarton-raira.* Leaves caustic.

Poet's rosemary. *Cassia veterum spuria. Osyris. O. alba.* Astringent.

Passerina tinctoria. Used to dye yellow.

55. PROTEÆ.

Guenvina Avellana. *Quadria heterophylla.* Kernels esculent, very pleasant.

Persoonia laurina. Fruit esculent.

Persoonia salicina. Fruit esculent.

Persoonia lanceolata. *Linkia lævis.* Fruit esculent.
Persoonia linearis. Fruit esculent.
Persoonia hirsuta. Fruit esculent.

56. MYRISTICÆ.

Nutmeg tree. *Myristica officinalis. M. moschata.* The kernel of the fruit, *nutmeg, nux moschata, myristicæ nuclei, myristicæ moschatæ fructûs nucleus.* Membrane enclosing the seed, *mace, macis.* Are stomachic, cephalic, uterine, and cordial; in an over dose, say ʒij, the nutmeg is soporific and produces delirium. By distillation they yield an odorous essential oil, and by expression a mild concrete oil.

Myristica sebifera. *Virola sebifera.* Yields a kind of tallow.

57. LAURI.

Very aromatic, fruits or berries oily and odoriferous.

Bay tree. *Laurus. L. nobilis.* Berries, *lauri baccæ,* ʒfs to ʒjfs, very heating and emmenagogue; a green oil or rather butter is extracted from them by decoction in water: by the press they yield an insipid fluid oil. Leaves, *lauri folia,* aromatic.

Avocado pear tree. *Laurus Persea.* Fruit eatable, seems to consist entirely of a concrete oil, stomachic; leaves odorous, pectoral.

Laurus glauca. Fruit yields a concrete oil.

Camphire tree. *Laurus Camphora.* Wood distilled with water yields part of the camphire found in the market.

Cinnamon tree. *Laurus Cinnamomum.* Root yields camphire by distillation;

Bark of the first quality, breaking shivery, with a warm flavour, *cinnamon, cinnamomum, cinnamomi cortex, lauri cinnamomi cortex.* Imported from Ceylon, in bales of about 92℔.

Bark of an inferior quality, breaking short, with a slimy mucilaginous taste, *casia, cassia lignea* of the moderns, *cassiæ ligneæ cortex, lauri cassiæ cortex;*

Bark of the trunk of old wild trees, *Pepper bark? Canelle matte?*

Twigs with the bark left on, *xylocasia, casia lignea* of the ancients;

Dried leaves, *cassia leaves, folium Indicum, folium Indum, Malabathrum;*

Dried receptacle of the seeds, *cassia buds, cabob china, baccæ cassiæ, flores cassiæ, cassiæ ligneæ flores nondum expliciti, lauri cassiæ flos nondum explicitus;* imported in chests of different sizes, mostly from China; are stomachic, tonic, and cordial, in doses of gr. v to ℈j, and are much used in cookery as spices: the bark that is not fit for sale, even under the name of cassia, is distilled with sea water, or a mixture of that and cinnamon water, for its yield of oil.

Wild cinnamon tree. *Laurus Cassia. L. Myrrha.* Neither the bark nor any other part is used in medicine, or for other purposes; both bark and leaves are bitter, with a slight flavour and smell of myrrh.

Capuru curundu. *Laurus.* Root yields camphire by distillation.

Sassafras tree. *Laurus Sassafras.* Root, *sassafras radix;* wood, *sassafras lignum, cinnamon wood;* imported from the West Indies in logs. Active sudorifics of an agreeable odour, heating and drying; yield an essential oil like that of cloves.

Laurus benzoin. Juice has the smell of benzoin, but does not yield that resin. Bark used for cinnamon.

Culilawan. *Laurus Culilaban.* Bark, *cortex caryophylloides*, brownish red, flat, a quarter of an inch thick, odour strong, between clove bark and sassafras; leaves resemble those of raventsara: both are heating, stimulant, and stomachic.

Isle of France cinnamon. *Laurus capularis.* Bark aromatic, astringent.

Peruvian cinnamon. *Laurus Quixos.* Bark aromatic, astringent.

Laurus parvifolia. Bark aromatic and acrid.

Laurus globosa. Contains an acrid principle.

Laurus fœtens. Contains an acrid principle.

Laurus caustica. Contains an acrid principle.

Brasilian bean. *Faba Pichurim. Lauraster Amboynensis. Laurus* Seeds stomachic, astringent, anodyne, used in diarrhœa and dysentery; yield a concrete oil.

Bois Perdix. *Heisteria coccinea.* Fruit much relished by partridges.

Parroquet wood. *Fissilia psittacorum.* Fruit a favourite food of parrots.

Jack in a box. *Hernandia sonora.* Fruit astringent; seeds oily, purgative; capsule used for sand-boxes.

American myrobalans. *Hernandia ovigera.* Fruit astringent.

Litsæa Chinensis. Berries exhale the odour of camphor, and would probably yield it.

Litsæa Hexanthus. *Hexanthus scutellatus.* Wood used in building.

Litsæa sebifera. *Sebifera glutinosa.* Berries afford a thick white oil, used for candles.

Litsæa Cubeba. *Laurus piperita.* Berries black, carminative.

Chloromyron verticillatum. Yields abundantly, by incision, the greenish resin called Oleum, or Balsamum Mariæ.

Mioschilos oblonga. Drupe dark purple; leaves used for those of senna in infusion.

Plegorhiza astringens. Root vulnerary, astringent.

58. POLYGONEÆ.

Herbs acid or astringent, containing oxalic acid. All contain a red colouring matter, and may be used to great advantage in tanning; their leaves may be made to yield woad.

Rhubarb. *Rhabarbarum verum. Rheum. R. undulatum. R. compactum. R. undulatum,* and *R. palmatum.* Roots, *rhœi radix,* purgative, astringent, stomachic, vermifuge, tinging the urine yellow, dose gr. x to ℈ij; also good dentifrices: Turkey rhubarb is reputed the best; but the inferior kind of Russian, East Indian, and even English rhubarb, is dressed up by the retailers, and sold by that name. Used also in dyeing.

Rhapontic. *Rhaponticum. Rheum Rhaponticum.* The radical-leaf stalks of which are used, being peeled, in cookery, instead of gooseberries.

Rheum Ribes.

*Blood wort. *Bloody dock. Lapathum sanguineum. Rumex sanguineus.*

Garden patience. *Patientia. Lapathum sativum. Rumex Patientia.*

*Dock. *Great water dock. Hydrolapathum. Rumex aquaticus. R. Hydrolapathum.*

Water dock. *Rumex Britannica.*

*Sharp-pointed dock. *Lapathum acutum. Oxylapathum. Rumex acutus,* the root of which dyes a good yellow.

*Monks rhubarb. *Blunt-leaved dock. Rhabarbarum monachorum. Rumex obtusifolius.*

Bastard monks rhubarb. *Hippolapathum. Rumex alpinus.* Roots have the same qualities as foreign rhubarb, but rather weaker; hence the dose must be nearly doubled: used in powders, tinctures, and infusions, instead of rhubarb; roots are eaten whilst young as potherbs.

*Curled dock. *Lapathum crispum. Rumex crispus.* Seeds anti-dysenteric; roots bruised and made into an ointment cure the itch.

*Sorrel. *Acetosa. Rumex acetosa.* Leaves, *acetosæ folia.*

*French sorrel. *Acetosa Romana. Rumex scutata.*

*Sheeps sorrel. *Acetosa arvensis. Acetosella. Rumex Acetosella.* Roots cooling purges; leaves contain much oxalate of potash, very cooling, antiscorbutic, eaten in salads; make excellent whey by boiling a few in milk.

Sea side grape. *Coccoloba uvifera.* Fruit very astringent, and on that account dangerous to eat.

*Common knot grass. *Centinodia. Polygonum. P. aviculare.* Herb vulnerary, astringent; seeds nauseously aromatic, emetic, sometimes purgative.

*Buck wheat. *Fagopyrum. Polygonum Fagopyrum.* Seeds nutritive, fattening, made into bread, used in poultices, and yield an oil.

*Black bind-weed. *Volubilis nigra. Polygonum Convolvulus.* Seeds equally nutritive as buck wheat, and much easier to cultivate.

*Bistort. *Snake weed. Bistorta. Polygonum Bistorta.* Root, *bistortæ radix,* very astringent, dose ℈j to ʒj; tans leather very well; young shoots eaten as greens.

*Dead arse-smart. *Persicaria. Polygonum Persicaria.*

*Arse smart. *Persicaria urens. Polygonum Hydropiper.* Are vulnerary, detersive, and diuretic; dye wool yellow; juice acidulous, acrid, sharp.

Triplaris Americana. Branches hollow, filled with ants.

59. ATRIPLICES.

Most of these are emollient.

Petiveria alliacea. Exhales the odour of garlic.

Spinage. *Spinachia oleracea.* Leaves emollient, opening, boiled as greens.

Root of scarcity. *Mangel Wurzel. Beta hybrida.* Root red outside, white inside. Very nutritive; yields sugar.

White beet. *Beta vulgaris alba.* Root yields sugar; leaves eaten as a substitute for spinage.

Red beet. *Beta vulgaris rubra.* Root red, nutritive; yields a small quantity of sugar.

Strawberry spinage. *Blitum capitatum.* Laxative.

*Common sea purslane. *Portulaca marina. Atriplex portulacoides.* Leaves and shoots pickled used to procure an appetite, warming; also cosmetic.

Orache. *Atriplex hortensis.* Emollient; seeds emetic.

Sea purslane. *Atriplex Halimus.* Leaves and young shoots eaten as samphire.

*Sea orache. *Atriplex littoralis.* Leaves and young shoots pickled, and eaten in the manner of samphire.

*Narrow-leaved wild orache. *Atriplex angustifolia. A. patula.* Seeds emetic, sudorific, antidysenteric; a good substitute for ipecacuanha.

*English mercury. *All good. Mercurialis. Tota bona. Chenopodium Bonus henricus.* Herb opening, eaten as spinage, or the young shoots as asparagus.

*Goose foot. *Pes anserinus. Chenopodium murale.* Herb laxative.

*Wild orache. *Atriplex sylvestris. Chenopodium viride.* Herb laxative, discusses whitlows; seeds used in the jaundice.

Quinoa. *Chenopodium Quinoa.* Used as a potherb; seeds used like those of rice.

Basella cordifolia. Esculent.

Basella rubra. Esculent.

*Stinking orache. *Atriplex olida. Chenopodium Vulvaria.*

Oak of Jerusalem. *Botrys. Ambrosia. Chenopodium Botrys.* Stinking plants, used, beat up with sugar, as antihysterics and vermifuges; their decoction is used externally in eruptions.

Worm goose-foot. *Worm seed. Chenopodium anthelminticum.* Expressed juice vermifuge.

Mexican tea. *Chenopodium ambrosioides.* A stomachic, antiasthmatic plant of an agreeable smell, used as tea.

Herbe aux charpentiers. *Rivina humilis.* Pectoral.

Stinking ground pine. *Camphorata. Camphorosma Monspeliacum.* Smells of camphire, is nervine, cephalic, antarthritic.

*Glass-wort. *Salt-wort. Kali. Salsola Kali.* Violently emmenagogue, diuretic, and hydragogue; yields Syrian barilha by being burned.

Glass-wort. *Kali. Salsola Soda.* Ashes are Marseilles barilha.

Alicant glass-wort. *Kali Hispanicum. Salsola sativa.* Ashes are the alkali called Alicant barilha.

Salsola Aradica. Burned with mesembryanthemum nodiflorum, and plantago squarrosa, it yields Egyptian barilha.

Salsola Tragus. Yields Sicilian barilha.

*Salt-wort. *Salicornia fruticosa.* Yields a smaller quantity of alkali than is afforded by the salsolæ.

*Marsh samphire. *Salicornia herbacea.* Pickled, and eaten as samphire; said by Linnæus to be the plant that yields barilha, but its ashes contain only common salt.

? Scarlet mushroom. *Cynomorium coccineum.* Styptic, ℈j in wine.

American poke-weed. *Poke. Jucato calleloe. Phytolacca decandra.* Root emetic, infusing 1 oz. in a pint of wine, and taking two spoonfuls; juice red, a very common domestic purge in America; leaves bruised, very detersive, of great use in cancerous cases as a poultice; young shoots eaten as asparagus; berries yield a red dye, but which does not stand; used to colour wine.

Anabasis aphylla. Yields barilha.

60. AMARANTHACEÆ.

*Upright blite. *All seed. Blitum minus. Amaranthus Blitum.* Refrigerant, slightly astringent; used as a potherb.

Flower gentle. *Amaranthus. Flos amoris. A. caudatus.* Flowers slightly astringent.

Great white blite. *Blitum album. Amaranthus viridis.* Leaves used as a potherb, laxative, cooling.

Red blite. *Blitum rubrum. Amaranthus viridis.* A variety of the former.

Amaranthus oleraceus. Used as a potherb.

Amaranthus farinaceus. Used as a potherb.

Achryanthes repens. *Gomphrena polygonoides.* Root and flower narcotic.

Achryanthes obtusifolia. Diuretic.

61. NYCTAGINEÆ.

Marvel of peru. *Mirabilis Jalapa. Nyctago Jalapa.* Plant cultivated in England, and the root sold for that of jalap, convolvulus jalapa; purgative in doses of 40 grains.

Nyctago longiflora. *Mirabilis longiflora.* Root purgative in doses of ℈j.

Nyctago dichotoma. *Mirabilis dichotoma.* Root is purgative, and very like the foreign jalap.

Herba purgativa. *Boerhaavia tuberosa.* Root purgative; yet eaten by the Americans.

62. PLANTAGINEÆ.

These plants are, in general, vulnerary.

*Plantain. *Waybread. Plantago major.*

*Lambs lettuce. *Hoary Plantain. Plantago media.*

*Rib-wort. *Rib grass. Plantago lanceolata.* Roots ʒiij to vj, quovis die, useful in vernal agues; leaves astringent, vulnerary, used whole as a dressing for wounds; juice of the leaves used as a collyrium, and internally, ʒj to ʒij in fevers; if they are intermittent, the dose must be doubled: a strong decoction may be used for the juice.

*Bucks-horn plantain. *Cornu cervinum. Plantago Coronopus.* Roots and leaves beaten up with bay salt, are applied as a poultice to the wrists in agues; a decoction of the leaves is given in disorders of the eyes.

Flea-wort. *Psyllum Pulicaria. Plantago Psyllium. P. arenaria.* Seeds mucilaginous, purgative, exported from France in large quantity; mucilage used to dress muslins.

Spanish plantain. *Holostium. Plantago albicana.* Herb vulnerary, used in herniæ.

63. PLUMBAGINEÆ.

The plants of this order are acrid or astringent.

Plumbago Zeylanica. Used as a vesicatory.

Plumbago rosea. Used as a vesicatory.

Tooth-wort. *Dentaria. Dentillaria. Plumbago Eu-*

ropæa. Caustic, corrosive; used by beggars to produce ulcers, in order to excite pity; and in tooth-ache as a masticatory.

Herbe au Diable. *Plumbago scandens.* Used in the itch.

64. STATICEÆ.

*Red behen. *Sea lavender. Behen rubrum. Limonium maritimum. Statice Limonium.* Root astringent, used in loosenesses, &c.; seeds also astringent. The druggists used to sell, under this name, round transverse slices of a root resembling jalap, of a reddish brown colour.

65. GLOBULARIÆ.

French daisy. *Globularia. G. vulgaris.* Herb vulnerary.

Montpelier turbith. *Globularia Alypum.* Root, a drastic purgative; leaves may be used for those of senna.

66. LYSIMACHIÆ.

The plants of this order are esteemed depurative.

Heath pine. *Symphytum petræum. Coris Monspeliensis.* Herb slightly astringent.

*Pimpernel. *Anagallis terrestris mas. A. arvensis.* Has been used in maniacal cases, and against hydrophobia; flower is an excellent indicator of the weather, and useful in epilepsy, gr. xx, quater in die.

*Blue-flowered pimpernel. *Anagallis fœmina. A. cærulea.* Is of similar qualities.

*Primrose. *Primula veris vulgaris. P. veris acaulis.* Roots dried, ʒjfs is a strong emetic; herb cephalic, anodyne, expectorant.

*Ox lip. *Great cows lips. Primula veris elatior.* Root emetic; herb anodyne.

Yellow bears-ear. *Auricula ursi. Primula Auricula.* Herb vulnerary and expectorant.

*Cows lips. *Pagils. Primula veris officinalis. Paralysis vulgaris.* Flowers used to flavour wine, and render it narcotic.

Bears ear sanicle. *Cortusa Matthioli.* Cephalic, anodyne, expectorant, and vulnerary.

*Yellow loose-strife. *Willow herb. Lysimachia vulgaris.* Astringent, vulnerary.

*Money-wort. *Herb two-pence. Nummularia. Lysimachia Nummularia.* Astringent and vulnerary.

Annual navel-wort. *Androsace maxima.* Diuretic.

*Butter wort. *Yorkshire sanicle. Pinguicula vulgaris.* Leaves heal wounds and chaps of the skin; the Welch make them into a purging syrup; they thicken rein deers' milk, turn it sour, and make it keep for any length of time.

*Water pimpernel. *Samolus valerandi.* Has similar qualities.

*Sow bread. *Artanita. Cyclamen. C. Europæum.* Root, a drastic purge and emmenagogue, as also an errhine; leaves bruised and made into a pessary are emmenagogue, and cause abortion; an ointment is made from it, which, when rubbed on the navel, purges, and kills worms.

Soldanella alpina. Has very similar qualities.

67. LENTIBULARIÆ.

None of these are known to be used.

68. ACANTHACEÆ.

These plants are vulnerary and pectoral.

Wild brank ursine. *Acanthus sylvestris. A. spinosus.* Herb diuretic, astringent.

Bears breech. *Branca ursina. Acanthus. A. mollis.* Leaves diuretic, externally maturative; dye a fine yellow.

Malabar nut tree. *Justicia Adhatoda.* Leaves purgative.

Balsam. *Justicia pectoralis.* Vulnerary, resolvent; a syrup of it is much praised in disorders of the chest.

Sarcocolla shrubs. *Penæa Sarcocolla* and *T. mucronata.* Said to yield gum sarcocol; but this is denied.

Ruellia tuberosa. Used instead of ipecacuanha.

Ruellia balsamea. Smells of turpentine.

Barleria longifolia. Root diuretic.

69. PYRENACEÆ.

Agnus castus. *Vitex Agnus-castus.* Flowering tops cooling, drying; and looked upon as anaphrodisiac, whence they were used to strew the beds of the Vestal virgins and Christian nuns.

Tectonia grandis. Leaves used against the thrush and dropsy; and also to purify water.

*Vervain. *Verbena. V. officinalis.* Febrifuge, vulnerary; used externally as a rubefacient in rheumatism and other pains of the joints. Root worn round the neck cures scrofulous and scorbutic affections.

Three-leaved vervain. *Verbena triphylla. Aloysia citriodora.* Leaves smell like citrons.

Jamaica vervain. *Verbena Jamaicensis.* Juice, cochl. maj. j to ij, cathartic, deobstruent, emmenagogue.

Volkameria inermis, of India.

Avicennia resinifera, of New Zealand. Yield red astringent resins, but little known among druggists.

Citharexylum cinereum. Flowers odoriferous.

70. MYOPORINEÆ.

Properties not known, nor their uses.

71. LABIATÆ.

Plants of this order are aromatic and heating.

Sage of virtue. *Small garden sage. Salvia virtutis. S. hortensis minor. S. officinalis.* Heating, sudorific, used in palsy and trembling of the nerves; it is also cordial, stomachic, stops night sweats, and the flow of milk after weaning.

Great garden-sage. *Salvia hortensis major. S. officinalis.*

*Clary. *Sclarea. Salvia Sclarea.* Which is added to wine, to imitate muscadell.

Purple-top clary. *Horminum. Salvia Horminum.*

Sage of crete. *Salvia Cretica.*

Ethiopian sage. *Salvia Æthiopica.* Excite the nervous system, produce a slight intoxication, used in disorders of the eyes, and are aphrodisiac.

Wild clary. *Oculus Christi. Salvia Verbenaca.* Seed put in the eye becomes mucilaginous, and thus facilitates the extraction of any thing that has got into it.

Wild clary. *Horminum sylvestre. Salvia verticillata.* Seeds become mucilaginous; used as oculus Christi.

Cancer weed. *Salvia lyrata.* Root-leaves bruised used to destroy warts, and in cancerous cases.

Rosemary. *Rosmarinus. R. officinalis.* Flowers *anthos, rorismarini cacumina,* cephalic, nervine, cordial, heating, emmenagogue, and strengthening.

Canadian snake-root. *Collinsonia præcox.* Root used for Virginia snake-root.

Lavander. *Lavandula angustifolia. L. Spica.*

Spike lavander. *Lavandula latifolia. Spica vulgaris. L. Spica.* Flowering tops, *lavandulæ flores*, very odoriferous, and yield much essential oil, containing a portion of camphire; they are nervine, antispasmodic, and cephalic.

French lavander. *Stœchas Arabica. Lavandula Stœchas.* Has the same qualities, and is also diuretic.

Curled-leaved mint. *Mentha crispa.*

*Bergamot mint. *Mentha odorata.*

*Pepper mint. *Mentha piperis sapore. M. piperita.*

*Horse mint. *Menthastrum. Mentha sylvestris.*

*Water mint. *Sisymbrium sylvestre. Mentha aquatica.*

*Penny royal. *Pulegium. P. vulgare. Mentha Pulegium.*

*Water calamint. *Calamintha aquatica. Mentha arvensis.*

*Spear mint. *Mentha viridis. M. sativa.*

*Bushy red mint. *Mentha balsamina. M. gentilis.*

Harts penny royal. *Pulegium cervinum. Mentha cervina.* Are all stomachic, promoting digestion, diuretic, and approved emmenagogues, either in powder or infusion; they all yield, on distillation, oil containing camphire.

*Round-leaved horse mint. *Mentha sylvestris. M. rotundifolia.* Herb stomachic, and hysteric.

*Ceylonian plant. *Ear-wort. Marlow. Auricularia. Mentha sylvestris. M. villosa.* Used for deafness.

Balm. *Melissa. M. officinalis.*

*Common calamint. *Calamintha vulgaris. C. montana. Mentha Calamintha.*

Mountain calamint. *Calamintha magno flore. Melissa grandiflora.* Used indifferently with common calamint.

*Lesser calamint. *Calamintha odore pulegii. Mentha Nepeta.* Cephalic; used in nervous and hysteric cases.

*Bastard balm. *Melissa Fuchsii. Melittis Melissophyllum.* Diuretic, opening.

Sweet basil. *Ocymum Basilicum.* Strong-scented, used as an emmenagogue; it was this plant that gave the peculiar flavour to the original Fetter Lane sausages.

Summer savory. *Satureja hortensis.* More acrid, and hotter than the last; it dyes a yellow colour.

Winter savory. *Satureja durior. S. frutescens. S. montana.* Vermifuge.

Rock savory. *Satureja spicata. S. Juliani.* Herb agrees with the other savories.

True thrymba. *Thrymba vera. Satureja Thrymba.* Herb emmenagogue, also used with honey in coughs.

True thyme. *Thymum verum. Satureja capitata.* Herb attenuant, incisive, laxative; also vermifuge.

Mountain hyssop. *Thymbra spicata.* Vermifuge.

Hyssop. *Hyssopus. H. officinalis.* Leaves emmenagogue, and pectoral in tea; externally, soaked in water or wine and applied as a cataplasm, used as a discutient for black eyes and other contusions.

Thyme. *Thymus. T. vulgaris.*

*Mother of thyme. *Wild thyme. Lemon thyme. Serpyllum. Thymus Serpyllum.*

Herb mastich. *Marum. Thymus Mastichum.* Herb sudorific, cephalic, opening.

Wild thyme. *Thymus sylvestris. T. Zygis.* Herb aperient, stimulant.

*Wild basil. *Poly mountain. Acinos. Thymus Acinos.* Herb astringent.

Pot marjoram. *Majorana oleracea. Origanum Onites.* Used as a potherb, heating.

Bastard marjoram. *Origanum Heracleoticum.* Herb heating.

*Winter marjoram. *Origanum. O. vulgare*, the tops of which dye purple.

Sweet marjoram. *Majorana. Amaracus. Sampsucus. Origanum Majorana.*

Dittany of Crete. *Dictamnus Creticus. Origanum Dictamnus.*

*Ground ivy. *Hedera terrestris. Chamæcissus. Glechoma hederacea.*

*Cat mint. *Nepeta. Mentha cataria. N. cataria*, which is highly alluring to cats.

*Wood betony. *Betonica sylvestris. B. vulgaris. B. officinalis.*

*Dead nettle. *White archangel. Urtica mortua. Lamium alba.*

*Great wild basil. *Ocymum sylvestre. Clinopodium vulgare.*

Purple archangel. *Lamium Orvala.*

*Red archangel. *Lamium purpureum.* All of these have analogous qualities, being heating and strengthening; made into tea with honey, they are diaphoretic, discussive, expectorant, and make excellent wound drinks; some are slightly astringent; ground ivy is the most commonly used; dittany of Crete was a celebrated vulnerary and astringent among the old physicians.

*Spotted archangel. *Milzadella. Urtica lactea. Lamium maculatum.* Herb esteemed specific in scrofula and fluor albus.

Jamaica wild hops. *Clinopodium rugosum.* In infusion with honey and alum used as a gargle.

Moldavian mint. *Dracocephalum Moldavica.* Similar in quality to mint.

*Horę-hound. *Prassium. Marrubium. M. album. M. vulgare.* Pectoral, used in coughs and colds, ʒj of the leaves powdered, or ʒij of the expressed juice, or M. fs. infused for tea.

Bastard dittany. *Marrubium pseudodictamnus.*

Galen's mad wort. *Alyssum Galeni. Marrubium Alyssum.*

*Black hore-hound. *Marrubium nigrum. Ballote nigrum.*

Jámaica spike-nard. *Ballote suaveolens;* the infusion of which has a great reputation as a powerful diuretic in dropsy and gravel.

*Clowns all-heal. *Panax coloni. Stachys palustris.*

*Stinking dead-nettle. *Stachys sylvatica.*

*Smooth-leaved iron-wort. *Sideritis arvensis latifolia glabra. Stachys arvensis.*

*Common hemp-nettle. *Bastard hemp. Galeopsis Tetrahit,* the seeds of which yield a fine oil in abundance.

*Narrow-leaf all-heal. *Galeopsis Ladanum.*

*Yellow archangel. *Lamium luteum. Galeopsis Galeobdolon.*

*Water hore-hound. *Marrubium aquaticum. Lycopus Europœus.*

*Mother wort. *Cardiaca. Leonurus Cardiaca.*

Bastard hore-hound. *Leonurus Marrubiastrum.*

Sage-leaf mullein. *Phlomis Lychnitis.* All of these are strong-scented plants, more or less disagreeable, emmenagogue, antihysteric, anti-epileptic, expectorant, and, for the most part, vermifuge; externally they are vulnerary.

Mountain dittany. *Cunila Mariana.* Leaves in infusion diaphoretic.

Monorda punctata. Root in infusion emmenagogue.

Oswego tea. *Monorda Kalmiana.* Leaves used as those of tea.

*Germander, *Scordium. Teucrium Scordium.*

*Wood sage. *Scorodonia. Salvia agrestis. Teucrium Scorodonia,* which has been used in brewing instead of hops, but gave too much colour to the liquor.

Jagged germander. *Teucrium Botrys.*

Syrian herb-mastich. *Cat thyme. Marum Syriacum. Teucrium Marum.* Have similar qualities: this last plant is emmenagogue, ℈j to ʒſs; cats are also very fond of it.

*Creeping germander. *Chamædrys. Trissago. Teucrium Chamædrys.*

*Ground pine. *Chamæpitys. Iva arthritica. Teucrium Chamæpitys.* Bitter, tonic, febrifuge.

Poly mountain. *Polium montanum. Teucrium capitatum.*

Lavander-leaf poly. *Teucrium montanum.*

Cretan poly-mountain. *Polium Creticum. Teucrium Creticum.* Have all the same alexiterial heating qualities.

Yellow poly-mountain. *Polium montanum flavum. Teucrium Polium.*

White poly-mountain. *Polium montanum album. Teucrium Teuthrion.*

Tree germander. *Teucrium. T. flavum.* Leaves used in diseases of the liver and spleen.

Base hore-hound. *Stachys. Sideritis Syriaca.* Leaves acrid, emmenagogue, fetid, used in nervous diseases.

Iron wort. *Sideritis. S. hirsuta.* Herb cures wounds by the first intention.

German iron-wort. *Sideritis flore luteolo. S. scordioides.*

Mountain iron-wort. *Sideritis montana.*

*Common bugle. *Bugula. Ajuga reptans.*

*Mountain bugle. *Ajuga pyramidalis.*

*Self-heal. *Prunella. P. vulgaris.*

*Hooded willow-herb. *Lysimachia galericulata. Scutellaria galericulata.* Bitter, astringent, nearly inodorous; the English ones are excellent substitutes for bark.

72. PEDICULAREÆ.

These plants are incisive, attenuant, and nauseous.

*Eye bright. *Euphragia. Euphrasia officinalis.* Cephalic, ophthalmic.

*Speed well. *Fluellin. Veronica mas. Betonica Pauli. V. officinalis.* Leaves slightly astringent, bitter; may be substituted for tea, but is more astringent and less grateful.

*Smallest fluellin. *Veronica spicata.*

*Mountain mad-wort. *Veronica montana.*

*Speed-well chick-weed. *Veronica arvensis.* Vulnerary, incisive, diaphoretic, antiphthisic.

*Wild germander. *Chamædrys sylvestris. Veronica Chamædrys.* Leaves, a better substitute for tea than those of speed-well.

*Brook lime. *Anagallis aquatica. Beccabunga. Veronica Beccabunga.* Leaves, when fresh, diuretic, antiscorbutic, eaten as salad; juice, in a full dose, an easy purge.

*Red rattle. *Louse wort. Pedicularis palustris.* Nauseous, acrid; its juice, or a decoction, used externally in old ulcers; kills lice, although the plant itself is said by Tragus to breed lice in cattle that feed on it.

*Yellow rattle. *Cocks comb. Crista galli. Rhinanthus Crista galli.* Is used to kill lice, as the former.

*Cow wheat. *Triticum vaccinum. Melampyrum arvense.* Seed aphrodisiac; herb fattens cows.

*Wild cow-wheat. *Cratœogonum. Melampyrum pratense.* Seeds aphrodisiac.

Galvesia punctata. Leaves very fragrant and aromatic.

73. OROBANCHIDEÆ.

*Tooth-wort. *Squamaria. Lathræa Squamaria.* Herb consolidating, astringent, used in herniæ and wounds.

*Broom rape. *Orobanche. O. major.* Herb in powder gives relief in the colic; is also used in hypochondriasis, and externally as a resolvent.

74. SCROPHULAREÆ.

*Knotted fig wort. *Scrophularia nodosa.*

*Water fig wort. *Water Betony. Betonica aquatica.*

Scrophularia aquatica. Incisive, attenuating, much praised in scrofulous and cancerous complaints.

Hedge hyssop. *Gratiola. G. officinalis.* A very acrid, drastic vermifuge, useful also in dropsy and jaundice; dose gr. v to ℈jfs, beginning with a small one; the inspissated juice gr. xx to xxx is purgative and diuretic.

Capraria bifolia. Flowers used instead of tea.

*Fox glove. *Digitalis. D. purpurea.* Leaves, *digitalis folia*, used externally as vulnerary and antiscrofulous; and internally, in doses of gr. fs to gr. ij, as a sedative, and particularly as a diuretic; but great caution is required in using it; because it seems to accumulate in the system; and the practitioner may be surprised at the sudden demise of his patient even after he has left off its use. Seeds, *digitalis semina*, used for the same purposes, less uncertain.

Yellow fox-glove. *Digitalis lutea.* May be used as the former.

*Snap dragon. *Antirrhinum majus.* Antihysteric, and used externally in ophthalmia.

*Toad flax. *Linaria. Antirrhinum Linaria.* Deobstruent, diuretic.

*Small toad-flax. *Antirrhinum minus.*

*Ivy-leaved toad-flax. *Cymbalaria. Antirrhinum Cymbalaria.*

*Fluellin. *Female speed-well. Elatine. Veronica fœmina. Antirrhinum Elatine.* Are all anticancerous, especially the last, the juice of which is very successfully used as well inwardly as outwardly in foul ulcers and cutaneous eruptions.

*Orontium arvense. *Antirrhinum Orontium.* Herb poisonous.

Hemimeris caulialata. Stomachic, anodyne.

Diceros cochinchinensis. Eaten in salads.

Picria Fel-terræ. Intensely bitter, used medicinally.

Besleria violacea. Berry edible.

75. SOLANEÆ.

These plants have, for the most part, a powerful action on the human body, and are more or less poisonous.

*White mullein. *High taper. Cows lungwort. Verbascum. Tapsus barbatus. V. Thapsus.* Anodyne and pectoral; the down has been used as moxa for the actual

cautery; a decoction of ℥ij of the leaves in a quart of water, given in doses of ℥iiij every three hours in diarrhœas.

*Yellow moth-mullein. *Blattaria. Verbascum Blattaria.* Has the same qualities; is said to attract moths; seeds inebriate fish.

*Black mullein. *Verbascum nigrum.* Root astringent; leaves and flowers anodyne and pectoral.

*White-flowered mullein. *Verbascum album. V. Lychnitis.* Leaves pulmonary.

*Hen-bane. *Hyosciamus. H. niger.* Leaves, *hyosciami folia*, a very powerful narcotic, in doses of gr. iij to gr. x; externally is anodyne or resolvent; seeds, *hyosciami semina*, narcotic, gr. iij to gr. x, less uncertain than the leaves; the smoke of them, applied by a funnel, is recommended in tooth-ache.

Great white hen-bane. *Hyosciamus albus.* Is also very active, but milder than the black; seeds used in spitting of blood.

Tobacco. *Nicotiana. Petum. Tabacum. N. Tabacum.* Leaves, *tabaci folia*, when green, detersive, acrid, narcotic, and apophlegmatizant; used externally in diseases of the skin, and as a dressing to verminous sores; and internally as an emetic ℈ss to ʒj in water ℥iiij, and in dropsy and palsy; the smoke of them is used as a stimulating glyster in apoplexy, inveterate costiveness, and apparent death by drowning or hanging; in which last case, however, it is sometimes improper; as, if it does not immediately succeed, it exhausts the patient so much, as to render other means ineffectual. It being necessary that the dried leaves should undergo some kind of fermentation to render them agreeable to smokers and snuff-takers, the best kinds are moistened with treacle and water during the process of drying.

English tobacco. *Nicotiana minor. N. rustica.* Leaves narcotic; sometimes sold as those of mandrake.

*Thorny apple. *Stramonium. Datura Stramonium.* The whole herb, dried and chopped up, is a strong narcotic, even when mixed with tobacco and smoked; much used lately in asthma; externally the leaves, *stramonii folia*, are anodyne, and used in head-ache and the gout; seeds, *stramonii semina*, may be given in powder to gr. x; expressed juice, made into an ointment with hogs lard, used for irritable ulcers, burns, and scalds.

Metel. *Datura Metel.* Seeds narcotic, more powerful than the last, produce temporary idiotcy, used for frauds.

Mandrake. *Mandragora. Atropa Mandragora.* Formerly supposed to be aphrodisiac, root gr. iij a powerful narcotic, or it may be steeped in wine: leaves externally used as an excellent anodyne and resolvent, as also the powder of the root to indurated glands.

*Deadly night-shade. *Dwale. Solanum lethale. S. maniacum. S. furiosum. Belladonna. Atropa Belladonna.* Leaves, *belladonnæ folia*, applied to the eye paralyze the iris; they are useful in cancer and scrofula, either applied as poultices, or sprinkled over the sores; used also internally in doses of gr. j to iij in obstinate diseases, acting as a narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and sialogogue. Berries eaten in an over dose, that is, more than three or four, are poisonous; vinegar is the best antidote, as emetics, even tartar emetic ℈ss, have in this case scarcely any action; juice of the berries cosmetic, rendering the cheeks pale, made into syrup, in doses of coch. parv. j, has been given as an anodyne in dysentery.

Winter cherry. *Alkekengi. Halicacabum. Physalis Alkekengi.* Berries antinephritic, lithontriptic, and diuretic; if in gathering they are rubbed against the calyx, they acquire a nauseous taste, and become purgative.

Jamaica winter-cherry. *Physalis angulosa.* Juice of the plant, with Cayenne pepper, diuretic and eases the colic.

*Common night-shade. *Solanum vulgare. S. nigrum.* Leaves used externally as anodyne in erysipelas; young shoots esteemed as a potherb.

*Bitter sweet. *Woody night-shade. Solanum lignosum. Dulcamara. S. Dulcamara.* Twigs, *dulcamaræ caules*, diuretic, depurative, in decoction, its taste being covered with milk.

Love apple. *Tomatoes. Lycopersicon. Solanum Lycopersicon.* Berries becoming a common sauce in England.

Egg plant. *Melongena. Solanum Melongena.* Leaves narcotic; berries, *mad apples*, *mala insana*, boiled and eaten in the warmer countries.

Solanum incanum. Leaves applied to cancers.

Potatoe. *Batata. Solanum tuberosum.* A Peruvian plant, whose cultivation is spreading rapidly over the whole world; the tubers of the root yielding a vast quantity of

food upon a small extent of ground, and with little labour: when it first began to be used, it was supposed to be narcotic, diuretic, and aphrodisiac.

Solanum montanum. Tubers farinaceous.

Solanum Valenzuelæ. Tubers farinaceous.

Tree night-shade. *Amomum Plinii. Solanum Pseudocapsicum.* Fruit anodyne.

Sleepy night-shade. *Solanum somniferum. Physalis somniferum.* Root hypnotic, milder than opium; fruit very diuretic; decoction of the herb used in tooth-ache.

Natre. *Solanum crispum.* Shrub very bitter; berry in infusion used in inflammatory fevers.

Solanum muricatum. Berry very large, esculent.

Solanum Anguivi. Fruit eatable.

Solanum scabrum. Berry used instead of soap.

Solanum gnaphaloides. Berry saponaceous.

Linkia Peruviana. *Desfontainia spinosa.* Leaves bitter, tinge the spittle yellow.

Cistrum vespertinum. Bark and fruit very fetid, the latter is narcotic.

Guinea pepper. *Capsicum. C. annuum.* Berries, *pepper pods, capsici baccæ*, which are fleshless, are of a burning heat, irritating, attenuant; used as sauce, or to give a false strength to vinegar, spirits, &c.; infused in vinegar, used as a gargle; the powder is given in doses of gr. vj to viiij; externally they are rubefacient; with hog's lard, form a liniment for paralytic limbs.

Indian pepper. *Bird pepper. Tschilies. Piper Indicum. Capsicum frutescens.* Berries used for the former, but are hotter.

Calebash tree. *Crescentia Cujete* and *C. lagenaria.* Pulp used in diarrhœa, dropsy, head-ache; also externally in burns and in coups de soleil; expressed juice of the pulp ʒiiij is purgative: a pectoral syrup is also made from it, which is sent over to Europe.

76. SEBESTENEÆ.

Fruits fleshy, mucilaginous.

Sebesten. *Myxa. Cordia Myxa*, and *C. Sebesten.* The fruit is softening, moistening, and slightly laxative: excellent bird-lime is made from it.

West Indian lignum Rhodium. *Cordia Gerascanthus.* Scented, yields a fine oil.

77. BORAGINEÆ.

The plants of this order are moistening and refreshing.

*Borage. *Borago officinalis.* Flower cordial; the tops were formerly used in cool tankards; leaves refreshing, moistening; they contain nitre.

*Garden bugloss. *Ox tongue. Buglossum hortense. Anchusa officinalis.* The same qualities as the former. The juice of the corolla produces a beautiful green with acids.

Alkanet. *Anchusa tinctoria.* Bark of the root tinges oily bodies red, hence used in lip-salves; is aperitive, and slightly astringent. Is mostly brought from France.

Anchusa Virginica. Root used as alkanet.

*Spotted lung wort. *Spotted comfrey. Sage of Jerusalem. Cows lips of Jerusalem. Pulmonaria maculosa. P. officinalis.*

*Small wild borage. *Great goose-grass. German mad wort. Asperugo procumbens.*

Wall bugloss. *Lycopsis. Asperugo Ægyptiaca.* Root sudorific, also used with oil as a dressing for wounds.

Small yellow alkanet. *Onosma echioides.* The bark of whose root tinges oil red.

*Mouse ear. *Scorpion grass. Myosotis scorpioides α M. arvensis.*

*Water scorpion grass. *Myosotis scorpioides β. M. palustris.*

*Small wild bugloss. *Lycopsis arvensis.*

Creeping bugloss. *Lycopsis vesicularia.* Are all pectoral plants.

Stone bugloss. *Onosma. Echium Italicum.* Leaves in wine facilitate delivery.

True alkanet. *Echium rubrum.* Bark of the root colours oil.

*Gromwell. *Bastard alkanet. Milium Solis. Lithospermum. L. officinale.* Seeds diuretic; juice of the root used to paint the face red; bark of the root reddens wax.

Lithospermum tinctorium. Roots used as alkanet.

Lithospermum arvense. Used in dyeing.

Small turnsol. *Heliotropium minus. H. supinum.* Herb laxative; seeds emmenagogue.

Heliotropium Peruvianum. Has the odour of vanilla.

Turnsol. *Heliotropium Europæum.* Softens warts, and makes them fall off; taken internally it opens the belly.

*Jamaica turnsol. *Heliotropium Jamaicense.* Plant in decoction diuretic.

*Vipers bugloss. *Echium. E. vulgare.* Root opening and slightly astringent.

*Comfrey. *Great consound. Symphytum. Consolida major. S. officinale.* Root astringent, glutinous, and celebrated as a vulnerary; leaves used to flavour cakes; young shoots esculent.

*Hounds tongue. *Cynoglossum. C. officinale.* Roots astringent and sedative, like the other species of this genus; used externally, and internally in decoction, in scrofula: the herb bruised drives away mice.

Cerdana alliodora. Bark when freshly taken off has a fetid odour, which changes to a garlic smell, like that of the leaves.

78. CONVOLVULACEÆ.

These are usually purgative.

Jalap. *Jalapium. Jalapa. Mechoacanna nigra. Convolvulus Jalappa.* Root, *jalapæ radix*, a very active purgative, in doses of ʒfs to ʒj, in powder. In hypochondriacal disorders and hot bilious temperaments it gripes violently, and seldom acts properly as a purge.

Turbith. *Turbeth. Turpethum. Convolvulus Turpethum.* Root has qualities similar to jalap, but is rougher in its operation.

Rock rose. *Cneorum album. Dorycnium. Convolvulus Cneorum.* Root purgative.

Lavander bind-weed. *Cantabrica. Convolvulus minimus. C. Cantabrica.* Herb vermifuge.

Mechoacan. *Mechoacanna alba. Convolvulus Mechoacanna.* Root less active than jalap, and not so fatiguing.

*Sea cole-wort. *Scotch scurvy-grass. Soldanella. Brassica marina. Convolvulus Soldanella.* Root a strong hydragogue, used in Germany.

Aleppo scammony plant. *Convolvulus Scammonium.* The roots of this plant yield, by incision, the grey gum resin, called Aleppo Scammony.

Convolvulus floridus. Root used as an errhine.

Convolvulus edulis. Root eaten in Japan.

*Bind weed. *Convolvulus sepium* and *C. arvensis.* The juices of these plants are purgative.

Sea-side potatoe-slip. *Convolvulus Brasiliensis.* Root, in decoction, purgative; yields scammony.

Sweet potatoes. *Spanish potatoes. Convolvulus Batatas.* Root nutritive, supposed formerly to be aphrodisiac.

African lignum Rhodium. *Convolvulus scoparius.* Wood hard, white, radiately streaked, raspings have a scent of roses; distilled for its oil; used also as an errhine.

Convolvulus Papirin. Root a drastic purgative.

Convolvulus tuberosus. Root cathartic.

Convolvulus panduratus. Roots purgative.

Convolvulus macrorhizos. Roots used as purgatives.

Convolvulus macrocarpus. Roots used as purgatives.

Convolvulus maritimus. Roots purgative.

*Dodder of thyme. *Epithymum. Cuscuta Epithymum.*

*Great dodder. *Hell weed. Cuscuta Europæa.* Parasitic plants, composed of interlaced filaments, without leaves; the epithymum was the most esteemed, as being more aromatic, both to the taste and smell; juice purgative and deobstruent; externally used against the itch.

Ipomea Quamoclit. Root used as a sternutatory.

79. POLEMONIDEÆ.

*Greek valerian. *Jacob's ladder. Polemonium cæruleum.* Root is astringent, antidysenteric, and vulnerary.

80. BIGNONIACEÆ.

Gingelly. *Vangloe. Sesamum orientale.* Seeds yield an oil which is sufficiently mild to be used for food, and in emulsions as a pectoral; the seeds of gold of pleasure, myagrum sativum, are sold in Europe for those of sesamum.

Bignonia radicans. *B. sempervirens*, and *B. echinata.* Roots vulnerary, sudorific, employed in America against the bites of venomous animals.

Garlic shrub. *Bignonia alliacea.* Smells of garlic.

Bignonia chelonoides. The fresh flowers immersed in water impart to it a grateful odour, which is employed in the East to sprinkle the temples in the morning.

White cedar. *Bignonia Leucoxylon.* Alexiterial, used against the poison of the manchineal apple.

Bignonia crucigera. Infusion used as an alterative.

Millingtonia hortensis. Flowers extremely odoriferous.

Pedalium Murex. Flowers have a strong smell of musk.

81. GENTIANEÆ.

The roots of almost every species are bitter, tonic, and febrifuge.

Great yellow gentian. *Gentiana. G. lutea.* Root, *gentianæ radix*, very bitter, febrifuge, vermifuge, antiseptic, carminative, dose in powder gr. x to ℈ij; contains a saccharine matter, and, when fermented with water, used in Switzerland to furnish a kind of brandy.

*Gentianel. *Gentianella verna. Gentiana verna.* Herb very bitter, used in liver complaints.

*Fell wort. *Bastard gentian. Gentianella autumnalis. Gentiana Amarella.* Used in disorders of the liver, and in defect of the menses.

Gentiana cruciata. Antiseptic, bitter, stomachic.

Gentiana rubra. Used in Germany as a bitter tonic.

Gentiana purpurea. Used in Norway as a tonic.

*Gentiana campestris. Root bitter, tonic.

Cachen. *Gentiana Peruviana.* Root bitter.

*Marsh gentian. *Calathian violet. Gentiana Pneumonanthe.* Less active, but bitter and hepatic.

Gentiana grandiflora. *G. acaulis.* Very bitter.

*Lesser centaury. *Centaurium minus. Gentiana Centaurium. Chironia Centaurium.* Flowering tops, *centaurii cacumina*, powerfully bitter, febrifuge, and vermifuge; used against obstructions, jaundice, weaknesses, a specific in hydrophobia; sometimes cathartic: externally in decoction it destroys lice and cures the itch. Roots more powerful than the flowers.

*Yellow centaury. *Gentiana perfoliata. Chlora perfoliata.* Root bitter, tonic.

Worm grass. *Carolina pink. Spigelia Marylandica*, and *S. anthelmia.* Bitter herbs, used to expel lumbrici from children: dose of the powdered root or herb, gr. x to ʒj, night and morning; expressed juice, cochl. maj. j to children of four or five years old: infusion of the herb coch. maj. ij, for the same age.

Ophiorrhiza Mungos. Root alexiterial.

Ophiorrhiza lanceolata. Root bitter, alexiterial,

used in the East Indies against the bite of venomous serpents, analogous to serpentaria.

COUTOUBÆA ALBA. Febrifuge and stomachic.

COUTOUBÆA PURPUREA. Febrifuge.

CREATA. *Chirayeta. Coutoubœa spicata.* Tops used as a tonic.

AMERICAN CENTORY. *Chironia angularis. Sabbatia angularis.* Root bitter.

CHIRONIA DECUSSATA. Root extremely bitter.

MARSH TREFOIL. *Bog bean. Trifolium paludosum. Menyanthes. M. trifoliata.* Very bitter, astringent; root may be mixed with meal, in a scarcity of bread; leaves dried and powdered, ʒj, purge and vomit, used as a vermifuge; an infusion of them is extremely bitter, and useful in rheumatism and dropsy; they make a good substitute for hops in brewing, 2 oz. being equal to a ℔ of hops.

*FRINGED BOG BEAN. *Dwarf water lily. Nymphœa lutea minor. Menyanthes nymphoides. Villarsia nymphoides.* Very bitter, antiscorbutic, febrifuge, and cooling; may also be substituted for hops.

VILLARSIA OVATA. Extremely bitter.

AMERICAN COLUMBO. *Frasera Walteri. Muretta Columbo.* Root substituted for that of calumba.

SCIURIS AROMATICA. *Raputia aromatica.* Aromatic.

POTALIA AMARA. Bitter, acrid, and vomitive.

82. APOCYNEÆ.

Acrid, stimulant, slightly astringent, but very powerful.

ROSE BAY. *South Sea rose. Nerium Oleander.* Internally it is poisonous; externally astringent, antipsoric, and sternutatory; wood used to clear muddy water; leaves acrid, appear to contain free gallic acid, poisonous, infused in oil they are used in itch.

CONESTI BARK. *Codaga pala. Bela-aye. Nerium antidysentericum.* Bark dark brown, astringent, covered with white moss; taste austere, bitter, used in dysentery.

LIGNUM SERPENTINUM. *Ophioxylon serpentinum.* Root purgative, bitter, tonic, febrifuge; and used in the bites of serpents.

ECHITES SYPHILITICA. Decoction used in Cayenne in syphilis, but has less action in cold countries.

ECHITES BISPINOSA. Twigs lactescent.

Echites succulenta. Twigs lactescent.

Swallow wort. *Ipecacuanha blanc. Hirundinaria. Asclepias Vincetoxicum.* Root irritating, forcing out a sweat, and therefore thought to be alexiterial and antihydropic; fibres of the pod used for felt, or even thread.

Common silk weed. *Apocynum Syriacum. Asclepias Syriaca.* Milk of the plant a drastic poison; leaves, used externally, are resolvent, root emetic.

Asclepias lactifera. Milk used as food.

Ericu. *Asclepias gigantea.* Very poisonous.

Bastard ipecacuanha. *Red head. Asclepias Curassavica.* Root whitish, mixed with ipecacuanha, but less active than that root, dose ℈j to ℈ij; expressed juice of the plant also emetic, coch maj. j. to ij; or as a clyster in bleeding piles: bruised leaves applied to fresh wounds.

Asclepias stipitacea. Young shoots eatable.

Fresh coloured asclepias. *Asclepias incarnata.* Root diuretic.

Asclepias aphylla. Young shoots esculent.

Butterfly weed. *Asclepias tuberosa.* Root in decoction diuretic, in substance purgative.

Butterfly root. *Asclepias decumbens.* Root diaphoretic, slightly stimulant; also purgative.

Scammony ipecacuanha. *Cynanchum Ipecacuanha. C. vomitoria. Asclepias asthmatica.* Root used as an emetic; young shoots esculent.

European scammony. *Cynanchum Monspeliacum.* Juice of this plant weaker than scammony, but is mixed with it.

Cynanchum tomentosum. Root used as an emetic.

Fergulea edulis. Young shoots eatable.

Smyrna scammony plant. *Periploca Scammonium.* Juice of this plant stronger than scammony.

Vomiting scammony. *Periploca emetica.* The root is a kind of ipecacuanha.

Scammony senna. *Periploca Græca.* Leaves are collected in Syria, &c. to mix with senna, whose purgative virtue they increase, sometimes to a violent degree; they are more pointed and longer than those of senna.

Periploca esculenta. Young shoots esculent.

Venetian dogs bane. *Apocynum Venetum.* A dangerous poison, smells strong and disagreeable; leaves mixed up with grease kill dogs, wolves, foxes, &c.

Apocynum Indicum. Young shoots eatable.

American dogs bane. *Apocynum androsæmifolium.* Root emetic.

*Periwinkle. *Vinca Pervinca. Vinca minor.*

*Greater periwinkle. *Vinca major.* Leaves astringent, used in tanning, antidysenteric, contracting and strengthening the sexual organs: in hot climates, the plants of this genus acquire poisonous qualities.

Elastic gum vine. *Urceola elastica.* Yields very elastic Indian rubber.

Theophrasta Americana. Pulp of the fruit esculent.

Cerbera Manghas. Bark purgative.

Cerbera Thevetia.

Nux ahouai. *Cerbera Ahouai.* Violently emetic. The seeds, which are in the form of little bells, and used for rattles or necklaces, are to be found in some collections of drugs.

Bohon upas. *Cerbera oppositifolia.* The famous Molucca poison-tree.

Plumeria purpurea. Flowers very odoriferous.

Donzellas. *Plumeria pudica.* Flowers remain in the bud, never opening, very odoriferous.

Tabernæmontana arcuata. Stem lactescent; juice hardens into a fine rosin.

Stapelia incarnata. Herb esculent.

Urceola elastica. Yields elastic gum.

Vahea. Yields elastic gum.

83. STRYCHNEÆ.

Nux vomica. *Strychnos Nux vomica.* Ripe pulp eatable in small quantity. Seeds horny, require rasping or roasting, very bitter, emetic, and poisonous to most animals; they act upon the nervous system, producing tetanus, but are used in paraplegia with some success, and said to render persons insensible to the poison of serpents.

Saint Ignatius's bean. *Ignatia amara. Strychnos Ignatia.* Seed has the form of a nut, excessively bitter, occasions giddiness, convulsions, and vomiting; but has been used in small doses to cure agues.

Snake wood. *Lignum colubrinum. Strychnos colubrinum.* Root occasions tremblings, is emetic, vermifuge, very bitter, and serviceable in stubborn intermittents.

Titan cotte. *Strychnos potatorum.* Wood and seeds very bitter, used to render muddy water clear; flowers aromatic.

84. PEDALINEÆ.

Pedalium Murex. Flowers have a strong smell of musk.

85. JASMINEÆ.

The flowers of this order are mostly odorous; and leaves slightly astringent.

Jasmine. *Jasminum. J. officinale.* Flowers recommended in shortness of breath, and in scirrhus of the womb.

Jasminum grandiflorum. Yields a fine essential oil.

*Privet. *Ligustrum. L. vulgare.* Leaves bitter and slightly astringent; flowers astringent and temperant, used in washes and gargles for ulcers; berries have a dry spongy pulp, from which a rose-coloured paint may be obtained.

Mogorium undulatum. Leaves astringent, flowers very odoriferous.

Sambac. *Targorium Sambac.* Yields an odoriferous oil; sold for that of jasmine.

Nyctanthes arbor tristis. Flowers very highly scented.

86. OLEINEÆ.

Mock privet. *Phillyrea. P. media.* Leaves astringent, cleansing ulcers of the mouth.

Olive tree. *Olea. O. Europea.* Ripe fruit yields a fine oil; the lees of which, oleum omphacinum, are astringent, as also the fruit itself and the leaves: bark proposed as a substitute for the Peruvian bark.

Olea fragrans. Flowers used to scent tea.

*Ash tree. *Fraxinus excelsior.* Bark febrifuge and diuretic; seeds acrid, bitter; leaves ʒvj to ʒjfs in infusion a good purge, and a decoction of the same has been used to cure agues; exudes a small quantity of manna from the leaves in hot weather.

Fraxinus rotundifolia. Exudes manna in large quantity, and yields most of that in the market.

Fraxinus Ornus. Exudes manna, but in less quantity.

Fraxinus parvifolia. Exudes manna.

87. TERNSTROMIEÆ.

Koleho. *Scapha* Fruit acidulous, tasting like tomatoes, eaten by the Javanese.

88. SIMPLOCINEÆ.

Alstonia Leaves astringent, used as tea.

Hopea tinctoria. *Symplocos Martinicensis.* Leaves used to dye yellow.

Cane storax tree. *Styrax officinale.* Yields, by incision, the resin called cane, or dry storax.

Benzoin laurel. *Styrax benzoin.* Yields, by incision, the resin called benzoin.

89. EBENACEÆ.

Pishamin. *Persimmon. Diospyros Virginiana.* Berries eatable when rotten ripe; bark febrifuge.

Diospyros Sapota-nigra. Berries used as food.

Kl. *Kaki. Diospyros Kaki.* Berries esculent.

Diospyros decandra. Berries eaten.

Diospyros chloroxylon. Berries esculent.

Ivory wood. *Diospyros dodecandra.* Wood uniformly white.

Ceylon ebony tree. *Diospyros Ebenus.* Wood very dark coloured.

90. SAPOTEÆ.

Fruit generally esculent; seeds oily; bark astringent.

Inocarpus edulis. Drupe very large, esculent.

Mimusops Elengi. Pulp of the fruit esculent.

Imbricaria Malabarica. Pulp of the fruit eatable.

Butter nut tree. *Mava. Maduca. Bassia butyracea.* Seeds yield a concrete oil, mostly used in making soap.

Achras lacuma. Apple mamillary; seeds resemble chestnuts in taste.

Achras Caimito. Tree milky; fruit eatable, soft, excellently tasted.

Neese berry. *Achras Sapota.* Diuretic: bark may be given for the Peruvian bark.

Sapodilla tree. *Achras mammosa.* Kernel bitter, makes a strengthening emulsion.

Star apple. *Chrysophyllum Cainito.* Juice of the unripe fruit, with orange juice, very astringent.

Chrysophyllum microcarpum. Fruit very sweet.

Chrysophyllum Jamaicense. Fruit esculent.

Chrysophyllum oliviforme. Fruit eaten.

Chrysophyllum Macoucou. Fruit esculent.

? Butter tree. Yields a concrete oil, in Bambara.

? Cow tree. Yields a kind of milk; used in South America for food.

91. MYRSINEÆ.

Properties unknown.

92. ERICINEÆ.

Roots and leaves mostly astringent, sometimes narcotic; berries often esculent. The brown powder that adheres to the petioles of almost every species of kalmia, andromeda, and rhododendron, is used, in America, as snuff.

*Strawberry tree. *Arbutus Unedo.* Fruit astringent. The medical student should be mindful of the pronunciation of arbutus, as the gardeners lengthen the middle syllable, contrary to all classical authority.

*Bear berry. *Uva ursi. Arbutus Uva ursi.* Leaves, *uvæ ursi folia*, bitter, astringent, used in disorders of the urinary passages, and thought to be lithontriptic; dose, in powder, gr. x to ℈ij, ter quaterve in die; leaves boiled with an acid dye brown, and are used also to tan leather.

Straw-berry bay. *Andrachne. Arbutus Andrachne.* Fruit acerb and austere, but esculent.

Arbutus alpina. Berries esculent.

Arbutus integrifolia. Berries eaten.

Arbutus mucronata. Berries esculent.

*Heaths. *Erica vulgaris. E. herbacea. E. purpurascens, &c.* Used in fomentations and baths, against rheumatism and paralytic affections, causing a sweat: dye a fine yellow, and tan leather.

Rosemary-leaved Andromeda. *Andromeda polifolia.* Has the same qualities as the preceding.

Andromeda Mariana. Decoction used as a narcotic.

*Winter-green. *Pyrola. P. rotundifolia.* Vulnerary, formerly in great esteem.

Small winter-green. *Pyrola altera. P. secunda.* Herb cooling, drying; leaves diuretic: used in dropsy.

American winter-green. *Pyrola umbellata. Chimaphylla umbellata.* Leaves diuretic, tonic.

Partridge berry. *Gualtheria procumbens.* Leaves used for tea in Canada.

Rhododendron maximum. Narcotic, but used in chronic rheumatism.

Rhododendron Ponticum. Narcotic; infusion used in gout and rheumatism.

Dwarf rose-bay. *Rhododendron ferrugineum.* Root and leaves astringent; used in rheumatism.

Yellow rhododendron. *R. Chrysanthum.* Leaves austere, astringent, bitter, stimulant; diaphoretic and narcotic; used in Siberia against the rheumatism, ʒij of the dried leaves, infused in half a pint of water, kept hot all night, and drank in the morning: root astringent.

Marsh cistus. *Wild rosemary. Ledum palustre.* Gives an agreeable odour to beer, and renders it heady; also drives away insects: root and leaves astringent.

Labrador tea. *Wishecumpuoware. Wiserpukki. Ledum latifolium.* Leaves used as a substitute for tea.

Azalea Pontica. Bees which feed upon it produce poisonous honey.

Azalea procumbens. Bark and leaves astringent.

Brossæa coccinea. Berries esculent.

Riche's support. *Styphelia Richei.* Berries esculent; supported the life of Riche, the naturalist, when he had lost his way in a desert.

93. VACCINIEÆ.

*Black whortle berries. *Bilberries. Vaccinia. Myrtillus. V. Myrtillus.* Berries acidulous, refreshing, useful in fevers, also antiscorbutic; would make wine: dried berries, *berry dye*, imported from Germany to colour wines.

*Great bil-berry. *Vaccinium uliginosum.*

*Red whorts. *Vaccinium Vitis Idæa.* Leaves sold for those of uva ursi, but are veined in a network above, dotted underneath, and their infusion precipitates neither isinglass jelly nor a solution of green vitriol.

Vaccinium glaucum. Berry glaucous, black, esculent.

Vaccinium meridionale. Berry esculent.

American cran-berries. *Vaccinium macrocarpum. Oxycoccos erythrocarpus.* Berries scarlet, large, acidulous, esculent; much used in tarts.

White cran-berries. *Oxycossus hispidulus.* Berries snow white, esculent.

*Cran berries. *Vaccinium Oxycoccus. Oxycoccus palustris.* Berries esculent.

94. GESNERIEÆ.

Properties unknown.

95. CUCURBITACEÆ.

Fruits very different; mostly esculent, but a few have the laxative power so increased as to become drastic purgatives.

*White bryony. *Bryonia alba. B. dioica.* Root, ℈j to ʒj, in powder, or coch. j of its juice, is nauseous and violently emetic and purgative; externally resolvent: yields a nutritive fæcula.

Abyssinian bryony. *Bryonia* Root esculent, when boiled.

Wild cucumber. *Spurting cucumber. Cucumis agrestis. C. asininus. Momordica Elaterium.* Root and herb hydragogue, vermifuge; leaves, externally used, detersive and resolvent; fruit, *elaterii poma*, yields the fecule called elaterium; juice of the fruit a very violent hydragogue.

Balsam apple. *Cerasee. Momordica Balsamina.* Root purgative, ℈ij in powder; plant vulnerary, balsamic, refreshing; leaves used in decoctions for clysters; fruit, infused in oil, makes a vulnerary balsam; the juice that exudes upon cutting the ripe fruit, used for fresh wounds.

Momordica Charantia. Very bitter, vermifuge, substituted for hops in brewing.

Momordica luffa. Used to rub the body in cutaneous eruptions; fruit eatable.

Trichosanthes amara. Fruit very bitter, a drastic purgative, and also emetic.

Bitter apple. *Coloquintida. Colocynthis. Cucumis Colocynthis.* Fruit, *shell colocynth*, imported from the Levant; pulp of the dry fruit, *colocynthidis pulpa*, also imported, purgative, in powder, gr. iij—viij, well rubbed with some gummy or farinaceous substance, or in clysters ʒj;

mixed with paste or other cements, to keep away insects by its extreme bitterness.

Cucumber. *Cucumis hortensis. C. sativus.* Seed used in cooling emulsions, yields an oil by expression.

Cucumis Chate. Fruit has a sweet refreshing juice.

Water melon. *Cucumis Anguria.* Fruit eatable, refreshing.

Melon. *Melo. Cucumis Melo.* Fruit very refreshing; seeds used in cooling emulsions.

Gourd. *Calebash. Cucurbita. C. lagenaria.* Seeds cooling; leaves, no. 15—20, in decoction, form a purgative clyster.

Pumpion. *Pepo. Cucurbita Pepo.* The same qualities as the preceding; applied externally in burns, erysipelas, &c.

Squash. *Cucurbita Melopepo.* Fruit better tasted than the preceding, but of the same quality.

Citrul. *Water melon. Citrullus. Cucurbita Citrullus.* Flesh of the fruit saccharine and watery.

Vegetable marrow. *Cucurbita Succada.* Fruit an excellent potherb, coming into use in England.

Coccoon antidote. *Feuillea cordifolia.* Alexiterial, febrifuge, useful in venomous bites; kernel of the fruit, called, in St. Domingo, *noix de serpente,* infused in rum or water, used against cold poisons.

Calabash coccoon-antidote. *Feuillea scandens.* Seeds, infused in rum, bitter and laxative; a large dose vomits.

96. LOBELIACEÆ.

Lobelia urens. Very active, reputed a poison.

Lobelia cirsiifolia. Very active.

Cardinal flower. *Lobelia cardinalis.* Root used as a vermifuge.

Blue cardinal flower. *Lobelia syphilitica.* Root depurative, antivenereal, used in decoction.

Lobelia Tupa. Plant and root poisonous in the extreme; acts as an emetic simply by smelling the flowers: juice caustic.

Indian tobacco. *Lobelia inflata.* Root used in leucorrhœa.

Lobelia longiflora. Juice corrosive.

Symphonia globulifera. Seeds grateful to parrots.

97. CAMPANULACEÆ.

Generally lactescent.

Syrian bell-flower. *Medium. Campanula laciniata.* Roots restrain the menses; seeds stimulate their expulsion.

*Field bell-flower. *Campanula patula.* Leaves lactescent, bitter.

*Rampions. *Rapunculus esculentus. Campanula Rapunculus.* Root far more delicate than turnips or radishes; juice odontalgic; seeds ophthalmic.

*Great throat-wort. *Canterbury bells. Trachelium. Campanula Trachelium.* Root eaten in salads; herb astringent, recommended in quinsey, tumours, and inflammation of the mouth.

Coventry bells. *Viola Mariana. Campanula Medium.* Root used as a potherb, cooling.

Phyteuma Charmelii. Used as an antisyphilitic plant.

*Horned rampions. *Rapunculus corniculatus. Phyteuma orbiculare.* Herb used in syphilis.

Spiked rampions. *Phyteuma spicata.* Root astringent, used in quinsey.

*Hairy sheeps-scabious. *Scabiosa ovilla. Jasione montana.* Herb astringent, used in inflammations of the mouth and neighbouring parts.

98. CICHORACEÆ.

These are in general lactescent and depurative; the juice is bitter, slightly astringent, and narcotic; roots and blanched leaves esculent; seeds cooling, formerly used in emulsions.

Endive. *Cichorium. Seris. C. Endivia.* Roots used as a potherb; blanched stems as a salad and potherb.

*Wild succory. *Cichorium agreste. C. Intybus.* An excellent aperitive, hepatic, and attenuant, very useful in fevers; root, dried and ground to powder, used to improve coffee; the seeds are one of the smaller cold ones.

*Nipple wort. *Lampsana. Lapsana communis.* Used for healing sore nipples; in other respects agrees with the former.

Wart succory. *Zacintha. Cichoreum verrucarium. Lapsana Zacintha.* Herb diuretic, edulcorant; takes off warts.

Blue gum-succory. *Catananche cærulea.* Similar to wild succory.

Spanish cardoons. *Scolymus Hispanicus.* Root and young shoots esculent.

Golden thistle. *Scolymus maculatus.* Its root may be used instead of eryngo.

*Italian lettuce. *Scariola. Lactuca Scariola.*

Lettuce. *Lactuca. L. sativa.* Refreshing, slightly anodyne, laxative, and antaphrodisiac; seeds of the latter, one of the smaller cold ones.

*Strong-scented wild-lettuce. *Lactuca sylvestris major odore opii. L. virosa.* Very narcotic and anodyne, occasions giddiness; inspissated juice resembles opium.

Gum succory. *Chondrilla prima. Lactuca perennis.* Herb restrains the menses.

Wild lettuce. *Lactuca elongata.* Herb narcotic.

Vejuco. *Prenanthes Serpentaria.* Renders persons inoculated with its juice insensible to the poison of serpents.

Rushy gum-succory. *Chondrilla juncea.* Laxative, diuretic; used in dropsy, gr. xviij to ʒiij, in twenty-four hours.

Sonchus Plumieri. Calyx exudes resinous drops.

*Great hawk-weed. *Hieracium. H. majus. Sonchus arvensis.*

*Smooth sow-thistle. *Hares lettuce. Sonchus lævis. S. oleraceus lævis.*

*Prickly sow-thistle. *Sonchus asper. S. oleraceus asper.* These and the other species of this genus, as well as those of *picris, crepis, prenanthes, hyoseris,* &c. possess similar qualities with lettuce.

*Golden lung-wort. *Pulmonaria Gallica. Hieracium murorum.* Herb cordial and pulmonary.

*Common mouse-ear. *Auricula muris. Hieracium Pilosella.* Leaves sternutatory, vulnerary, astringent.

Hieracium Gronovii. Leaves bruised, used to destroy warts.

*Hungarian hawk-weed. *Herba costa. Hypochæris maculata.* Much praised in phthisis.

*Long-rooted hawk-weed. *Hieracium officinale. Hypochæris radicata.* Used in pulmonary affections and pains of the side.

*Small hawk-weed. *Hieracium minus. Leontodon autumnale.* Leaves sharpen the sight, laxative.

*Dandelion. *Piss-a-bed. Dens leonis. Taraxacum. Leontodon Taraxacum.* Root, *taraxaci radix*, diuretic, roasted and used as coffee; blanched leaves used in salads, very opening, refreshing, diuretic; juice, or strong decoction of the roots, ʒj—iv, bis terve in die, detergent, aperitive.

Leontodon bulbosus. Root anodyne.

Scorzonera. *Vipers grass. Scorzonera Hispanica.* Root opening, slightly diaphoretic and diuretic, but eaten as a potherb.

Hungarian vipers-grass. *Scorzonera subcærulea. S. purpurea.* Root like that of common scorzonera.

*Yellow goats-beard. *Go to bed at noon. Tragopogon pratense.* Root nutritive; young shoots esculent.

*Salsafy. *Tragopogon purpureum. T. porrifolium.* Root nourishing, opening, and supposed to be useful in affections of the chest; young shoots esculent.

99. CINAROCEPHALEÆ.

The herbs of this order are depurative; stem and leaves generally very bitter, and frequently the stems contain much gum; flowers acidulous.

*Great bur-dock. *Lappa. Bardana major. Arctium Lappa.* The young shoots stripped have been eaten as asparagus; root used in disorders of the skin, diaphoretic, diuretic, also useful in dropsy, ʒij of the fresh root boiled in three pints of water to two, and the whole drank in a day and night; seeds diuretic, diaphoretic, and slightly purgative.

*Our lady's thistle. *Milk thistle. Carduus Mariæ. C. marianus.* Pectoral, antipleuritic, aperitive.

Artichoke. *Cinara. Scolymus. C. Scolymus.* Receptacle and base of the calyx scales eaten as a potherb; infusion of the flowers used as rennet.

Chardoon. *Cinara Cardunculus.* Aperitive, diuretic, and aphrodisiac; flowers infused in water used to curdle milk; petioles and ribs of the leaves eaten as potherbs.

Fish thistle. *Acarna. Carduus Casabona.* Eaten as a potherb while young.

Theophrastus's thistle. *Acarnus. Carduus Syriacus.* Eaten as a potherb while young.

Melancholy thistle. *Cirsium. Carduus Monspeliacus.* Root bound on varices to assuage the pain of them.

Woolly-headed thistle. *Friars crown. Carduus eriophorus.* Receptacle eaten as artichokes.

Carline thistle. *Carlina. Chamæleon albus. Carlina acaulis.* Root restorative, useful after great fatigue, when proper refreshments cannot be procured: formerly in common use with military men and foot travellers.

*Prickly carline thistle. *Carlina vulgaris.* Diuretic and diaphoretic: the dried calyx may serve as a hygrometer; in fine weather it opens horizontally, and is even sometimes reflexed; on the contrary, in wet weather it is closed.

Carlina acanthifolia. Receptacle esculent.

*Common cotton-thistle. *Acanthium. Onopordum Acanthium.* Flowers used to coagulate milk; receptacle eaten as artichokes.

Cnicus eriophorus. Used in scirrhous tumours.

Bastard saffron. *Dyers' saffron. Safflower. Carthamus. Cnicus. Cnicus tinctorius.* Flowers used in dyeing, and to adulterate saffron; seeds purgative and emetic.

Atractylis humilis.

Atractylis gummifera. Analogous to carduus benedictus; coagulate milk.

Distaff thistle. *Atractylis. Cnicus lanatus.* Root depurative.

*Saw wort. *Serratula. S. tinctoria.* Vulnerary; dyes yellow with alum, but is inferior to weld.

*Way thistle. *Carduus arvensis. Serratula arvensis.* Useful in scirrhous tumours; yields a sort of galls.

Pacourina edulis. Receptacle and whole plant edible.

Blue bottle. *Cyanus segetum. Centaurea Cyanus.* Flowers cooling; astringent.

Great blue-bottle. *Cyanus major. Centaurea montana.* Flowers cooling, astringent.

*Knap weed. *Matfellon. Jacea nigra. Centaurea Jacea.* Astringent.

Centaurea Stœbe. Qualities same as blue bottle.

Great centory. *Centaurium majus. Centaurea Centaurium.* Root vulnerary, astringent, anti-dysenteric.

*Star thistle. *Calcitrapa. Carduus stellatus. Centaurea Calcitrapa.*

Carduus benedictus. *Centaurea benedicta.* Root very diuretic, deobstruent, lithontriptic; leaves alexiterial in infusion; seeds diaphoretic.

*St. Barnaby's thistle. *Calcitrapa. Centaurea solstitialis.* Herb and seed opening, deobstruent.

White ben. *Ben album. Centaurea Behen.* Root cordial.

Globe thistle. *Crocodilion. Echinops sphærocephalus.* Root used internally in bleeding of the nose; seed diuretic.

Little globe thistle. *Ritro. Echinops Ritro.* Root astringent.

Echinops strigosus. Down of the flower, *Spanish tinder*, used as amadou.

100. CORYMBIFERÆ.

Cacalia alpina. Used in coughs.

Cacalia Saracenica. Useful in coughs; the juice allays the tickling in the throat.

Cacalia anteuphorbium. Serves as an antidote to euphorbium.

*Hemp agrimony. *Eupatorium Avicennæ. E. cannabinum.* Rather bitter, hepatic, aperitive, useful in catarrh, cough, and cachexy, also diuretic and vulnerary; root a drastic purge.

Eupatorium rigidum. Taste terebinthaceous.

Eupatorium villosum. Has the flavour of wormwood.

Ayapana. *Eupatorium Ayapana.* Sudorific, and particularly alexiterial.

Guaco. *Huaco. Eupatorium saturejæfolium?* Sudorific, alexiterial, used in bites of serpents.

Gravel root. *Eupatorium purpureum.* Root lithontriptic.

Thorough root. *Eupatorium perfoliatum.* Astringent.

Wild horehound. *Eupatorium teucrifolium.* Astringent.

Mountain cudweed. *Cats foot. Gnaphalium montanum. G. dioicum.*

Gnaphalium tomentosum. Flowers recommended in the violent running of the nose in children, slightly astringent and diaphoretic.

*Jersey cudweed. *Gnaphalium luteo-album.*

Eternal flower. *Stœchas citrina. Gnaphalium Stœchas.* Tops used in obstructions and colds.

German golden-locks. *Stœchas citrina Germanica*

Gnaphalium arenarium. Herb and tops stimulant, used in palsy.

Oriental golden-locks. *Chrysocome. Gnaphalium orientale.* Root astringent.

*Cud weed. *Herb impious. Gnaphalium. Filago Germanica.*

*Least cud-weed. *Gnaphalium minimum. Filago montana.*

Filago arvensis.

Filago Leontopodium. Qualities as the preceding; also astringent and discussive, externally applied.

Conyza sericea. The bark and wood have an acrid pungent taste, and are used against the toothache.

*Ploughman's spike-nard. *Conyza. Baccharis. C. squarrosa.* Root and leaves used in ointments against the itch and farcy, and in wine against the jaundice.

German golden-locks. *Chrysocoma Linosyris.* Anthelmintic, deobstruent.

*Flea bane. *Erigeron acre.*

Philadelphia flea-bane. *Erigeron Philadelphicum.*

*Canadian flea-bane. *Erigeron Canadense.* Are diuretic, lithontriptic, and vulnerary.

Great flea-bane. *Conyza major. Erigeron viscosum.* Herb suppurative.

Small flea-bane. *Conyza minor vera. Erigeron graveolens.* Herb diuretic.

Star wort. *Aster Amellus.* Leaves discussive, vulnerary, resolvent; and useful in angina.

Sea star-wort. *Tripolium. Aster Tripolium.* Root hydragogue.

*Golden rod. *Virga aurea. Solidago Virga aurea.* Herb vulnerary, diuretic, useful in spitting of blood; infusion used in fevers.

American golden rod. *Solidago odora.*

American golden rod. *Solidago Canadensis.* With alum, dyes wool, silk, and cotton, a beautiful yellow.

*Elicampane. *Helenium. Enula campana. Inula Helenium.* Root aromatic, slightly bitter, an excellent tonic, diaphoretic, and stomachic; useful in asthma, hooping cough, and in uterine and exanthematous diseases, usually given in infusion, ʒj for a dose; externally antipsoric: a decoction of the root cures the scab in sheep.

Sweet-rooted star-wort. *Inula odora.* Root aromatic, more so than elicampane.

*Middle size flea-bane. *Conyza media. Inula dysenterica.* A very powerful tonic in diarrhœa.

*Flea bane. *Pulicaria. Conyza. Inula pulicaria.* Drives away insects by its smell.

Inula glutinosa. The unopened flowers secrete a milky viscous juice.

*Colts foot. *Tussilago. Farfara. T. Farfara.* Leaves form the basis of most of the British herb tobaccos; used also externally to diminish inflammation; an infusion of the dried leaves is much used as an expectorant in coughs and shortness of breath as tea, or the steam is inhaled for the same purpose: a strong decoction of them is of considerable service in scrofulous cases; the downy substance, on the under side of the leaf, dipped in a solution of saltpetre, and dried, is an excellent tinder; juice drank liberally serviceable in calculous complaints.

Alpine colts foot. *Tussilago alpina.* Has the same qualities.

*Butter bur. *Petasites. Tussilago Petasites.* Leaves used to dress ulcers; flowers strongly diaphoretic, diuretic, useful in asthma; root used as a remedy against the tapeworm.

*Ground sel. *Erigeron. Senecio vulgaris.* Weak infusion a common purge; strong infusion, or juice, is used as an emetic, and is also given to horses to free them from botts; leaves externally suppurative: flowers given to songbirds as a cooler.

*Rag wort. *Seggrum. Jacobœa. S. Jacobœa.* Used in poultices against inflammation, and in colic pains; and also as a gargle in sore throat.

Alpine ground-sel. *Senecio Doronicum.* Infusion and steam of the infusion used in asthma.

Doria's wound-wort. *Herba Doria. Senecio Doria.* Leaves much used in wound drinks.

Saracens wound-wort. *Consolida Saracenica. Senecio Saracenicus.* Leaves used internally and externally in wounds and malignant ulcers.

French mary-gold. *Tagetes patula.* The dried juice used in disorders of the eyes; but the strong smell of the plant seems to show that it also possesses active properties, analogous to those of marygold: flowers dye yellow.

German leopards-bane. *Arnica montana.* Root discussive; leaves attenuant, diaphoretic, and diuretic, in doses of gr. v to gr. x; in larger doses they induce vomiting until the stomach is used to them; they are much used in bruises from falls; flowers may be substituted for Peruvian bark, in intermittents and gangrenes, ʒj to be taken in two days, beat up with honey into an electuary.

Creeping leopards-bane. *Doronicum radice dulci. Arnica scorpioides.* Root used to prevent giddiness.

*Leopards bane. *Doronicum Romanum. D. Pardalianches.* Root aromatic, used by sportsmen against giddiness.

Small leopards-bane. *Doronicum minus. D. plantagineum.* Root used with that of D. Pardalianches.

Mary gold. *Calendula officinalis.* Flowers cordial, hepatic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue.

*Wild mary-gold. *Calendula Caltha. Calendula arvensis.* Herb cordial.

*Daisy. *Day's eye. Small daisy. Bellis minor. Consolida minima. Symphytum minimum. B. perennis.* Root antiscrofulous; leaves in salads open the body, used in vulnerary fomentations.

Dioscorides' corn mary-gold. *Chrysanthemum. C. coronarium.* Flowers used to discuss steatomatous tumours.

*Great daisy. *Ox eye daisy. Bellis major. Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.*

*Corn mary-gold. *Chrysanthemum segetum.* Both these are discussive and attenuant, when used externally; and given against the jaundice, asthma, and shortness of breath.

*Fever few. *Matricaria. Parthenium. M. Parthenium.*

*Common camomile. *Chamæmelum vulgare. Matricaria Chamomilla.* Emmenagogue, stomachic, carminative, anticolic; and used externally as a fomentation in nephritic pains.

Cost mary. *Tanacetum Balsamita.* Leaves stomachic, cordial, cephalic, uterine, supposed to diminish the narcotic power of opium; seed vermifuge.

*Tansey. *Tanacetum vulgare.* Vermifuge, uterine, diuretic; used in colic pains and in gout; dose in substance ʒj,

or more, usually drank as tea; seeds vermifuge, substituted for worm seed or santolina.

Golden cud-weed. *Heliochrysum. Tanacetum annuum.* Herb emmenagogue, used in dyeing, and rheumatism.

*Mug wort. *Artemisia. A. vulgaris.* Tops very active uterines in decoction as a bath; mixed with rice and sugar, are, by the Chinese women, used as a pessary.

Moxa. *Artemisia Sinensis* and *A. lanuginosa.* The down of the leaves, formed into small cones, is burned on the place affected in gout, rheumatism, &c.

*Southern wood. *Abrotanum mas. Artemisia Abrotanum.* Tops discussive, antiseptic, vermifuge, and tonic.

Worm seed. *Semen contra. S. cinæ. Santonicum. Artemisia Santonica? A. contra?* and *A. Judaica?* The seeds are used as a vermifuge, in doses of gr. x to ʒfs, three or four times a day; tansey seeds are frequently substituted for them; they are also emmenagogue, stomachic.

*Worm wood. *Absinthium vulgare. Artemisia Absinthium.* Stomachic, splenic, hepatic, excites the appetite, promotes digestion, antiseptic, and vermifuge.

True Roman worm-wood. *Absinthium Romanum. Artemisia Pontica.*

Alpine worm-wood. *Artemisia rupestris.*

*Sea worm-wood. *Common Roman worm-wood. Absinthium maritimum. Artemisia maritima.* Very similar to the former; made into conserve, used to prevent dropsy.

Tarragon. *Dracunculus hortensis. Artemisia Dracunculus.* Excites the appetite and the menses, heating, carminative; eaten as a pot herb, and communicates a peculiar fine flavour to vinegar.

*Fine-leaved mug-wort. *Artemisia. A. campestris.* Herb astringent, antiseptic, discutient.

Santolina tinctoria. Affords a yellow dye.

*Cotton weed. *Gnaphalium. Athanasia maritima. Santonica maritima.*

Lavander cotton. *Abrotanum fœmina. Chamæcyparissus. Santolina Chamæcyparissus.* A good vermifuge, and is said to drive away insects from wardrobes.

Calea lobata. Very bitter.

*Ox-eye camomile. *Anthemis tinctoria.* Flowers yield a good yellow dye.

*Wild camomile. *Anthemis arvensis.*

*Camomile. *Chamæmelum. Anthemis nobilis.* Flowers, *anthemidis flores*, used in flatulent colic and spasmodic affections, diuretic, laxative, and diaphoretic; they are equal to bark in curing intermittent fevers, giving ʒfs to ʒj, in powder, several times during the intermission, and avoiding their laxative effect, by joining an opiate or an astringent; used also externally in resolvent fomentations and poultices.

*Stinking camomile. *May weed. Cotula fœtida. Anthemis Cotula.* Used in hysteric fits; the juice also useful in the king's evil.

Pellitory of Spain. *Pyrethrum. Anthemis Pyrethrum.* Root, *pyrethri radix*, imported from Turkey and Barbary, in bales, acrid, formerly pickled while young for a sauce, sialogogue, and used as a masticatory in the tooth-ache, and in powder, in the cure of intermittents, or as a sternutatory.

Ox eye. *Buphthalmum. Anthemis Valentina.* Vulnerary, aperitive; dyes a good yellow.

Schkuhria abrotanoides. Extremely bitter.

Yellow star wort. *Aster Atticus. Inguinalis. Buphthalmum spinosum.* Vulnerary, and used in buboes, and other swellings of the groin.

Madi. *Madia sativa.* Seeds yield a fine oil.

*Yarrow. *Milfoil. Millefolium. Achillea Millefolium*, and *A. nobilis.* Astringent, tonic, and vulnerary, used in hæmorrhages; and externally in head-ache, tumours, &c.; added to beer to render it more intoxicating, and lately recommended to smokers, in lieu of tobacco: root warm, might supply the place of contrayerva.

*Sneeze wort. *Bastard pellitory. Ptarmica. Achillea Ptarmica.* Leaves sternutatory; root acrid.

Sweet maudlin. *Ageratum. Eupatorium Mesues. Achillea ageratum.* Stomachic, cordial, cephalic.

Achillea odorata. Vulnerary and astringent.

*Water hemp-agrimony. *Eupatorium cannabinum fœminum. Bidens tripartita.* Strong smelling, hepatic, vulnerary.

Spilanthus Acmella. Powerfully diuretic, also diaphoretic, attenuant, and anodyne; leaves and seeds used as tea.

Spilanthus tinctorius. Leaves juicy; when bruised they yield an excellent azure dye.

Spilanthus oleraceus. When masticated it very much irritates the interior of the mouth, has a singular kind of burning taste, and provokes a copious flow of saliva.

Baccharis concava. Leaves dye a black colour.

Baccharis emarginata. *B. dependens. B. oblongifolia*, &c. Vulnerary and consolidant.

Baccharis prostrata. Decoction used in dysury.

Sun flower. *Helianthus annuus.* Seeds oily, used in emulsions; the young shoots boiled are aphrodisiac.

Jerusalem artichoke. *Helianthus tuberosus.* Roots nourishing, diuretic, and give the smell of turpentine to the urine; flowers yield turpentine.

Placus tomentosus, and *P. lævis.* Juice used to give a smell to cakes.

Cineraria heterophylla. Bark yellow, powerfully anthelmintic.

Eclipta erecta. Juice used to dye the hair black.

Verbesina Boswellia. Esculent, having the smell and taste of fennel.

Gur' ellu. *Huts ellu. Verbesina sativa.* Seeds expressed for oil.

Galinsoga parviflora. Vulnerary and antiscorbutic.

Ambrosia maritima. Cardiac, cephalic, astringent.

*Small burdock. *Xanthium. Lappa minor. Bardana minor. X. Strumarium.* Root bitter, antiscrofulous, and anticancerous.

101. DIPSACEÆ.

*Scabious. *Scabiosa. S. arvensis.* Leaves depurative, employed in diseases of the skin, and also in those of the lungs, and in quinsy.

*Devils bit. *Succisa. Morsus Diaboli. Scabiosa Succisa.* Root used in syphilis and scrofula.

*Teasel. *Fullers thistle. Dipsacus sativus. Carduus fullonum. D. fullonum.* Root bitter and tonic.

*Wild teasel. *Dipsacus sylvestris. Labrum Veneris. D. fullonum.* Roots antiscrofulous, and in wine diuretic.

102. VALERIANEÆ.

*Small valerian. *Phu minus. Valeriana dioica.* Root and leaves less active than the common valerian.

*Wild valerian. *Valeriana sylvestris. V. officinalis.* Root, *valerianæ radix*, very sudorific, diuretic, antiseptic, strengthening the sight, vermifuge, anti-epileptic; given in powder, in doses of ℈j to ʒj, mace covers its unpleasant flavour; plant allures cats and rats to the place.

Great valerian. *Phu. Valeriana major. V. Phu.* Root an active tonic, exhibited in spasmodic diseases.

Celtic nard. *Nardus Celtica. Valeriana Celtica.* Root stomachic, diuretic.

Indian nard. *Nardus Indica. Valeriana Jatamensi.*

Mountain valerian. *Valeriana montana.* Roots aromatic, used in hysteria and epilepsy.

*Corn salad. *Valeriana Locusta.*

*Valeriana rubra. Young shoots eaten as a salad.

103. RUBIACEÆ.

Astringent and diuretic; roots frequently red, and useful in dyeing that colour; barks bitter, astringent, febrifuge, sometimes emetic; seeds roasted stomachic and antihypnotic in infusion.

*Woodroof. *Asperula. Asperula odorata.* Hepatic and deobstruent internally; antipsoric externally.

Asperula arvensis. Root dyes a red colour.

*Squinancy wort. *Rubia cynanchica. Asperula cynanchica.* Used externally in quinsy.

Alperula tinctoria. Aperitive, diuretic; dyes red.

*Ladies bed-straw. *Cheese renning. Galium. Galium verum.* Vulnerary; infusion used as rennet; root dyes a red colour.

*Cleavers. *Goose grass. Aparine. Galium Aparine.* Vulnerary, infusion used to curdle milk; root dyes a red colour.

*Wild madder. *Rubia sylvestris lævis. Galium Mollugo.* Root dyes red.

*Small mountain bastard madder. *Mollugo montana. Galium uliginosum.* Vulnerary, aperitive; curdles milk.

Galium sylvaticum. Root dyes a red colour.

*Madder. *Rubia tinctorum.* Root, *rubiæ radix*, slightly astringent, diuretic, emmenagogue, and aperitive, used in the rickets, dose in powder ℈j to ʒfs, or of the decoction ʒij ter die: it dyes red.

Munjeet. *Rubia Manjith.* Root used in dyeing.

*Cross wort. *Cruciata. Valantia Cruciata.*

*Little field madder. *Sherardia arvensis.* Qualities the same as those of ladies bed-straw.

Danais fragrans. Root red, used in dyeing.

Chay. *Oldenlandia umbellata.* Root used for dyeing.

Psychotria sulphurea. Extremely bitter, yields a fine yellow tincture; used as a tonic.

Psychotria herbacea. Root emetic.

Brown ipecacuanha *Psychotria emetica.* Root emetic.

Cephaelis ipecacuanha. *Calicocca Ipecacuanha.* Roots, *ipecacuanhæ radix*, imported from the Brazils in bales and chests, emetic, frequently mixed with the grey and white ipecacuanha.

Bastard lance-wood. *Randia mitis. Gardenia Randia.* Wood astringent.

Macrocnemum corymbosum. Barb bitter, viscid, inside white, often mixed with that of cinchona.

Vaugeria edulis. Seeds like almonds.

Pinknea pubescens. Bark febrifuge, used the same as that of cinchona.

Genipa oblongifolia. Berry size of a peach; pulp and seeds black.

Genipa Americana. Berry size of a lemon, eatable.

Gardenia longiflora. Berry yellow, very large; pulp eatable.

Gardenia tubiflora. Odour very fragrant.

Gardenia gummifera. Cracks of the bark and leaves exude a gum resin like elemi, perhaps cancame.

Canthium parviflorum. *Webera tetrandra.* Root, bitter, red; odour grateful.

Nauclea gambeer. *Uncaria gambeer.* An extract, gutta gambir, is produced from it.

Guettardia coccinea. Bark very bitter.

Peruvian bark trees. Many species of bark are sold under this name in trade; as the following:

Loxa. *Cascara*, or *Cascarilla fina de Loxa. Cinchona Condaminia.* Bark thin, fine, very much rolled up, the outside is brownish, and cracked transversely; the inside is of a rusty fawn colour, smells aromatic, breaks clean between the teeth, is very tonic and resinous, but of a middling bitterness; it is now rare, being only gathered for the

king of Spain; and the barks of other species of cinchona substituted for it.

Grey bark. *Female loxa. Lima bark. Cinchona grandiflora. C. macrocarpa. C. oxalifolia* of Mutis. *C. officinalis* of Linnæus. Bark much rolled, grey, more or less whitish on the outside, and of a pale fawn colour on the inside; the outward skin is cracked transversely, breaks rather clean, is less resinous and less astringent than the former, but rather more bitter; mixed with other barks, especially with that of the myrospermum pedicellatum, whose bark is resinous, aromatic, and speckled on the outside.

Cascarilla peluda. *Cinchona ovalifolia* of Bompland. Bark similar to the preceding, cracked lengthways, clear yellow on the inside; bitter, astringent, and resinous; mixed by the merchants with Havannah bark.

Pale bark. *Cinchona officinalis* of Vahl. *C. lancifolia. C. nitida. C. coriacea.* Bark rather large, fawn colour on the inside, covered with a brown rugged epidermis, split transversely, rather spicy odour, very bitter and tonic, but less resinous than the former; the colour becomes darker in water and spirit, has a great analogy with the true Calisaya kinkina: sometimes the epidermis is taken off.

Havannah bark. *Huanuco. Cinchona glandulifera?* Bark in larger pieces than the former, fawn brown on the outside, which is warty and knobby; the inside is fawn colour, breaks fibrous, slightly resinous, not so aromatic or astringent as the grey bark, but more bitter. The cracks in the epidermis are perpendicular. Is frequently mixed with the grey.

Blackish Huanuco. *Cinchona glandulifera.* Bark blackish, but in other respects similar to the Huanuco.

Calisaya bark. *Royal yellow bark. Cinchona pubescens. C. cordifolia. C. ovata.* Bark in large pieces, very little rolled, fine grained, but slightly fibrous, sometimes peeled, or with a thick epidermis, which may be separated in flakes; the inside is deep yellow, taste very bitter and astringent, the decoction is red like that of peach blossoms.

New Carthagena bark. *Cinchona micrantha.* Bark yellow, flat like pasteboard, thready, friable, with a silvery white epidermis, not cracked; the decoction is pale, and affords little or no precipitate with infusion of gallnuts, slightly bitter and astringent: its febrifuge power is but feeble.

Bastard royal yellow bark. *Lampigna. Cinchona lanceolata.* Bark very thick, woody, in large pieces not rolled, very little taste, and no resin.

Kinkina Loxa delgada *Delgadilla. Cinchona hirsuta.* An excellent medicine, but very rare.

Mulberry-leaf bark. *Cinchona purpurea.* A yellowish brown bark, in good esteem in America.

Socchi. *Cinchona lactifera.* A thick red bark, spongy, slightly rolled; the recent bark, scraped on the inside, yields a red lake.

Aharquillado. *Cinchona dichotoma? C. rosea?* Perhaps the bark of a portlandia; is brown with white spots, extremely bitter, leaves eaten by ants.

Cinchona mirantha. Bark thin.

Asmonich. *Cinchona rosea.* Bark chocolate colour on the inside, very styptic, perhaps analogous to kinkina nova.

Thick red bark. *Cinchona magnifolia. C. oblongifolia.* Bark thick, fibrous, of a brown red or fawn colour, bitter, very astringent; the outer coat is rugged; cracked in different directions, it breaks more like fibres than threads: this is supposed to be the bark originally brought to England; it has since given place to the grey bark, but is still considered as an active medicine, especially in gangrenous cases; flowers have the odour of orange flowers.

Cinchona nitida. Bark used for the common Peruvian; is sold much dearer in South America.

Pale red bark. *Cinchona angustifolia?* Much like the former, but its outer coat is whiter and less rugged, and it is neither so bitter nor so astringent.

Kinkina titon. *Saint Domingo bark? Cinchona floribunda. C. montana. Exostema floribunda.* Bark thick, brown, rugged, of a rusty fawn colour on the inside; in no great esteem, being apt to excite vomiting and purging, but useful in external application.

Caribbee bark. *Saint Lucia bark. Cinchona Caribbæa. Exostema? Caribbæa.* Bark lighter than red bark, inclining to cinnamon colour, is more astringent and bitter, and much cheaper than the other sorts.

Guaiana bark. *Cinchona longiflora.* In thick long woody pieces. These three species are bitter, astringent, and scentless.

Jamaica barks. *Cinchona brachycarpa* and *C. triflora. Exostema?* May be used for the others; but

these, as well as the St. Lucia bark, must be given in small doses, as being considerably emetic.

Kinkina nova. *Cinchona rosea?* Bark in thick, woody, long, straight, flattened pieces, with a smooth whitish coat, under which are vessels filled with an acrid reddish resin: the inside of the bark is pale red, or flesh colour, tastes at first mawkish, and afterwards acrid and nauseous: it yields, both to water and spirit, a high coloured astringent tincture, without any bitterness: may be used externally, but seems to have little effect as a febrifuge.

Most of these varieties of Peruvian or Loxa bark, are imported in chests of 100 to 150lb; and, as soon as they come out of the merchants' hands, are sold by the druggists, under three or four names only, viz.

1. *Peruvian bark, Grey bark, Pale bark. Cortex Peruvianus, Cortex pallidus, Cortex cinchonæ lancifoliæ, Cinchonæ officinalis cortex communis.*

2. *Yellow bark. Cortex flavus, Cortex cinchonæ cordifoliæ, Cinchonæ officinalis cortex flavus.*

3. *Red bark. Cortex ruber, Cortex cinchonæ oblongifoliæ, Cinchonæ officinalis cortex ruber.*

4. *Saint Lucia bark. Cortex cinchonæ Caribbææ.*

Each of which is distinguished into quilled bark (or that taken off the smaller branches, or from the younger trees, rolled up like cinnamon, with the outer coat not taken off), and the large flat pieces, with or without the outer coat.

The chemical habits of these several barks are very different, but they cannot well be examined in Europe. The infusion of some kinds precipitates the infusion of nut galls, as well as isinglass jelly; others, only one or the other of these tests; but the chemists vary in their accounts, owing to the mixture of the barks of several species, and their sale under one common name. Medically considered, they are all tonic and febrifuge, and may be given in powder, from ℈j so ʒij every two or four hours, so as to get down an ounce between each fit of intermittent fevers; of great use in stopping the progress of gangrene: they are also given in infusion and decoction.

Coffee shrub. *Coffe. Coffea Arabica.* The fresh seeds are febrifuge, diuretic, and tonic; when roasted, they acquire a sweet-scented empyreumatic oil, which is heating to the body, and a small portion of tanning matter: they are

then well known to form a stomachic, antihypnotic infusion, which stimulates the nervous system.

Iron wood. *Siderodendrum triflorum.* Bark diuretic, stomachic.

Nonatelia officinalis. An excellent pectoral, in infusion.

Cada pilava. *Muddi. Bancudus latifolius. Morinda citrifolia.* Fibres of the root, *awl*, used in dyeing reds and browns; expressed juice with oil used as a liniment in gout.

Muddi. *Morinda umbellata.* Root used in dyeing red and brown.

Muddi. *Hydrophyllax maritima.* Root dyes red.

Muddi. *Pattibea coccinea.* Root dyes red.

104. LORANTHEÆ.

Bark astringent; berries contain a principle analogous to caoutchouc, called bird lime.

*Missel toe. *Viscum. V. album.* Berries very purgative, used to make bird lime by maceration; leaves antiepileptic, in doses of ℈j to ʒj, twice a-day.

Missel-toe of the oak. *Viscum quercinum. Loranthus Europæus.* Esteemed a sacred plant by our ancestors, hence extirpated by them, but still found plentifully on the oaks in those parts of Europe where the druidical religion was not established: the common missel toe, viscum album, which scarcely ever grows on the oak, is still used to deck our present churches, preserve our houses from evil spirits, and is also substituted medicinally for this plant.

Mangrove. *Rhizophora Mangle.* Fruit and bark used in tanning.

Bruguiera gymnorhiza. Fruit eaten, and occasionally the leaves and even the bark.

105. CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

*Linnæa borealis. Useful in rheumatism and gout; infused in milk and water, is astringent and diuretic.

*Wood bine. *Periclymenum. Caprifolium. Matrisylva. Lonicera Periclymenum.*

*Honey suckle. *Lonicera Caprifolium.* Leaves vulnerary, used in detersive gargles; flowers antasthmatic.

*Way-faring tree. *Pliant mealy tree. Viburnum*

Lantana. Berries drying, astringent; bark of the root is made into bird-lime.

Cashio-berry bush. *Perygua. Cassine Peragua. Viburnum cassinoides.* Leaves purgative, sometimes emetic or diaphoretic, used as a specific in diabetes.

Wild bay. *Laurus Tinus. Viburnum Tinus.* Berries purge violently, with great disturbance of the whole body.

*Geldres rose. *Viburnum Opulus.* Leaves and berries refreshing, and used in astringent gargles.

*Elder. *Sambucus. S. nigra.* Second bark, gr. v to ℈j, a very active antihydropic; leaves a nauseous purgative; flowers a good diaphoretic, useful in disorders of the chest, discussive and attenuant, poisonous to peacocks; berries used to flavour sugar wine, poisonous to poultry; the dry berries, *grana actes*, useful in dropsy.

American elder. *Sambucus Canadensis.* Berries used as the former.

*Dwarf elder. *Ebulus. Sambucus Ebulus.* Qualities the same, but more violent; root ʒjfs a strong purge; leaves used in poultices for the gout and piles; berries used to dye blue, and also to make wine.

Mountain elder. *Sambucus racemosa.* Narcotic.

*Ivy. *Hedera arborea. H. Helix.* Leaves used internally in atrophy, and externally to dress issues, also boiled in wine as a wash to kill vermin; berries purge; the trunk yields a gum resin.

Cornelian cherry. *Cornus. C. mascula.* Fruit very astringent, useful in loosenesses.

*Dog wood. *Gatter tree. Female cornel tree. Cornus fœmina. C. sanguinea.* Seeds yield good oil, like those of the former species; wood used for skewers.

Round leaved dog-wood. *Cornus circinata.*

Swamp dog-wood. *Cornus sericea.*

American dog-wood. *Cornus Florida.* Bark of the roots used as a poultice.

Triosteum angustifolium.

Triosteum perfoliatum. Roots emetic and cathartic; bark of the root bitter, tonic.

106. ARALIACEÆ.

Roots slightly tonic; barks exude an aromatic gum.

Grey sarsaparilla. *Aralia nudicaulis.*

Aralia racemosa. Roots of both these species are mixed with those of sarsaparilla.

Ginseng. *Panax quinquefolium.* Roots highly esteemed in China as a cordial, alexiterial, and aphrodisiac; dose ʒj—ij, chewed, or sliced and made into tea; it is different from the nin-sing of the next order, with which it was confounded.

Panax undulata. Woods, barks, leaves, flowers, and fruit, aromatic.

Panax fruticosa. Herb diuretic.

107. UMBELLIFERÆ.

The plants of this order are aromatic, and if they grow in water, poisonous; the roots of many contain a saccharine principle; the chief reservoir of the oil is contained in the vittæ of the seeds.

Anise. *Anisum. Pimpinella Anisum.* Seeds one of the four great hot ones, cephalic, stomachic, carminative, diuretic, and emmenagogue. Our summers not being sufficiently warm to ripen the seeds, they are usually imported; those from Spain are the smallest.

Pimpinella lutea. Herb aromatic.

*Burnet saxifrage. *Pimpinella Saxifraga.* Root chewed, relieves the tooth-ache; both it and the seeds are opening, detersive, and lithontriptic; ϑj in powder, or ϑij in infusion.

*Herb Gerard. *Gout wort. Ash weed. Ægopodium podagraria.* Root and leaves said to be useful in the gout: the young leaves used in salads.

*Caraway. *Carui. Carum. Carum Carui.* Seeds, *carui semina*, cordial, cephalic, stomachic, carminative, diuretic, sudorific, emmenagogue, and galactopoietic; root sweet, nourishing, and better eating than parsneps.

*Smallage. *Celery. Apium. Eleoselinum. A. graveolens.* Root very opening, diuretic, emmenagogue, useful in jaundice and the gravel; seeds still more active; blanched stalks eaten in salads.

*Pars ley. *Petroselinum vulgare. Apium Petroselinum.* Root is one of the five opening ones, very diuretic; leaves, besides their use as a sauce, resolve coagulated milk in the breasts, are attenuant and detersive; but supposed to pro-

duce epilepsy and inflammation of the eyes; seeds carminative.

*Fennel. *Fœniculum vulgare. Anethum Fœniculum.* Seeds aromatic, hot, very carminative; roots opening; leaves diuretic.

Finocchio. *Sweet fennel. Fœniculum dulce. Anethum segetum.* Blanched stem used as a potherb; seeds, *fœniculi semina*, imported from Italy, carminative, used also in soups.

*Dill. *Anethum. A. graveolens.* Seeds digestive, discussive, galactopoietic, stopping vomiting and the hiccough, antaphrodisiac, and hypnotic; leaves ripen tumours.

Womum. *Anethum sowa.* Seeds carminative.

*Alexanders. *Smyrnium. Hipposelinum. S. Olusatrum.* Root and herb opening, emmenagogue.

Common bishops-weed. *Ammi vulgare. A. majus.* Seeds sold for those of ammi verum.

*Pars nep. *Pastinaca hortensis. P. sativa.* Root used as food, but its strong smell renders it disagreeable to many; seeds have the same qualities as the preceding.

Gum pars-nep. *Pastinaca Opoponax.* Root yields opoponax.

Thapsia villosa.

Thapsia Asclepium.

Thapsia garganica. Roots acrid, very drastic, emmenagogue; herbs useful in phagedenic ulcers.

Seseli Turbith. Root acrid, emmenagogue, and purges upwards and downwards very violently.

Seseli saxifragum.

Bastard spignel. *Seseli montanum.*

Seseli glaucum. Roots not so acrid as S. Turbith, antihysteric, cephalic, antispasmodic.

Seseli leucospermum. Root resinous, aromatic.

French hart wort. *Seseli tortuosum.*

Seseli Hippomarathrum. Seeds, infused in wine, stomachic, aperitive, facilitate labour, dissipate flatulency, and drive away labour pains; roots antasthmatic.

*Master wort. *Imperatoria. Astrantia. Imperatoria Obstruthium.* Root very restorative after fatigue; useful in apoplexy, palsy, flatulent colic, and disorders of the stomach: ʒfs in substance, or ʒj in infusion.

*Wild cicely. *Cow-weed. Cicutaria vulgaris. Chæ-*

rophyllum sylvestre. Strong smelling, acrid, diuretic, dyes woollen yellow and green.

*Chervil. *Chærophyllum sativum.* Plant used as a potherb.

Hem-lock chervil. *Chærophyllum Cicutaria.* Roots poisonous, as well as the leaves.

*Musk chervil. *Chærophyllum aromaticum.*

*Chervil. *Chærefolium. Scandix cerefolium.*

*Sweet cicely. *Myrrhis. Scandix odorata.* Very resolving, diuretic, emmenagogue, lithontriptic, thinning the blood, and procuring gentle slumbers.

*Venus' comb. *Shepherds needle. Pecten Veneris. Scandix Pecten.* The young shoots eaten raw or boiled strengthen the stomach, and are diuretic.

*Coriander. *Coriandrum sativum.* Herb eaten as a salad too frequently, occasions fatuity; seeds, *coriandri semina*, very stomachic; agree in other respects with the preceding, and are excellently adapted to cover the taste and prevent the griping of senna.

*Spignel. *Meu. Meum. Athamanta Meum. Æthusa Meum.* Root gummy, resinous, smelling like lovage, very carminative, emmenagogue, and antasthmatic.

*Lesser hem-lock. *Fools parsley. Cicutaria fatua. Æthusa Cynapium.* Poisonous, liable to be mistaken for parsley, but is inodorous, and insipid.

*Long-leaved water pars-nep. *Sium erucæ folio. Cicuta virosa.* Root of which is tuberous, and the juice yellow.

*Marsh hem-lock. *Water hemlock. Phellandrium. P. aquaticum.*

Phellandrium Mutellina.

*Water drop-wort. *Œnanthe aquatica. O. fistulosa.*

*Hemlock drop-wort. *Œnanthe cicutæ facie. O. crocata.* All very acrid and poisonous, especially the roots, emetic, and act upon the nervous system: used externally, being boiled, are powerfully resolvent, anodyne, and very useful in scrofulous and scirrhous tumours; they are also used in inflammation of the penis; juice yellow, poisonous.

*Œnanthe peucedanifolia. Roots eaten.

*Pars-ley water drop-wort. *Œnanthe pimpinelloides.* Roots used as pot herbs.

*Hem-lock. *Cicuta. Conium maculatum.* Very poisonous in warm countries, but less active in cold ones, power-

fully narcotic, of great use in many obstinate disorders, as scirrhus, cancer, chronic rheumatism, ill-conditioned ulcers, and glandular tumours; dose of the dried leaves, *conii folia*, in powder, gr. j to ℈j, every four hours, to be exhibited with great caution, especially when a fresh parcel of powder is used; or of the inspissated juice, gr. j to gr. ij: aphrodisiac; seeds, *conii semina*, less uncertain in their effects.

Cumin. *Cyminum. Cuminum Cyminum.* Seeds, *cumini semina*, imported from Sicily and Malta, hot, aromatic, carminative, resolvent, and attenuant.

Wild cumin. *Cuminum sylvestre. Lagoecia cuminoides.* Seeds carminative.

Macedonian pars-ley. *Petroselinum Macedonicum. Bubon Macedonicum.* Seeds emmenagogue, carminative, cephalic.

Bubon Galbanum. Yields galbanum.

Bubon gummiferum. Yields galbanum.

Ammi verum. *Sison Ammi.* Seeds aromatic.

*Common amomum. *Bastard stone parsley. Amomum vulgare. Sison Amomum.* Seeds very diuretic, lithontriptic, warm, aromatic.

*Corn hone-wort. *Sison segetum.* Useful in indolent tumours.

Skirret. *Sisarum. Sium Sisarum.* Root used as food excites the appetite, stomachic; is considered as a specific against the bad effects of quicksilver.

Nin sing. *Ninzen. Nisi. Sium Ninsi.* Considered in China as an excellent alexiterial and aphrodisiac, and thought to lengthen life; frequently confounded with ginseng, as in the Pharm. Lond. 1720.

*Great water pars-nep. *Pastinaca aquatica. Sium latifolium.* Roots poisonous; leaves aperitive, diuretic, antiscorbutic.

Upright water pars-nep. *Sium Berula.* Has the same qualities.

*Creeping water pars-nep. *Sium nodiflorum.* Juice used in cutaneous diseases; dose for children coch. maj. iij, bis in die, and for adults ʒiij, omni mane.

*Angelica. *A. Archangelica.* Root and stalk excellently stomachic, carminative, aperitive, diaphoretic and emmenagogue, useful in typhus fever.

American angelica. *A. atropurpureum.*

*Wild angelica. *A. sylvestris.* The same, but weaker.

*Lovage. *Levisticum. Ligusticum Levisticum.* Root aromatic; leaves and seeds have the qualities of angelica and masterwort: it abounds with a yellowish gummy juice, much resembling opoponax.

Great broad-leaved hem-lock. *Seseli Peloponnense Ligusticum Peloponnesiacum.* Root and seeds used in nervous diseases.

*Cornish lovage. *Ligusticum aquilegifolium. L. Cornubiense.* Root exudes a yellow resin.

Hart wort. *Seseli. Siler montanum. Laserpitium Siler.*

Laserpitium latifolium.

Laserpitium angustifolium.

Laserpitium Chironium. Roots used in the king's evil, spitting of blood, and marisca; anaphrodisiac.

*Cow pars-nep. *Sphondylium. Heracleum Sphondylium.* Root and leaves emollient; seeds a specific in hysteric spasms, ʒij being infused and drank in white wine; juice of the head renders the hair curly; young shoots are a good substitute for asparagus.

Master wort. *Heracleum lanatum.* Root emollient.

Heracleum Panax, and some other species, are added to fermented liquors and distilled by the northern nations, in order to augment the strength of the spirit.

Heracleum gummiferum. Yields gum ammoniac.

Fennel giant. *Ferula. F. communis.* Seeds carminative; green pith of the stem used in spitting of blood.

Small fennel-giant. *Ferula. F. galbanifera. F. Ferulago.* Seeds found in galbanum.

Ferula assafœtida. Root yields assafœtida.

Ferula. The seeds have been found in the gum resin called sagapenum, and are considered as those of the plant from whence it is extracted.

Ferula Persica. Also said to yield gum ammoniac.

*Hogs fennel. *Sulphur wort. Hore strange. Peucedanum. P. officinale.* Root very diuretic, attenuant, expectorant, aperitive; wounded, it exudes a gum resin.

*Meadow saxifrage. *Saxifraga vulgaris. Peucedanum Silaus.* Root aperitive, used in calculous cases.

Cachrys Libanotys. Root very heating and detersive; used externally in piles.

Cachrys odontalgica. Used in tooth-ache.

*Samphire. *Crithmum. Fœniculum maritimum. Herba*

Sancti Petri. Crithmum maritimum. Excites the appetite; used pickled for sauce.

Mountain pars-ley. *Petroselinum montanum. Athamanta Oreoselinum.*

*Black gentian. *Gentiana nigra. Athamanta Libanotis.* Diaphoretic, diuretic, discussive, useful in calculus.

Daucus Creticus. *Athamanta Cretensis.* Seeds odorous, carminative, diuretic, antihysteric, and nervine.

Selinum Caruifolia.

Milky pars-ley. *Selinum sylvestre.* Roots alexiterial.

*Earth nut. *Kipper nut. Pig nut. Haugh nut. Bulbocastanum. Bunium Bulbocastanum.* Root alimentary, very nourishing, stimulant; useful in bloody urine and spitting of blood.

*Carrot. *Daucus nostras. D. vulgaris. D. Carota.* Root, *dauci radix*, saccharine, alimentary; used externally as a poultice to carcinomatous and foul ulcers.

Daucus crinitus. Flowers, when bruised, aromatic.

Wild carrot. *Daucus sylvestris. D. Visnaga. Ammi Visnaga.* Seeds, *dauci semina*, antihysteric, diuretic, antipleuritic, very useful in calculous and in nephritic complaints.

Herbe aux cure-dents. *Visnaga. Ammi Visnaga.* Rays of the umbel used as toothpicks.

Daucus gummifer. Yields one sort of opoponax.

Adjowaen. *Ammi Copticum. Daucus Copticus. Bubon Copticum.* Seeds carminative.

Caucalis leptophylla.

*Great bastard pars-ley. *Caucalis latifolia.*

*Fine leaved bastard pars-ley. *Caucalis daucoides.*

Caucalis grandiflora. Are all diuretic.

*Hedge pars-ley. *Hens foot. Caucalis minor. Tordylium Anthriscus.*

*Harts wort. *Tordylium officinale.* Roots and seeds diuretic.

Oriental pick-tooth. *Gingidium. Artedia squamata.* Leaves diuretic, stomachic, used as a pot herb, or eaten raw.

*Thorough wax. *Perfoliata. Bupleurum perfoliatum.* Vulnerary, used externally in tumours.

*Hares ear. *Auricula leporis. Bupleurum rotundifolium.* And the other species of the same genus are aperitive, discussive, and diuretic.

Shrub hart-wort. *Seseli Æthiopicum. Bupleurum fruticosum.* Seeds carminative, very acrid, and odorous.

Black master-wort. *Astrantia major.*

Astrantia minor. Roots used in scirrhus of the spleen, and mania.

*Sanicle. *Sanicula Europæa.* Leaves vulnerary, cleansing.

Button snake-weed. *Eryngium aquaticum.*

*Common eryngo. *Eryngium campestre.* Roots aperitive, diuretic, emmenagogue, hepatic, nephritic, and aphrodisiac.

*Eryngo. *Sea holly. Eryngium maritimum.* Is still more esteemed; the young shoots boiled may be eaten as asparagus.

Three-leaved eryngo. *Eryngium tricuspidatum.* Root aphrodisiac, diuretic.

Stinking weed. *Eryngium fœtidum.* Leaves, in infusion, antihysteric, either internally or in clysters.

*Marsh penny-wort. *White rot. Hydrocotyle vulgaris.* Qualities the same as those of eryngo.

108. CUNONIACEÆ.

Red tan. *Weinmannia* Bark astringent, frequently mixed with that of the Loxa tree, or Peruvian bark.

109. SAXIFRAGEÆ.

The plants of this order are cooling.

*White saxifrage. *Saxifraga alba. S. granulata.*

*Rue-leaved whitlow-grass. *Paronychia. Saxifraga tridactylites.*

Narrow-leaved saxifrage. *Saxifraga Cotyledon.*

*London pride. *Saxifraga Geum*, and the other species of this genus, are aperitive, diuretic; useful in jaundice, obstructions, and scrofula.

*Golden saxifrage. *Saxifraga aurea. Chrysoplenium oppositifolium*, and *C. alternifolium.* Aperitive, diuretic, antiasthmatic, and pectoral.

*Tuberous moschatel. *Adoxa Moschatellina.* Has nearly the same qualities.

Alum root. *Heuchera Americana.* Root astringent, powder used in cancer.

110. CRASSULACEÆ.

The juice of these plants is either detersive or mawkish; the thick juicy leaves are used outwardly as cooling and astringent. Many of them contain malate of lime.

*Navel wort. *Umbilicus Veneris. Cotyledon. C. Umbilicus.* Refreshing, detersive, cooling, very diuretic, useful in inflammations of the skin.

Cotyledon calycina. Leaves acid in the morning, tasteless at noon, bitter in the evening.

*Rose wort. *Rose root. Rhodia radix. Rhodiola rosea.* Root very cephalic, astringent.

*Orpine. *Live long. Telephium. Crassula. Fabaria. Sedum Telephium.* Vulnerary, astringent, easing pain in fresh wounds or in old ulcers; eaten as a pot herb, leaves a slight but disagreeable irritation in the throat.

Evergreen lesser house-leek. *Sedum Anacampseros.*

Annual white house-leek. *Sedum Cepæa.* Equally cooling, astringent, and diuretic.

*Lesser house-leek. *Prick madam. Sedum minus. S. album.* Qualities the same; used in salads.

*Wall pepper. *Stone crop. Sedum minimum. Illecebra. S. acre.* Emetic, and cathartic, a powerful detersive in cancers and scrofula, antiscorbutic; externally rubefacient.

*Common great house-leek. *Sedum majus. Sempervivum. Semp. tectorum.* Very cooling, astringent; used externally to corns.

111. GROSSULARIÆ.

The plants of this order are eatable, acidulous, and cooling.

*Red currants. *Garnet berries. Ribes. Ribesia. Ribes rubrum.* Fruit acid, cooling; as also the white variety: both make good wine; juice of the fruit with sugar, drank as lemonade or orgeat.

*Black currants. *Quinsey berries. Ribes nigrum.* Odour similar to that of bugs; leaves, in infusion, aperitive, diuretic, used in gargles, and as a substitute for tea the young ones only being used; fruit aperitive; the juice makes excellent wine.

*Goose berries. *Berries. Grossularia. Uva crispa. Ribes Grossularia. R. Uva crispa.* Juice of the berries used as sauce for mackerel and other fish; astringent, but when very ripe, laxative; makes an excellent vinegar; seeds, washed and roasted, substituted for coffee.

Ribes triste, Berry black; juice blackish red, used to colour wines.

Ribes punctatum. Berry red, spotted, esculent.

Ribes alpinum. Berry red, very insipid.

Ribes fragrans. Berry reddish, of excellent flavour.

Ribes viscosum. Berry light purple, esculent.

Ribes macrobotrys. Berry hirsute, green, esculent.

Ribes albinervium. Berry bald, red, esculent.

112. NOPALEÆ.

Indian fig. *Prickly pear. Cactus Opuntia*, and the other species of this genus: fruits sweetish, diuretic; plants very cooling; juice contains a red colouring principle, which colours the urine of those that eat the fruit, and forms the dyeing principle of the cochineal, which feed on the *C. coccinellifer, C. Tuna, and C. sylvestris.*

Cactus mamillaris. Juice milky, insipid.

Cactus Melocactus. Fruit acidulous.

Cactus triangularis. Pulp of the fruit, white, insipid, edible.

113. TAMARISCINEÆ.

*Tamarisk. *Tamariscus. T. Gallica.* Bark opening, slightly bitter, deobstruent: ashes of the bark contain a large proportion of Glauber's salt.

German tamarisk. *Tamariscus Germanica.* Has similar qualities.

Tamariscus Africana. Ashes are supposed to contain much Glauber's salt.

114. PARONYCHICEÆ.

*Sea chick-weed. *Arenaria. Polycarpon tetraphyllon.* Herb applied to whitlows.

*Verticillate knot-grass. *Corrigiola. Illecebrum verticillatum.* Is refrigerant and astringent.

*Rupture wort. *Herniaria glabra.* Rather saltish

and astringent, diuretic, antinephritic; juice removes specks in the eye.

*Strap wort. *Corrigiola littoralis.* The same qualities as purslane.

*Annual knawell. *German knot-grass. Scleranthus annuus.* Diuretic, astringent: the vapour arising from a decoction of it is used in the tooth-ache.

*Perennial knawell. *Scleranthus perennis.* The scarlet grain, or coccus Polonicus, is found upon its roots.

Achryanthes aspera. Herb diuretic.

115. PORTULACEÆ.

The plants of this order are cooling and saline.

Purslane. *Portulaca. P. oleracea.* Used as a pot herb, very cooling, useful in scurvy, heat of urine, and bilious disorders; seeds one of the cold ones, vermifuge.

Jamaica purslane. *Portulaca pilosa.* In salads, diuretic: as also its expressed juice.

Talinum polyandrum. Obnoxious to cattle.

Talinum umbellatum. Flowers used as a cosmetic.

Claytonia perfoliata. *C. Cubensis.* Has the taste of purslane, and is used both as a salad and a pot herb.

116. FICOIDEÆ.

Leaves fleshy, watery, contain in general much saline matter, especially when they grow nigh the sea; in which case some are used in the manufacture of soda.

Glinus lotoides. Cooling, aperitive, nitrous.

Ice plant. *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.* Contains acetate of potash; like the other species of this genus, it is very mucilaginous, and useful in inflammatory and bilious fevers.

Mesembryanthemum edule. Esculent.

Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum. Used in the preparation of Morocco leather; and burned for soda.

Tetragonia expansa. *Demidovia tetragonoides.* Antiscorbutic, cooling, used as a pot herb.

Sesuvium portulacastrum. Used as a pot herb.

Reaumuria vermiculata. Exudes common salt mixed with saltpetre.

117. ONAGRARIÆ.

*Tree primrose. *Œnothera biennis.* Root cleanses foul ulcers, and is eaten in salads.

*Rose-bay willow-herb. *Persian willow. French willow. Epilobium angustifolium.* Suckers eatable; an infusion of the plant intoxicates; down of the seeds, mixed with cotton or fur, has been woven or felted.

*Broad smooth-leaved willow-herb. *Epilobium montanum.*

*Square-stalked willow herb. *Epilobium tetragonum.* And the foreign species are used to cleanse foul ulcers.

Jussiæa Peruviana. Leaves emollient.

*Enchanters night-shade. *Circœa Lutetiana.* Resolvent, vulnerary; formerly supposed to possess wonderful properties in regard to magic and sorcery.

Fuchsia triphylla and *F. multiflora.* Vulnerary.

Water caltrops. *Tribulis aquaticus. Trapa natans.* Herb cooling: nuts, *nuces aquaticæ*, farinaceous and nourishing.

Escallonia resinosa. Twigs covered with a purplish resin; wood very hard.

Escallonia revoluta. Leaves bitter.

118. LOASEÆ.

Their properties and uses are unknown.

119. COMBRETACEÆ.

Bark generally astringent.

Hurr nut tree. *Terminalia Chebula.* Fruit, *chebulic myrobalans, Myrobalani chebuli.*

Terminalia bellerica. Fruit, *belleric myrobalans, myrobalani bellerici*, taken from ʒvj to ʒjfs, are astringent.

Yellow myrobalans. *Myrobalani citrini.*

Indian black myrobalans. *Myrobalani Indici.* Appear to be fruits of the same genus of plants, but are rather purgative: the yellow is sometimes candied.

Varnish tree of China. *Terminalia Verniæ.* Produces the resin used in varnishing the Indian cabinets.

Terminalia Benzoe. Shrub milky, yields benzoin.

Terminalia. The kernels of several species are used as esculent fruits.

120. MYRTINEÆ.

These trees and shrubs are usually aromatic.

Guava tree. *Bay plum. Psidium pyriferum.* Young leaves, buds, and fruit, in decoction, astringent. Marmalade of the fruit the same.

Psidium pomiferum. Fruit esculent.

Kya putty tree. *Melaleuca Leucodendron.* Leaves yield an essential oil.

Myrtle. *Myrtus communis.* Leaves odoriferous, cephalic, astringent; bark and leaves used in tanning; berries used in dyeing, and to form an astringent extract; flowers and leaves yield an essential oil by distillation; and the berries a fixed oil, myrteum, which is astringent.

Musk myrtle. *Myrtus Ugni.* Root in decoction used in dysentery; leaves used as tea.

Myrtus Luma. Berries used in Chili to form, by fermentation, an agreeable stomachic wine; leaves form a very cordial tea; root astringent.

Myrtus Cheken. Juice, expressed from the green wood, used in Chili in glaucoma and inflammations of the eyes.

Allspice tree. *Myrtus Pimenta.* Fruit dried before it is thoroughly ripe, *allspice, Jamaica pepper, clove pepper, piper Jamaicense, pimenta, pimentæ baccæ, piper odoratum, p. caryophyllatum,* is heating, aromatic; used as a sauce, and in liqueurs; yields an essential oil, like that of cloves.

Clove berry tree. *Myrtus caryophyllata.* Bark, *clove bark, cassia caryophyllata,* aromatic, cephalic; fruit, *carpobalsamum, amomum,* agree in qualities with cloves.

Myrtus acris.

Myrtus fragrans. Have the same qualities as allspice.

Clove tree. *Eugenia caryophyllata.* Flower buds of the tree before they open, dried and smoked, *cloves, caryophyllus aromaticus, caryophylli,* imported from the East Indies, in chests, and an inferior kind in bags, are hot, stimulating, and aromatic, dose gr. v to gr. x; the ripe fruit, *mother cloves, fusses, antophyllus,* are large, less aromatic, used, when preserved, as a stomachic and antispasmodic.

Jambos. *Eugenia Jambos.* Fruit eatable, aromatic.

Leptospermum scoparium. Leaves used as tea.

Pomegranate tree. *Punicum Granatum.* Fruit, *pomegranate, mala punica, granata,* very cooling, anti-

bilious, astringent, cordial; rind of the fruit, *pomegranate peel*, *granati cortex*, *malacorium*, very astringent, detersive; dose, in powder, ʒfs to ʒj, in infusion, to ℥fs; used in tanning; flowers of the wild trees, *balaustiæ*, tonic, astringent.

Syringa. *Mock orange. Philadelphus coronarius.* Flowers strong scented; leaves detersive, used as tea.

Philadelphus aromaticus. Aromatic.

Sonneratia acida. Juice acid.

Alangium decapetalum. Root aromatic, cathartic; fruit esculent, spicy.

Alangium hexapetalum. Root aromatic, a hydragogue, cathartic.

Cannon ball. *Couroupita Guajacensis. Lecythis bracteata.* Fruit very round, woody, used for vessels.

Lecythis Zabucago. Seeds, *Brazil nuts*, kernels eatable, stronger tasted than almonds.

Robinsonia melianthifolia. *Touroulin Guajanensis.* Berry edible.

Brown gum tree. *Eucalyptus resinifera.* Yields the brown gum or Botany-bay kino.

Eucalyptus Malacensis. Bark astringent, used in the dysentery.

121. MELASTOMEÆ.

Melastoma hirta. Leaves powdered used to sprinkle on ulcers; berries yield a juice like that of myrtle berries; also used for ulcers.

Melastoma succosa. Juice vulnerary.

Melastoma alata. Juice used to wash wounds.

The berries of various species of melastoma dye a black, which is very lasting, and are many of them eatable; some even dye the mouth black.

Tococa Guajanensis. Berries eatable, but blacken the mouth.

122. SALICARIEÆ.

The plants of this order are astringent.

*Purple-spiked willow herb. *Lysimachia purpurea spicata. Lythrum Salicaria.* Ophthalmic, useful in inflammation and redness of the eyes, astringent, and used in the winter diarrhœas of northern countries; may also be taken as tea, or even fermented as a beer.

Lythrum virgata. The same qualities.

Apanxaloa. *Lythrum* Astringent and vulnerary.

Henna. *Lawsonia inermis.* Used to colour the nails of females of a reddish colour; is also astringent.

Cuphea cordata. Used in medicine.

Calyplectus acuminatus. Leaves bitter, affording a yellow dye.

Hanchinol. *Ginoria* Juice, ℥iiij, is diaphoretic, diuretic, and strongly cathartic: is used in syphilis, which, according to the Mexicans, it quickly cures.

123. POMACEÆ.

Fruit edible, but some require to become rotten ripe, as otherwise their astringency is too predominant.

Apple tree. *Malus. Pyrus Malus.* Fruit of the wild, *crab*, is rough to the taste, contains an astringent principle, and much malic acid; juice of the wild fruit, *verjuice*, the same qualities, used in sprains: fruit of the cultivated *apple*, *malus*, sweet, eatable.

Pyrus nivalis. Fruit, when ripe, extremely sweet.

*Pear tree. *Pyrus. P. communis.* Fruit, *pear*, *pyrus*, nearly the same as that of the apple, but becomes much sweeter by cultivation.

Quince tree. *Cotonea. Cydonia. Pyrus Cydonia.* Fruit, *quince*, *cydonia*, rough, astringent, binding, very stomachic; seeds, *cydoniæ semina*, very mucilaginous.

*White beam. *Wild pear. Cratægus Aria.*

*Wild service tree. *Sorb tree. Cratægus torminalis.* Fruit, *wild service*, *sorb*, *sorbus*, ripened upon straw until soft, eatable, astringent, useful in fluxes.

Azarole. *Cratægus Azarolus.* Fruit red; pulp yellowish, pasty, of a sharpish taste, saccharine, refreshing.

*Haw thorn. *White thorn. May. Spina alba. Cratægus Oxyacantha.* Flowers odoriferous; fruit, *haws*, *senellæ*, yields by fermentation a refreshing acidulous liquor.

*Dutch medlar. *Mespilus Germanica.* Fruit extremely astringent, even when ripe, difficult to digest; leaves and seeds used in detersive gargles, very active.

Bastard quince. *Mespilus Cotoneaster.*

Evergreen thorn. *Mespilus Pyracantha.* Fruits astringent.

*Service tree. *Sorbus domestica.* Fruit rough, very astringent, even when softened.

*Mountain ash. *Quicken. Roan. Fraxinus sylvestris. Sorbus aucuparia.* Fruit astringent; when dried and powdered, make a kind of bread; its infusion forms an acidulous drink; seeds yield oil; bark tans better than oak bark.

Atronia rotundifolia. Fruit edible.

124. ROSACEÆ.

These plants contain an astringent or acid principle.

Red rose bush. *Rosa rubra. R. Gallica.* Petals, *flores rosarum rubrarum, rosæ Gallicæ petala,* less odoriferous than those of the Provence rose, and in small doses have the same qualities; but the powder in doses of ʒj occasions three or four stools.

*Dog rose bush. *Wild briar. Cynosbatos. Rosa canina.* Root has been recommended in hydrophobia, and a decoction of it is used in dysentery; fruit, *hips,* lithontriptic, opening; the pulp, *rosæ caninæ pulpa,* make a fine conserve; excrescences made by an insect, *bedeguar,* formerly used in calculous diseases.

*Rosa systyla. Hips very fine flavoured.

*Rosa arvensis. Hips much finer flavoured than those of rosa canina.

Sweet briar. *Rosa Eglanteria. R. rubiginosa.* Leaves odoriferous; make a good substitute for tea.

Hundred-leaved rose. *Pale rose. Rosa centifolia.* Petals, *flores rosarum albarum, rosæ centifoliæ petala,* astringent, purgative, yield an odoriferous distilled water.

Evergreen rose. *Rosa sempervirens.* Petals musky, very purgative; used in the Levant and at Tunis for distilling attar of roses.

White rose bush. *Rosa alba.* Petals smell less agreeable than those of the hundred-leaf rose, but are more purgative.

Damask rose bush. *Rosa Damascena.* Petals, *flores rosarum Damascenarum;* pale red, good scent, more purgative than the other.

Provins rose. *Rose de Provins. R. Provincialis.* Petals deep red, of a powerful scent, which they preserve after drying; astringent, detersive, tonic, cephalic; may be

kept for a year or eighteen months, by being closely pressed together; some prefer iron vessels for this purpose, to keep away worms from the mass as well as the air. Provins is about forty miles N. W. from Paris.

Rosa mollissima. Cultivated for the sake of its large edible fruit.

125. SANGUISORBEÆ.

*Small burnet. *Pimpinella. Sanguisorba. Poterium Sanguisorba.* Used in salads; astringent, cordial, vulnerary, and pectoral.

*Agrimony. *Eupatorium Græcorum. Agrimonia. A. Eupatorium.* Herb detersive, astringent, used in gargles; also hepatic, splenic, and tonic; used as tea.

*Parsley piert. *Aphanes arvensis.* Diuretic, lithontriptic.

*Ladies mantle. *Bears foot. Alchemilla vulgaris.*

*Alpine ladies mantle. *Alchemilla Alpina.* Vulnerary, very astringent, detersive, used in decoction as a bath to render women's breasts firm.

Waldstenia geoides. Herb astringent.

126. POTENTILLEÆ.

*Tormentil. *Septfoil. Tormentilla. Heptaphyllum. T. erecta.* Root, *tormentillæ radix*, very astringent, febrifuge, and is not stimulant; dose ℈j to ℈ij.

*Cinq foil. *Five-leaved grass. Pentaphyllum. Quinquefolium. Potentilla reptans.* Bark of the root red, astringent, and antiseptic; used as a gargle for loose teeth: leaves febrifuge, taken as tea.

*Wild tansie. *Silver weed. Argentina. Potentilla anserina.*

*Hoary cinq-foil. *Potentilla argentea.*

*Purple marsh cinq-foil. *Pentaphyllum rubrum palustre. Comarum palustre.* The same qualities as tormentil. Root of this last dyes a dirty red.

*Straw berry. *Fragaria. F. vesca.* Roots aperitive; fruit cooling, opening, diuretic, dissolves the tartar off the teeth, diaphoretic, very useful in calculous gout and consumption.

*Barren straw-berry. *Fragaria sterilis.* Root astringent; dyes red.

*Avens. *Herb Bennet. Carophyllata. Geum urbanum.*

*Water avens. *Geum rivale.*

Geum montanum. Roots scented like cloves, sudorific, tonic, antipodagric, stomachic, febrifuge; may be substituted for bark: when young, they give a pleasant flavour to ale, and prevent it from growing sour.

*Rasp-berry bush. *Rubus Idæus.* Fruit, *rasp berry hind berry*, cooling, cordial, communicates a fine flavour to liqueurs; leaves form astringent and detersive gargles.

*Dew-berry bush. *Small bramble. Rubus cæsius.* The same, but sourish.

*Knot-berry bush. *Chamæmorus. Rubus Chamæmorus.* Fruit, *cloud berry*, *knot berry*, acerb, astringent, dyes a bluish purple; leaves and tops astringent.

*Black-berry bush. *Bramble. Rubus vulgaris. R. fruticosus.* Fruit, *black berry*, rather acerb; eatable, but soon sickening; green twigs used in dyeing black; root used in chincough.

American dew-berry. *Rubus trioialis.*

American black-berry. *Rubus villosus.* Bark of the root febrifuge, may be used for bark.

*Stone bramble. *Chamærubus. Rubus saxatilis.* Berry esculent.

127. ULMARIEÆ.

*Meadow sweet. *Queen of the meadows. Ulmaria. Regina prati. Spiræa Ulmaria.* Herb sudorific, astringent, antispasmodic; flowers flavour water finely.

*Drop wort. *Filipendula. Spiræa Filipendula.* Herb astringent, diuretic; roots dried and powdered, may be made into a kind of bread.

Spiked willow. *Spiræa. S. salicifolia.* Seed astringent.

Hard hack. *Spiræa tomentosa.*

American ipecacuanha. *Indian physic. Gillenia trifoliata. Spiræa trifoliata.* Bark of the root, gr. xx, emetic, tonic.

Mauritius ipecacuanha. *Sudia heterophylla.* Bark a good emetic.

128. AMYGDALEÆ.

Noela-tali. *Antidesma alexitera.* Fruit cooling; leaves antiseptic; bark made into ropes.

Brasilletto. *Pseudo-brasilium. Picramnia triandra. P. Antidesma.* Wood used to dye red.

Lecania incana. *Hedycroa.* Drupe edible.

Chrysobalanus purpurea. Fruit eatable.

Chrysobalanus oblongifolius. Fruit eatable.

Icaco. *Chrysobalanus Icaco.* Fruit laxative.

*Cherry. *Gee. Cerassus. Prunus Cerassus.* Many varieties: fruit cooling, nutritive, laxative; leaves used as tea in fevers.

*Bird cherry. *Wild cluster cherry. Cerasus avium. Prunus Padus.* Fruit astringent, nauseous, but gives an agreeable flavour to wine or brandy; antisyphilitic.

Sour cherry. *Amarelle. Prunus Cerasus acida.* Fruit esculent, acidulous.

Perfumed cherry-tree. *Prunus Mahaleb.* Wood odoriferous, sudorific; kernels used to scent washballs.

Laurel. *Laurocerasus. Prunus Laurocerasus.* Leaves have been used in cookery for those of the bay tree, but are less aromatic, and communicate the flavour of bitter almonds: as they contain Prussic acid, they act on the nervous system, and are dangerous; distilled oil of the leaves poisonous to animals.

Wild cherry-tree. *Prunus Virginia.* Bark febrifuge; plum and leaves poisonous to many animals.

Prunus aspera. Fruit edible.

Prunus hyemalis. Fruit acerb, edible in winter.

*Plum. *Prunus domestica.* Many varieties: fruit, *French plums, pruna*, sweet, acidulous, cooling, laxative, apt to purge.

Prunelloes. *Prunus Brignoliensis.* Fruit cooling, not apt to purge, and therefore preferred as an agreeable refrigerant in fevers.

Sloe tree. *Black thorn. Prunus sylvestris. P. spinosa.* Leaves, when dried, one of the best substitutes for tea; bark powdered, in doses of ʒij, used in intermittent fevers; flowers ʒj, infused in water or whey, are a pleasant purge; fruit, *sloes, pruna sylvestria*, gives a pleasant flavour and red colour to wine; juice of the fruit stains linen of an in-

delible colour; used for marking clothes, and for colouring wines.

Apricock tree. *Prunus Armeniaca.* Fruit, *apricocks*, *Armeniaca mala*, *præcocia*, nourishing, laxative, febrile; seeds bitter, saponaceous.

Briançon apricock. *Armeniaca Brigantiaca.* Fruit acid; oil of the kernels excellent.

Peach tree. *Nectarine. Amygdalus Persica.* Leaves and flowers purgative; fruit, *Persica mala*, in hot countries, the same.

Dwarf almond. *Amygdalus pumila.* Flowers purgative.

Almond tree. *Amygdalis communis.* Yields almonds.

1. *Sweet almonds. Amygdalæ dulces.* Imported from Italy and Spain, in mats, casks, and cases; pectoral and cooling, but mawkish.

2. *Bitter almonds. Amygdalæ amaræ.* Imported from Mogadore in boxes; used to relieve the flavour of the sweet, and to clear muddy water; they are poisonous to fowls, parrots, and many animals. Both yield a fine oil by expression.

Paranarium? Seed eatable.

Acioa dulcis. Seed like almonds; eatable.

Acioa amara. Seed bitter.

Eagle wood. *Lignum aspalathi. Aquilaria ovata.* Wood resinous, yellowish, with black veins, cordial, alexiterial, used for fumigations, of very great value, but less esteemed than lignum aloes.

Calycanthus floridus. Root emetic, seed poisonous.

129. LEGUMINOSÆ.

The seeds of these plants are nutritive, but windy.

Egyptian thorn. *Acacia. Mimosa Nilotica.* Gum yellowish: expressed juice of its pods is the acacia vera.

Mimosa senegal. Gum whitish.

Mimosa farnesiana. Yields also a kind of gum.

Mimosa Catechu. Yields terra Japonica.

Coccoon. *Mimosa scandens.* Seeds eatable.

Nephritic wood. *Cats claw. Mimosa Unguis cati.* In decoction, diuretic.

Creeping and prickly sensitive plants. *Mimosa*

..... Roots cleaned and barked, about gr. xv, in red wine, used against poisons; the leaves are themselves poisonous.

Mimosa Inga. Seeds saccharine; pulp laxative.

Mimosa fagifolia. Pods esculent, very laxative.

Mimosa ferox. Seeds purgative, attenuant.

Mimosa natans. Eaten as a salad herb.

Babul. *Barbura. Mimosa Arabica.* Yields black gum.

Mimosa amara. Bark bitter.

Mimosa saponaria. A soap is made from its bark.

Triple-thorned acacia. *Gleditsia triacanthos.* Seeds used to feed animals; sap yields sugar.

Carob tree. *St. John's bread. Siliqua dulcis. Caroba. Ceratia. Ceratonia Siliqua.* Pod used as food for man and beast; ophthalmic, cooling, pectoral.

Tamarind. *Tamarindus. T. Indica.* Pulp of the pods, *tamarindi pulpa*, acidulous, cooling, laxative, antiseptic; one or two ounces are required to prove cathartic.

Scotia speciosa. *Guaiacum Afrum.* Seeds eaten.

Cassia stick tree. *Cathartocarpus fistula. Cassia fistularis.* Fruit, two feet long, size of the thumb, imported from the West Indies in casks and cases; pulp of the fruit, *cassiæ pulpa*, sweet, purgative, cooling, laxative, dose ʒij to ʒj.

Horse cassia. *Cassia Brasiliensis. C. mollis. C. Javanica.* Pulp purgative, bitter.

Stinking weed. *Jamaica piss-a-bed. Cassia occidentalis.* Expressed juice used externally in eruptions; a decoction of the root is diuretic.

West India senna. *Cassia emarginata.* Pulp of the pods laxative; leaves purgative, used for senna.

American senna. *Cassia Marylandica.* Leaves in infusion purgative.

Cassia orientalis. *Cassia lanceolata. C. acutifolia.* Leaves, *true senna*, *senna Alexandrina*, *sennæ folia*, lanceolate, equal sided, with glands above the base of the petiole, and seeds, ℈j to ʒj, or in infusion, purgative, nauseous, and apt to gripe, best corrected with ginger or coriander seeds; pods less purgative than the leaves, but also less bitter, and seldom gripe.

Cassia Absus. Leaves reverse ovate, two awl-shape glands at the base of the petiole; mixed with those of the preceding plant.

Italian senna. *Cassia Senna.* Leaves nearly ovate,

petiole not glandular, more nauseous and less active than the preceding.

Cane-piece sensitive plant. *Cassia Chamæcrista.* A decoction of it, drank liberally, 4lb a day, is useful against the poison of nightshade.

Cassia alata. Flowers made into an ointment, used to cure tetters.

Ring-worm bush. *Cassia herpetica.* Bruised leaves and expressed juice used against itch, tetters, and ring-worms.

Guilandina Moringa. *Moringa Zeylanica. M. oleifera.* Root acrid, like horse-radish; wood, *lignum nephriticum*, diuretic; its infusion is blue by refraction, and opal yellow by reflection, somewhat like that of the ash; nuts, *ben nuts*, *balanus myrepsica*, *glans unguentaria*, yield, by expression, a scentless oil; leaves antispasmodic.

Nickar tree. *Guilandina Bonduc.* Has similar qualities; nut, *nickar*, ʒfs in powder, astringent; used in gonorrhœa, the yaws, and convulsive diseases.

Log wood tree. *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.* Wood, *log wood*, *Nicaragua wood*, *lignum Campechense*, *hæmatoxyli lignum*, astringent; dose ℈j to ʒj, or in decoction; used also to dye purple or violet.

Brasil wood tree. *Cæsalpinia crista.* Wood, *Brasil wood*, *lignum Brasiliense*, *L. Fernambucense*, sweetish, slightly astringent; used to dye red, and for ink.

Brasiletto. *Cæsalpinia Brasiliensis. C. Bahamensis.* Wood yields a fine full tincture by infusion.

Bastard nicarago wood. *Cæsalpinia vesicaria. C. bijuga.* Wood brown, used in dyeing.

Cæsalpinia sappan. *Guilandina Sappan.* Wood, *Chappungham wood*, *sappan*, *bresillet des Indes*, used for dyeing red; decoction is dark coloured, but on adding alum becomes of a clear red.

Fernambouc brazilletto. *Cæsalpinia echinata.* Wood used in dyeing red.

Jamaica brazilletto. *Bahama brazilletto. Cæsalpinia Bahamensis.* Wood used in dyeing.

Barbadoes flower fence. *Barbadoes pride. Spanish carnations. Poinciana pulcherrima.* Tea of the leaves and flowers, and syrup of the flowers, purgative, and emmenagogue; also the seeds in powder, dose ʒj, in common use with the negro slave girls to procure abortion.

Adenanthera pavonia. Substituted for red sanders.

Lotus Courbaril. *Hymenia Courbaril.* Yields gum anime, pods contain an acidulous nutritive farina.

Podalyria tinctoria. Root dyes black.

Judas tree. *Cercis Siliquastrum.* Flowers piquant, antiscorbutic, in salads.

Stinking bean trefoil. *Anagyris fœtida.* Leaves emmenagogue, cephalic; seeds emetic.

*Furze. *Whins. Gorse. Genista spinosa. Ulex Europæus.* Plant attenuant, diuretic, determining to the skin, occasioning nausea.

Canary rose-wood. *Genista Canariensis.* Wood, *lignum rhodium verum?* yellowish, with red veins, has the scent of roses; used for fumigation, is cordial and cephalic.

*Dyers broom. *Green weed. Wood waxen. Sereque. Genista tinctoria.* Flowers and leaves aperitive, diuretic; with alum and tartar, dye an inferior yellow.

Genista ovata. Used to dye woollen and linen yellow.

Spartium purgans. Leaves and seeds purgative.

*Broom. *Genista. Spartium scoparium.* Tops, *spartii cacumina,* diuretic, even for animals who browse on them; flowers used as a pickle for the table; seeds emetic, yet used as a substitute for coffee: fresh tops and leaves cathartic in decoction.

Spanish broom. *Spartium junceum.* Qualities the same as common broom, but stronger; affords good hemp.

Trefoil acacia. *Aspalathus. Spartium spinosum.* Yields an astringent juice like acacia.

Laburnum. *Cytisus Laburnum.* Leaves diuretic, resolvent; a good food for cattle.

Pigeon pea. *Angola pea. Cytisus Cajan.* Seeds used as food, strong tasted; young shoots pectoral; roots aromatic.

Hairy shrub trefoil. *Pseudo-cytisus. Cytisus hirsutus.* Leaves cooling, diuretic.

White lupine. *Lupinus. L. albus.* Seeds rather bitter, emmenagogue, vermifuge; used as food, and externally in resolvent poultices.

Wild lupine. *Lupinus sylvestris. L. varius.* Seeds bitterish, but nutritive.

*Rest-harrow. *Cammock. Petty whin. Ononis. Anonis. Resta bovis. Ononis spinosa.* Root diuretic, detersive, aperient; used in decoction.

Earth pease. *Pindars. Ground nuts. Arachis hypogæa.* Seeds oily, nourishing, yield oil, and are also made into a common kind of chocolate; root sweet.

*Kidney vetch. *Anthyllis vulneraria.* Herb diuretic, causes cows to give good milk, dyes yellow.

Dalea enneaphylla. Dyes yellow.

Paraguay tea. *Psoralia glandulosa.* Leaves stomachic, vulnerary, vermifuge.

Stinking trefoil. *Trifolium bituminosum. Psoralia bituminosa.* Leaves diuretic, anticancerous; seeds yield oil.

Psoralia pentaphylla. Root, *Spanish contrayerva, contrayerva*, the sort usually sold, slightly aromatic, taste sharp, used in typhoid fevers.

Mountain liquorice. *Alpine trefoil. Trifolium Alpinum.* Root sweet, may be used for liquorice.

*Hares foot. *Lagopus. Pes leporinus. Trifolium arvense.* Leaves pectoral, antidysenteric.

Field trefoil. *Lotus urbana. Trifolium odoratum. T. cæruleum.* Herb diuretic, vulnerary, anodyne.

*Common trefoil. *Trifolium. Lotus herba sylvestris. T. pratense.* Herb laxative.

*Melilot. *Melilotus. Trifolium Melilotus officinale.* Herb pectoral, discussive, causes the peculiar flavour of the schab-ziger, or scraped cheese of Germany.

Italian melilot. *Melilotus vera. Trifolium Melilotus Italica.* Herb suppurative.

*Lucerne. *Medicago sativa.*

Shrubby moon trefoil. *Medicago arborea.*

*Little yellow trefoil. *Melilot trefoil. Trifolium luteum minimum. Medicago lupulina.* Herb lenifying, excellent forage: the seeds of lucerne dye yellow.

Sea kidney vetch. *Anthyllis. Medicago circinata.* Herb used in dysury.

Fenugreek. *Maytec. Fœnum Græcum. Trigonella Fœnum Græcum.* Seed odoriferous, ripening, mucous, resolvent, paregoric; it is eaten in the Levant, and considered stomachic; dyes yellow.

Pile lotus. *Trifolium hæmorrhoidale. Lotus hirsutus.* Seeds commended in piles.

White lotus. *Lotus Dorycnium.* Seed useful in piles.

*Yellow lotus. *Lotus corniculata.* Anodyne, emollient; used in burns. Leaves turn green in drying, promises to make indigo.

Black Egyptian bean. *Lablab. Dolichos Lablab.* Seeds nutritive.

Cowhage. *Siliqua hirsuta. Dolichos pruriens.* Pods imported from the West Indies; the hair of the pods, *dolichi pubes*, occasions violent itching, to be allayed by a solution of green vitriol or oil; vermifuge, by scraping the hair off a pod into treacle or syrup for a morning dose, and giving a brisk purge after two or three doses of the cowhage; root, in decoction, diuretic, and very useful in dropsy.

Dolichos Catiang.

Dolichos Sova. Seeds used to make soy, and are also eaten in soup.

Dolichos tuberosus. Roots eatable.

Dolichos bulbosus. Roots eatable.

French bean. *Phaseolus vulgaris.* Flour of the seed emollient, diuretic, nourishing.

Scarlet bean. *Phaseolus coccineus.* Pods eatable.

Dwarf kidney bean. *Phaseolus nanus.* Pod eatable; nourishing.

Mungo. *Phaseolus Mungo.* Furnishes a kind of sago.

Phaseolus tuberosus. Root esculent.

Phaseolus Tunkinensis. Seeds esculent.

Erythrina monosperma. Yields a kind of lac.

Glycine Apios. *Apios tuberosa.* Root farinaceous.

Wild liquorice vine. *Glycine Abrus. Abrus precatorius.* Root yields an extract like liquorice; herb, in infusion, diaphoretic, pectoral, demulcent; seeds ophthalmic, cephalic; when eaten whole they pass unchanged, indigestible by ordinary stomachs, very flatulent, to some poisonous.

Dog wood. *Piscidia erythrina.* Bark of the root thrown into ponds, or still water, stupifies the larger fish, without rendering them unwholesome, and kills the smaller ones; a decoction of it is used to cleanse foul ulcers.

Robinia Caragana. Seeds oleaginous, eatable; bark used for cordage.

Robinia flava. Root yellow, bitter.

Astragalus Creticus. From this shrub, according to Tournefort, is collected the white gum tragacanth.

Astragalus gummifer. Yields a yellowish gum of less value.

Goats thorn. *Astragalus Tragacantha.* Yields no gum.

Milk vetch. *Astragalus. A. Syriacus.* Root astringent, diuretic.

*Wild liquorice. *Liquorice vetch. Astragalus glycyphyllos.* Root sweet, may be used for liquorice; leaves used in retention of urine.

Astragalus Poterium. Root vulnerary, nervine.

Astragalus Glaux. Herb increases the milk.

Astragalus Cicer. Seeds opening, detersive.

Astragalus exscapus. Root antivenereal.

Bladder senna. *Colutea cruenta*, and *C. arborescens.* Leaves and pods purgative, but not equal to senna.

Liquorice. *Glycyrrhiza. Liquiritia. G. glabra.* Root, *stick liquorice, glycyrrhizæ radix*, sweet, opening, expectorant, pectoral, diuretic; chewed, it extinguishes thirst; its infusion covers the taste of unpalatable drugs more effectually than sugar.

Prickly liquorice. *Glycyrrhiza echinata.* Root sweet, and the juice is used in tetters and ring-worms.

Goats rue. *Galega. Ruta capraria. G. officinalis.* Sudorific, vermifuge, alexiterial, useful in epilepsy and convulsions.

Galega tinctoria. Yields a pale indigo.

Galega piscatoria. Intoxicates fish.

Indigo plant. *Anil. Indigofera tinctoria.* Yields the blue fecule, indigo.

Guatimala indigo. *Indigofera disperma.*

Indigofera anil.

Indigofera trita.

Wild indigo. *Indigofera argentea.*

Indigofera hirsuta, and some other species, also yield indigo.

Tuberous vetch. *Lathyrus tuberosus.* Root tuberous, sweet, yielding a white nutritive fecule.

Chich pea. *Lathyrus sativus.* Seeds nutritive.

*Narrow-leaved everlasting pea. *Lathyrus sylvestris.*

*Everlasting tare. *Lathyrus pratensis.*

*Everlasting pea. *Lathyrus latifolius.*

*Yellow vetchling. *Lathyrus Aphaca.*

Sweet pea. *Lathyrus odoratus.*

Painted lady pea. *Lathyrus Clymenum.*

Tangier pea. *Lathyrus Tingitanus.* Plants detersive, astringent, vulnerary; make good forage; seeds nutritive.

*Tare. *Vetch. Vicia. V. sativa.* Seeds detersive, attenuant, astringent. The Canadian variety makes good bread.

Garden bean. *Faba major. Vicia Faba.* Seeds nourishing, difficult of digestion, flatulent.

Horse bean. *Faba minor. F. equina. Vicia Faba β.* Seeds used as forage, and also roasted for coffee.

*Bastard vetch. *Orobus sylvaticus.*

Orobus luteus.

Orobus vernus.

Orobus niger. Seeds yield a resolvent farina.

*Bitter vetch. *Heath pea. Orobus. Ervum. O. tuberosus.* Roots nutritive; farina of the seed resolvent.

Lentil. *Lens vulgaris. Ervum Lens.* Seeds difficult of digestion, astringent, hurtful to the eyes.

Ervum Ervilia. Farina of the seed highly maturative and resolvent.

Pea. *Pisum. P. sativum.* Green pods used in the scurvy; dry seeds heavy and flatulent.

Chich pea. *Cicer. C. arietinum.* Seeds a heavy food, but very wholesome for labouring people, diuretic, vermifuge; farina resolvent; plant contains oxalic acid.

Milk vetch. *Polygala vera. Coronilla juncea.* Herb in decoction increases the milk.

Caterpillars. *Scorpiurus vermiculata.* Desiccative.

*Small birds-foot. *Ornithopus perpusillus.* Herb lithontriptic, and used in ruptures.

Scorpion wort. *Scorpioides. Ornithopus scorpioides.* Herb stimulant, applied externally to bites of venomous animals.

*Horseshoe vetch. *Ferrum equinum comosum. Hippocrepis comosa.*

Scorpion senna. *Coronilla Emerus.* Leaves purgative; used instead of senna by the country people.

Securidaca. *Coronilla Securidaca.* Seed brown, extremely bitter, nauseous, purgative; herb taken just before coition hinders conception, disorders the stomach.

Coronilla varia. Juice emetic.

Hedysarum erythrinæfolium. Root used in hæmorrhages and dysentery.

Hedysarum fruticosum. Grateful to horses.

*Sain foin. *Cockshead. Onobrychis. Hedysarum Onobrychis.* Herb ripening, discussive, useful in strangury.

Sulla. *Hedysarum coronarium.* Has the same qualities, and are both of them excellent forage.

Alhagi. *Hedysarum Alhagi.* Yields abundantly a kind of manna.

Sesban. *Æschinomene Sesban.* Seeds stomachic, emmenagogue.

Bastard sensitive-plant. *Æschinomene grandiflora.* Seeds eatable; yield gum agaty; used in dyeing.

Æschynomene sensitiva. Leaves sensitive.

Æschynomene lagenaria. Stem spongy, elastic, used instead of cork for stopping bottles.

Agelin. *Andira Pisonis.* Seeds vermifuge.

Andira Alstedii. Alexiterial.

Cabbage tree. *Worm-bark tree. Geoffræa inermis.* Bark bitter, astringent, febrifuge, and vermifuge, in doses of ℈j to ʒj; but the dose should be less at first, and gradually increased, lest it should occasion vomiting, delirium, and fever: gr. xv with as much jalap, a good purgative; or ʒjfs boiled in water, dose coch. maj. ij—iv, omni mane, for three or four days, and afterwards a dose of oil.

Geoffræa Surinamensis. Has the same qualities.

Pterocarpus Marsupium. Wood hard.

Pterocarpus Santalinus. Wood, *red sanders, santalum rubrum, pterocarpi lignum,* resinous, odoriferous, austere, astringent, tonic; used as a red colouring ingredient in spirituous tinctures, yields a resin analogous to dragon's blood.

Pterocarpus Draco. Yields one sort of dragon's blood.

Pterocarpus dahlbergioides. Wood, *Andaman red wood, Caliatour wood?* used in dyeing.

Black wood. *Pterocarpus Ebenus?* Wood black.

Pterocarpus erinaceus. Yields common gum kino.

Copaifeba officinalis. Yields *balsam of copaiba.*

Original Jesuits bark tree. *Kina Kina* of the South Americans. *Myrospermum pedicellatum.* The first kind of Peruvian bark brought to Europe; speckled on the outside, resinous, odoriferous, not so bitter or astringent as the present sorts from the Loxa tree, which are called there Cascarilla, i. e. small bark, while this is there known by the name of Kina kina. The resin is used by gouty persons, to hold in the hand, as the Turks do their caddarum.

Myrospermum peruiferum. *Toluifera Balsamum.* Yields, by incision, balsam of Peru and balsam of Tolu.

Tonca bean. *Dipterix odorata. Coumarouna odorata. Baryosma Tonga.* Kernel odoriferous, used to scent snuff; contains benzoin acid, which is often found crystallized on its surface.

Derris pinnata. Its fleshy reddish root is used as a substitute for areca nut.

Stizolobium urens. Legume irritating; hairs of the pods of all the species are used as anthelminthics; powdered seeds are applied externally as an antidote against the stings of insects and reptiles.

Tephrosia toxicaria. Intoxicates fish so that they float upon the water, and may be taken with the hand.

Prosopis spicigera. Pod esculent.

Tespesia? *Cercis?* Wood, *cam wood, red wood, bois de cham, pao gaban,* red, with black veins.

130. POLYGALEÆ.

*Milk wort. *Polygala vulgaris.* Root may be substituted for rattlesnake root, dose in powder is ʒfs to ʒj, useful in pleurisy; herb bitter, diaphoretic, in infusion ʒiiij taken daily, promotes expectoration, and is excellent in catarrhous coughs.

Bitter polygala. *Polygala rubella.*

Polygala amara.

Polygala sanguinea. Have the same qualities.

Polygala Senega. Root, *rattlesnake root, Senega, Senegæ radix,* diaphoretic, diuretic, used in America against the bite of the rattlesnake, either in powder ℈j to ij, or ʒj boiled in ℔jfs of water to ℔j, and given by ʒij at a time.

Polygala theezans. Mixed with tea in Japan.

Polygala venenosa. Produces direful effects on the nervous system.

Polygala spinosa. Berry esculent.

Yalhoi. *Monnina polystachia.* The whole plant, especially the root, is saponaceous and extremely bitter.

Monnina pterocarpa. Slightly bitter.

Ratany. *Rhatania. Krameria triandra.* Root, *krameriæ radix,* astringent; according to Cadet, it contains gallic acid, but neither tannin nor resin.

131. TREMANDREÆ.

Nothing has been written concerning their use.

132. TEREBINTACEÆ.

Cashew-nut tree. *Cassuvium occidentale. Anacardium occidentale.* Peduncle of the nut, like a pear, acidulous, astringent, eatable, and its juice may be made into a kind of wine; kernel of the nut aphrodisiac, and used to increase the memory, as also to quicken the genius; shell of the nut contains a n acrid oil, marking linen in an indelible manner, and used for taking freckles from the skin: the red gum that is exuded by the tree, is similar to gum Arabic, but astringent, and is used for varnishing: expressed juice of the fruit, with red wine, astringent, good in female weaknesses.

Malacca bean tree. *Anacardium orientale. Semecarpus Anacardium.* Nut, *Malacca bean*, heart-shaped, containing a caustic, black, oily mucilage, and then a sweet white kernel, which is cephalic, and increases the memory; the mucilage is used externally in disorders of the skin; green fruit makes a good ink for marking, and is eatable.

Mangoe. *Mangifera Indica.* Fruit depurative, fine eating; kernels vermifuge.

Ailanthus glandulosa. Shade of the tree unwholesome.

Sumach. *Rhus obsoniorum. R. coriaria.* Bark, leaves, flowers, and fruits, acidulous, very astringent; shoots and leaves imported from Portugal, and sold ground, used in dyeing.

Venice sumach. *Red sumach. Rhus Cotinus.* Equally astringent, poisonous to sheep; wood, *young fustick*, yellow, dyes coffee-colour, and with nitromuriate of tin an orange; fruit, *sumach berries*, astringent.

Poison oak. *Rhus Toxicodendron.* Juice caustic, dyes linen, &c. black, raises blisters on the skin, and is poisonous taken internally; leaves, *toxicodendri folia*, stimulant, narcotic, useful in palsy; dose gr. ſs to gr. iv, twice or thrice a day.

Common Pensylvanian sumach. *Rhus glabrum.* Berries covered with a red farinaceous matter, containing an acid, probably the oxalic; bark febrifuge, used in dyeing red.

Rhus copallinum. Yields the West India copal.

Rhus Vernix. A poisonous tree, which yields, by incision, the turpentine used as varnish by the Japanese; milky juice dyes linen, &c. black.

Virginian sumach. *Rhus Virginianum. Rhus typhinum.* Berries astringent, used in fluxes of different kinds; juice of the stem raises blisters on the skin.

Hog-gum tree. *Rhus Metopium.* Yields the hog gum.

Rhus Javanicum. Berries boiled in water yield a fine resin, used in varnishing.

Rhus striatum. Juice of the bark yields a black colour.

Rhus radicans. Juice vesicatory.

Myrtle-leaved sumach. *Coriaria myrtifolia.* Used in tanning and dyeing the same as sumach; fruit sweet and beautiful to the eye, but causes convulsions, delirium, and even death to man and beast.

Widow wail. *Cneorum tricoccum.* Acrid, caustic, drastic, a powerful detersive, but dangerous.

Bar wood? *Pseudo-brasilium. Comocladia dentata.* Wood dark red, dyes like Brasil wood; shade of the tree unwholesome, smells like human excrement; juice dyes the skin of a nearly indelible black colour.

Saint Domingo braziletto. *Comocladia angulosa.* Wood used in dyeing.

Comocladia illicifolia. Juice dyes the skin black.

Balm of gilead tree. *Amyris Gileadensis. A. Opobalsamum.* Yields, by incision, the true balm of Gilead in very small quantities, generally at the rate of three or four drops a day from a branch; even the most resinous trees not yielding more than sixty, whence arises its value: fruit, *carpobalsamum*, and branches, *xylobalsamum*, vulnerary, antiseptic, and used against barrenness.

Amyris elemifera. Yields, by incision, gum elemi.

Jamaica rose wood. *Amyris balsamifera.* Wood, *lignum rhodium*, used in cephalic fumigations, burning with a scent of roses; leaves, in infusion, diaphoretic, aromatic, cephalic; berries used for balsam of capivi: the tree might perhaps yield a resin like balm of Gilead, if it were tapped in a proper time.

From undescribed trees of this genus, amyris, are produced, true or male frankincense, thus masculum, olibanum; manna thuris, the dust and small fragments of the

preceding; myrrh, myrrha; opocalpasum; bdellium; liquid myrrh, stacte.

Amyris toxifera. Yields a resin, which is, perhaps, that called ticuna, used as a poison in war and hunting.

Amyris ambrosiaca. Yields the resin, coumia.

Amyris Acuchini. *Icica Acuchina.* Yields balsam acouchi.

Icica heptaphylla. Yields the wooraroo poison, and, according to some, gum elemi.

Myrodendrum Houmiri. Yields balsam houmiri; bark resinous, used for torches.

Canarium balsamiferum. Yields a kind of incense.

Paulinia Cururu.

Paulinia pinnata. Leaves vulnerary; decoction used to inebriate fish.

Peruvian mastich. *Schinus molle.* Yields a resin smelling of pepper and fennel, used to strengthen the gums; wood purgative, detersive, astringent: fruits make a kind of wine, rather acid, soon turning into excellent vinegar.

Pistachia. *Pistachia vera.* Kernel oily, sweeter than those of almonds, forms a green emulsion, cooling.

Turpentine tree. *Pistachia Terebinthus.* Yields, by incision, Chio turpentine; fruit styptic, pickled for eating; bark resinous, substituted for narcaphte.

Mastich tree. *Lentiscus vulgaris. Pistachia Lentiscus.* Yields, by incision, the resin mastich; berries yield an oil fit for the table; wood used in dyspeptic affections, gout, and dysentery.

Barbary mastich tree. *Pistachia Atlantica.* Yields a kind of mastich; fruit acidulous.

Pistachia trifolia. Fruit eatable.

Jamaica birch tree. *Bursera gummifera.* Yields the resin chibou; bark has the qualities of simarouba; root astringent.

Bursera orientalis. Also yields a tonic styptic resin.

Spondias Mombin. Fruit acid, refreshing.

Spondias citherea. Fruit acid, cooling.

Mombin. *Spondias Myrobalanus.* Yields a kind of resin; fruit acerb, acidulous, laxative.

Hog plum. *Spondias Entra.* Bark, externally, as a fomentation in anasarca.

Otaheite apple. *Spondias dulcis.* Fruit edible.

False angustura. *Wooginoos. Brucea antidysente-*

rica. B. ferruginea. Inner bark astringent; contains brucia.

ÆXTOXICON PUNCTATUM. Fruit used as the best poison for wild goats.

AVERRHOA CARAMBOLA. Fruit used in dysentery and bilious fever.

AVERRHOA BILIMBI.

AVERRHOA ACIDISSIMA. Fruits acid, made into preserves with sugar.

BOSWELLIA SERRATA. Yields the true frankincense.

? POIS A GRATTER. *Cnestis glaber.* Hairs of the capsules produce itching.

133. JUGLANDEÆ.

Kernels oily, yielding a fine oil; covering of the fruit and inner bark astringent.

WALNUT. *Juglans. J. regia.* Sap yields sugar; kernel cooling, but is difficult of digestion; when old, acrid; yields half its weight of oil by expression, and will yield a small quantity of sugar: peel of the fruit used in dyeing brown colours: leaves detersive, diaphoretic, anti-arthritic, anti-syphilitic; inner bark emetic, and also cathartic when given in pills; spongy substance inside the nut astringent.

AMERICAN HICCORY. *Juglans alba.* Bark, green leaves, and rind of the fruit, used in dyeing, with alum, a bright yellow colour.

PENSYLVANIA WALNUT. *Butter nut. Juglans cinerea.* Inner bark of the root, cathartic, and used against worms.

134. SAMYDEÆ.

The properties or uses of the plants composing this order are unknown.

135. PITTOSPOREÆ.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA. Bark very strong smelling; seeds surrounded by a kind of resinous bird-lime.

? BILLARDIERA SCANDENS. Flesh of the berry eatable.

136. CELASTRINEÆ.

BLADDER NUT-TREE. *Staphylea trifolia.* Kernels supposed to be similar in quality to pistachias.

*Spindle tree. *Prick wood. Evonymus Europæus.* Seeds, three or four, emetic and purgative; externally used as a powder to kill lice, &c.

Pearl seed. *Margaritaria nobilis.* Seeds very smooth, pearl-coloured, used for necklaces.

Celastrus macrocarpus. Seeds oily.

Celastrus Maytenus. Decoction of the young twigs used as a wash, in the swellings produced by the shadow of the tree called lithi.

137. ILICIDEÆ.

Paraguay tea. *Cassine Peragua. Ilex vomitoria.* Leaves diuretic in infusion, and diminish hunger; but if too much is used, emetic: an infusion of the high-dried leaves is drank by the aboriginal Apalachians as an exhilarant.

*Holly. *Ilex. I. aquifolium.* Root, bark, berries, acrid, purgative, and externally used emollient and resolvent; the berries roasted may be used for coffee; bark yields bird-lime by maceration.

138. FRANGULACEÆ.

*Buck thorn. *Spina cervina. Rhamnus catharticus.* Berries, *rhamni baccæ*, no. xx, or ʒjfs, when dried, very purgative, usually made into a syrup; their inspissated juice is used by the painters under the name of *sap-green;* bark dyes yellow; inner bark is cathartic.

Rhamnus infectorius. Berries purgative; unripe berries, dried, *French berries, grana Avenionensia*, dye yellow: a larger variety, called *Turkey berries*, is preferred by the dyers.

Rhamnus theezans. Leaves used to adulterate the coarser kinds of tea.

*Black alder tree. *Alnus nigra. Frangula. Rhamnus Frangula.* Unripe berries used to make sap-green; ripe berries purgative; bark bitter, emetic, detersive, aperitive, and dyes yellow: bark of the root violently purgative; charcoal, very light, serves to make the best gunpowder.

Evergreen privet. *Rhamnus Alaternus.* Some sap-green is made from it; laxative.

Jujeb tree. *Rhamnus Ziziphus.* Fruit, *jujubes, jujubæ,* nourishing, mawkish, mucilaginous, pectoral.

Lotus. *Rhamnus Lotus.* Fruit eatable, makes a pleasant wine.

Rhamnus jujuba. Fruit styptic.

Rhamnus soporifera. Fruit anodyne, soporific; used in decoction.

Rhamnus Paliurus. Seeds diuretic; root and leaves astringent, detersive; fruit incisive.

Rhamnus Siculus. *Elæodendrum Argan.* Oil of the nut like olive oil.

Great jujubes. *Œnoplia. Rhamnus Œnoplia.* Unripe fruit stomachic, astringent; juice of the ripe fruit laxative.

Black ram-thorn. *Rhamnus niger. R. lycioides.* Fruit, in decoction, relieves the pain of the gout.

Rhamnus sanguineus. Bark boiled in milk, used as a remedy for the itch.

Hovenia dulcis. Peduncle fleshy, sweet-tasted, esculent.

New Jersey tea. *Ceanothus Americanus.* Leaves used instead of those of the tea plant.

Apalachian tea. *Prinos glaber.* Leaves used as tea.

Black alder. *Prinos verticillatus.* Bark febrifuge.

? Aristotelia Macqui. *A. glandulosa.* Fruit eaten with sugar, or rubbed down with water for a drink.

139. BERBERIDEÆ.

The plants of this order are acidulous and astringent.

*Ber berry. *Pipperidges. Berberis. Oxycantha. B. vulgaris.* Berries very acid, incisive, astringent, hepatic; bark useful in jaundice as an aperitive; root very bitter: root, wood, and bark, give wool a yellow colour destructible by air and soap.

Berberis lutea. Wood yellow, bitter.

*Alpine barren wort. *Epimedium alpinum.* Roots and leaves astringent, said to hinder conception.

Black tur-nep. *Leontopetalon. Leontice Leontopetalon.* Root stomachic.

Red tur-nep. *Chrysogonum. Leontice Chrysogonum.* Root stomachic.

140. NYMPHEACEÆ.

These are refrigerant and antaphrodisiac.

*Yellow water-lily. *Nymphæa lutea.* Root astringent, contains a quantity of fecula; is used, in times of scarcity, to mix with flour and pine bark, to form a kind of bread.

*White water-lily. *Nymphæa alba.* Roots astringent, refrigerant; a weak infusion useful in leprosy, dose a pint night and morning.

Egyptian bean. *Jamaica water-lily. Faba Ægyptiaca. Nymphæa Nelumbo.* Root astringent, as also the liquor that runs out of the footstalk when cut, used in loosenesses and vomitings, also diuretic and cooling; seeds nutritive.

141. PAPAVERACEÆ.

*White poppy. *Papaver album. P. somniferum.* Seeds used in emulsions, better tasted than almonds, and yield a fine oil in larger quantity; capsules without the seed, *papaveris capsulæ*, used in emollient and anodyne fomentations; is said to yield, by incision, the best opium, and, by expression, a coarser sort: cultivated by the Lincolnshire cottagers, for the purpose of distilling a narcotic water from the flowers.

Black poppy. *Papaver nigrum.* A variety of the last.

*Red poppy. *Corn rose. Papaver rubrum. Rhœas. P. erraticum. P. Rhœas.* Petals, *rhœados petala*, pectoral, slightly anodyne; used also as a red colouring ingredient in medicines.

*Long-headed bastard poppy. *Argemone capitulo longiori. Papaver Argemone.* Leaves used outwardly in inflammations; the yellow expressed juice takes off spots on the cornea.

*Yellow horned poppy. *Chelidonium glaucum.* Seeds and juice analogous to the preceding.

*Great celandine. *Chelidonium majus.* Root very detersive, attenuant, acrid, purgative, and diuretic; herb ophthalmic.

Blood root. *Sanguinaria Canadensis.* Juice blood red; used in dyeing; fruit narcotic, root emetic, purgative.

May apple. *Podophyllum pedatum.* Root purgative, made into syrup.

Bocconia frutescens. Juice red, used in dyeing.

Jeffersonia diphylla. Root purgative.

142. FUMARIDEÆ.

*Fumitory. *Fumaria officinalis.* Very opening, refreshing; of use in cutaneous disorders, boiled in milk; or its expressed juice, taken daily to ʒij, twice a day; the infusion removes freckles and clears the skin; dyes yellow.

*Bulbous-rooted fumitory. *Fumaria bulbosa. F. solida.*

*Yellow fumitory. *Fumaria lutea.* Have the same qualities.

Horned wild cumin. *Hypecoon. Hypecoum procumbens.* Herb narcotic; yields a juice like opium.

Codded wild cumin. *Cuminum siliquosum. Hypecoum pendulum.* Narcotic; yields a kind of opium.

143. CRUCIFERÆ.

Contain azote (nitrogen) in their composition, and therefore easily putrefy and furnish volatile alkali by distillation; they are generally stimulant.

*Wild mustard. *Charlock. Raphanus Raphanistrum.*

Radish. *Raphanus hortensis. R. sativus.* Aperitive, diuretic, and excite the appetite; seed attenuant.

*Mustard. *Sinapi. Sinapis nigra.* Seeds, *sinapis semina*, unbruised, coch. maj. j, stimulant, and generally laxative, cure vernal agues; farina of the seeds used as a rubefacient, and as seasoning, first manufactured on a large scale by my grandfather, at the Black Boy in Pall Mall; when mixed with water or vinegar has a bitter flavour, which after some time goes off: hull of the seed sold for ground pepper, under the name of P. D. i. e. pepper dust.

*White mustard. *Sinapi album. Sinapis alba.* Seeds less stimulant than mustard.

*Yellow charlock. *Sinapis arvensis.* Seed detersive and digestive; when given to birds instead of rape, heats and kills them.

Sinapis dichotoma. Seeds used as mustard.

Sinapis ramosa. Seeds also used as mustard.

*Cole wort, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brocoli, &c. &c. *Brassica. Caulis. B. oleracea.* Afford a copious source of aliment to man and beast; was, according to Cato and Pliny, for six hundred years, the only internal remedy used by the Romans; juice a good pectoral, discussive, diuretic, and opens the belly; leaves vulnerary, opening.

*Tur nep. *Rapum. Brassica Rapa.*

*Navew. *French tur-nep. Napus dulcis. Brassica Napus.* Roots nourishing, containing a sweet juice, which is very pectoral, and of great use in coughs, asthma, colds, and consumptions.

*Rape. *Cole. Napus sylvestris. Brassica Napus.* Seeds incisive, diuretic, galactopoietic; but mostly used for the extraction of the oil.

Rocket. *Eruca. Brassica Eruca.*

Wild rocket. *Eruca sylvestris. Brassica Erucastrum.* Bechic, antiscorbutic, diuretic, flatulent, and aphrodisiac; seeds acrid, stimulant, and exciting the appetite.

*Tower mustard. *Turritis hirsuta.*

*Bastard tower mustard. *Arabis turrita.* Their juice kills worms, and cures the thrush.

Dames violet. *Rocket. Hesperis matronalis.* Incisive; used in dysury, strangury, and dyspnœa.

*Wall flower. *Cheiri. Leucojum luteum. Cheiranthus Cheiri.* Flowers cordial, emmenagogue, used in palsy.

Stock gilli-flower. *Leucojum album. Cheiranthus incanus.* Flowers used in inflammation, and to cleanse ulcers.

Treacle worm-seed. *Camelina. Erysimum cheiranthoides.* Herb vermifuge, stomachic, used in nervous diseases.

Broad-leaved hedge mustard. *Erysimum latifolium. Sisymbrium Irio.* Herb used as a heating pot herb.

*Hedge mustard. *Erysimum. E. officinale.* Pectoral, expectorant.

*Jack by the hedge. *Sauce alone. Alliaria. Erysimum Alliaria.*

*Winter cresses. *Winter rocket. Erysimum Barbarea.* Antiscorbutic, very incisive, attenuant; used in coughs; externally detersive; seed acrid, lithontriptic.

*Early winter cress. *Erysimum precox. Barbarea precox.* Antiscorbutic; used in salads.

*Water radish. *Raphanus aquaticus. Sisymbrium amphibium.* Herb acrid, used in scurvy.

*Sisymbrium tenuifolium. Strong smelling.

*Flix weed. *Sophia chirurgorum. Sisymbrium Sophia.* Vulnerary, astringent, detersive.

*Water cresses. *Nasturtium aquaticum. Sisymbrium Nasturtium.* An excellent depurative and antiscorbutic; used in obstructions and calculous cases.

*Ladies smocks. *Cuckow flower. Cardamine pratensis.* Qualities of the preceding; flowers, *cardaminis flores*, antispasmodic, in doses of ʒj to ʒij, twice or thrice a day; the flowering tops are still more successfully used in epileptic fits.

Dentaria diphylla. Dried roots used as mustard.

Dentaria heptaphylla. Root astringent, attenuant.

Satin flower. *Honesty. Moon wort. Lunaria rediviva.*

Lunaria annua. Roots detersive, vulnerary; leaves diuretic; seeds extremely acrid, used in epilepsy.

*Alysson. *Alyssum campestre.* Seeds, with honey, take away freckles, and are also useful in mania.

Camelina saxatilis. Used in medicine.

*Common whitlow grass. *Paronychia vulgaris. Draba verna.* Opening, detersive; seed hot, like pepper, and might be used in its stead.

*Draba muralis. Has the same qualities.

*Horse radish. *Raphanus sylvestris. R. rusticanus. Armoracia. Cochlearia Armoracia.* Root, *armoraciæ radix*, powerfully antiscorbutic, antirheumatic, acrid; taken, cut into small pieces, without chewing, coch. j, omni mane, incisive; used as a sauce.

*Swines cresses. *Coronopus Ruelli. Cochlearia Coronopus.* Qualities analogous to the former.

*Scurvy grass. *Cochlearia Batava. C. hortensis. C. officinalis.*

*Sea scurvy-grass. *Cochlearia Britannica marina. C. Anglica.* These herbs abound in volatile principles, which are dissipated by heat; they are the most valuable of antiscorbutics eaten raw, or only their juice, ʒj to ʒiiij: an excellent whey may be made from them.

*Lesser shepherds-purse. *Bursa pastoris minor. Iberis nudicaulis.*

*Iberis amara. Antiscorbutic, may be eaten in salads.

*Shepherds purse. *Bursa pastoris. Thlaspi Bursa pastoris.*

*Treacle mustard. *Penny cress. Thlaspi arvense.*

*Mithridate mustard. *Bastard cress. Thlaspi campestre.* Seeds acrid, detersive, astringent.

Thlaspi alliaceum. Has the smell of garlic.

*Lepidium ruderale. Smells strong.

Garden cresses. *Nasturtium hortense. Lepidium sativum.*

Ambrosia. *Lepidium procumbens.* Seeds very opening, incisive, antiscorbutic, and emmenagogue.

*Dittander. *Pepper wort. Lepidium. Piperitis. L. latifolium.* Acrid, irritative, useful in sciatica; infused in beer, facilitates delivery; as a masticatory is sialogogue.

Sciatica cress. *Iberis. Lepidium Iberis.* Made into a poultice with lard, used in sciatica.

Rose of Jericho. *Anastatica Hieruntica.* The dried plant is highly hygrometrical, and opens with moisture.

*Wild gold of pleasure. *Myagrum sativum.* Vermifuge; seeds useful in palsy, yield much oil, sold for those of sesamum.

Bunias Erucago. Acrid, diuretic.

*Sea rocket. *Eruca marina. Bunias Cakile.* Antiscorbutic, useful in the colic.

*Sea cole-wort. *Sea cabbage. Brassica marina Anglica. Crambe maritima.* Vulnerary, cooling; an excellent pot herb when blanched.

Chara. *Crambe Tatarica.* Roots good tasted, nutritive; preserved the troops of Cæsar, at the siege of Dyrrachium, from famine.

*Woad. *Isatis. Glastum. Isatis tinctoria.* Desiccative, astringent, vulnerary; used also as a blue dye; and indigo is said to have been manufactured from it.

Isatis lusitanica. A small plant, used in dyeing.

144. CAPPARIDEÆ.

Caper tree. *Capparis spinosa.* Bark of the root acerb, discussive, splenic, useful in the gout; flowers pickled used as a sauce to sharpen the appetite.

Bastard mustard. *Cleome dodecandra.* Root used as a vermifuge.

Cleome icosandra. Used as a sauce, and also for sinapisms.

145. RESEDACEÆ.

Small base-rocket. *Phyteuma. Reseda Phyteuma.* Herb stimulant, used in philtres.

*Weld. *Yellow weed. Dyers weed. Luteola. Reseda Luteola.* Used in dyeing yellow and green.

French weld. Stem much finer than the English.

*Wild rocket. *Reseda vulgaris. R. lutea.* Discussive; used externally to dissipate inflammations and tumours; dyes white cloth yellow, and blue cloth green, by boiling with alum.

146. DROSERACEÆ.

*Sun dew. *Rosa solis. Ros solis. Rorella. Drosera rotundifolia.* Acrid, anti-arthritic, detersive, externally rubefacient: leaves a curious flytrap.

147. PARNASSIEÆ.

*Grass of Parnassus. *Gramen Parnassi. Parnassia palustris.* Juice ophthalmic; seeds diuretic, aperitive.

148. SAPINDACEÆ.

Soap-berry tree. *Saponaria. Sapindus Saponaria.* Fruit used externally, bruised and mixed with rum, as an embrocation in rheumatism; tops, leaves, and especially the seed-vessels, form a lather with water, and cleanse linen, &c.; and the whole plant intoxicates and kills fish.

Lit schi. *Euphoria punicea. Dimocarpus. Sapindus edulis.* Fruit esculent.

Cardiospermum Halicacabum. Juice used as an emollient in gonorrhœa; herb used as food, and to throw out the eruption of the small pox.

Genip tree. *Melicocca bijuga.* Seeds oily, esculent.

Paullinia subrotunda. Arillus esculent.

Liane a persil. *Seriana triternata.* Used to catch fish by poisoning them.

Rhizobolus Pekea. *R. tuberculosa. Pekea tuberculosa. Caryocar tomentosum.* Seeds, *Guiana almonds, Brazil nuts,* esculent.

Rhizobolus butyrosus. *Pekea butyracea. Caryocar butyrosum.* Seed, *Surahwah nut,* esculent.

149. ACERINEÆ.

Barks of these trees are astringent; juice saccharine.

*Common maple. *Acer minus. A. campestre.* Root useful in liver complaints.

Virginia maple. *Acer rubrum.* Inner bark used, in decoction, as an astringent eye-water.

Sugar maple. *Acer saccharinum.*

*Greater maple. *Sycamore. Acer majus. A. Pseudoplatanus.*

Norway maple. *Acer platanoides.* The sap of these trees, as well as that of the common maple, is used for making sugar and wine: each tree of the sugar maple is computed to yield annually about six pounds of sugar, which might be made in large quantities in England from the common or the sycamore maple, by merely tapping the plant in the winter or spring, and boiling down the juice that runs from it, with a small quantity of chalk or lime, to get rid of the concomitant acid.

150. HIPPOCASTANIDEÆ.

Horse chestnut. *Hippocastanum. Æsculus Hippocastanum.* Bark and skin of the fruit febrifuge, astringent, used for Peruvian bark in doses of ʒſs to ʒj, interposing a laxative occasionally, also errhine; seeds farinaceous, but must be soaked in an alkaline ley to take off their bitterness, then nutritive.

Scarlet-flowered horse chestnut. *Æsculus Pavia.* Bark febrifuge; root used for soap; seeds, *buck-eyes*, used to poison fish.

151. MALPIGHIACEÆ.

Switch sorrel. *Triopteris Jamaicensis.* Acerb, bitterish, probably astringent.

Cowhage cherry. *Malpighia urens.* Young leaves covered with bristles, which break off and cause a violent itching.

Barbadoes cherry. *Cerasus Jamaicensis. Malpighia glabra.* Fruit subacid, carminative, stomachic.

Malpighia Mourelia. Bark used as a febrifuge.

152. HIPPOCRATICEÆ.

Hippocratea comosa. *H. multiflora.* Nuts white, sweetish.

153. HYPERICINEÆ.

The plants of this order are vulnerary and nervine.

*St. John's wort. *Hypericum. H. perforatum.* Resolvent, vulnerary, attenuant, nervine; contains a reddish resin; the tincture of the flowers is useful in maniacal and melancholic cases. The colouring matter in the leaves gives a good red dye to wool.

*St. Peter's wort. *Ascyron. Hypericum Ascyrum.* Seeds purgative; useful in sciatica.

Bastard St. John's wort. *Coris. Hypericum Coris.* Seeds diuretic, antispasmodic, emmenagogue.

*Tutsan. *Park leaves. Androsæmum. Clymenum Italorum. Hypericum Androsæmum.* Qualities of St. John's wort.

Hypericum parviflorum. *Vismia guttifera.* Abounds with a yellow viscous juice, which, when inspissated, resembles gummi gutta.

Vismia sessilifolia. *Hypericum sessilifolium.* The resinous juice, in doses of 7 or 8 grains, has a purgative effect.

Vismia tomentosa, and V. glabra. Berries have an acid somewhat bitter taste.

154. GUTTIFERÆ.

The juice of these trees is resinous, acrid, and drastic.

Ponna maram. *Poon wood tree. Calophyllum Inophyllum.* Yields a yellow resin, similar to tacamahaca.

Tsi Xu. *Augia Sinensis.* Yields a fine black resin used in China for varnish, and which is also purgative.

Stalagmitis Cambogia. Produces gamboge.

Valeria Indica. Affords a resin very similar to copal.

Mangostan. *Garcinia Mangostana.* Fruit extremely delicious.

Cambooge tree. *Cambogia gutta. Garcinia Cambogia.* Produces one kind of gummi gutta.

Garcinia Morella. Produces the best gummi gutta; the seeds tinge water yellow.

Clusia alba. The resinous juice used instead of pitch.

Clusia rosea. Juice used as pitch.

Mammæa Americana. Fruit extremely grateful.

Mammæa Asiatica. *Barringtonia speciosa. Buto-*

nica speciosa. Kernels mixed with baits, and flung into the sea, used to intoxicate fish.

Grias cauliflora. Half-ripe fruits, preserved in syrup or brine, used as food.

Dryobalanaps camphora. Trunk contains cells filled with camphire, or liquid camphire.

155. GERANIEÆ.

Herbs slightly acrid, or acid, vulnerary, and astringent.

*Cranes bill. *Geranium cicutarium.*

*Musk cranes bill. *Geranium moschatum.*

*Herb Robert. *Gratia Dei. Geranium Robertianum.*

*Doves foot. *Geranium columbinum. Pes columbinus. G. rotundifolium.*

*Bloody cranes bill. *Geranium sanguineum.*

Blue doves foot. *Geranium batrachyoides.* Astringent and detersive; used in poultices.

Geranium spinosum. Stalk burns like a torch.

Geranium maculatum. Root boiled in milk, used in the cholera of infants.

Bulbous-rooted cranes bill. *Geranium tuberosum.* Root in wine used as a wash in inflammation of the vulva.

Nasturtium. *Indian cress. Tropæolum majus.*

Smaller nasturtium. *Tropæolum minus.* Eaten in salads as antiscorbutic, exciting the appetite, and assisting digestion; externally used in stubborn itch.

Tropæolum tuberosum. Roots used as pot herbs.

*Yellow balsam. *Touch me not. Impatiens Noli tangere.* Herb very diuretic, capable of producing a diabetes; but extremely uncertain in its operation.

*Green sauce. *Wood sorrel. Alleluia. Lujula. Acetosella. Trifolium acidum. Oxalis Acetosella.*

*Oxalis corniculata. Herbs in salads very refreshing, acidulous, anti-putrescent; make a very pleasant whey; used in the Alps and Switzerland for the extraction of salt of sorrel.

Jamaica wood-sorrel. *Oxalis stricta.* Cooling.

Oxalis compressa. Herb acid.

Oxalis frutescens. Herb acid.

Oxalis dodecandra. Herb acid.

Oxalis tuberosa. Root like potatoes; herb acid.

156. SARMENTACEÆ.

These plants usually contain an acerb principle.

Grape vine. *Vitis vinifera.* Numerous varieties of this plant are cultivated, from whence are produced *Raisins of the sun, Uvæ passæ majores:—Grocer's currants, Uvæ minores Corinthiacæ:—Blue currants:—Black Smyrna raisins*; used in pectoral drinks, are refreshing, and open the body, especially the latter. *Cake of grapes*, after the juice is expressed, *vinacea*, astringent.

157. MELIACEÆ.

The plants of this order are usually odoriferous.

Wild cinnamon. *Canella alba. Wintera Canella.* Berry aromatic, used as a spice; bark rolled, peeled, whitish, thicker than cinnamon, pungent, and sweet smelling; warm, stimulant, antiscorbutic; dose gr. x to ʒfs; used also as a sternutatory; the very odoriferous gum resin, alouchi, is said to be the produce of this tree.

Azedarach. *Bead tree. Melia Azedarachta.* Seeds oily; leaves vulnerary, vermifuge, diuretic: pulp of the fruit poisonous; trees yield East India gum.

Rohina. *Swietenia febrifuga.* Bark astringent, tonic, used as a substitute for Peruvian bark; dose, in powder, ʒfs.

Barbadoes cedar. *Cedrela odorata.* Wood nervine, slightly odoriferous, antirheumatic; yields a limpid resin.

Cedrela Rosmarinus. Has the same qualities.

Toona. *Poma. Cedrela Toona.* Bark used as a febrifuge.

Bastard brasil. *Trichilia spondioides.* Wood used in dyeing.

Guarea trichilioides. Bark emetic and purgative.

158. HESPERIDEÆ.

Fruits generally acidulous, refreshing.

Citron tree. *Citria malus. Citrus. Citrus medica.* Juice of the fruit excites the appetite, stops vomiting, is acidulous, antiseptic, antiscorbutic, and used along with cordials as an antidote to the manchineal poison; rind of the

fruit aromatic, tonic, yields by expression the scented oil called essence de cedrat; seeds bitter; vermifuge.

Lemon tree. *Citrus medica. C. Limon.* Fruit, *lemon, limonia malus*, imported from Spain and Portugal, in chests, each lemon in a separate paper; juice of the fruit more acid than that of the citron: when mixed with one fifth of brandy or rum, it may be kept fresh for nearly three years; rind of the fruit, *limonum cortex*, aromatic, not so hot as orange peel; yields the oil called essence of lemons.

Seville orange tree. *A. Hispalense. Citrus Aurantium.* Leaves and flowers antispasmodic, cordial, cephalic, ʒfs to ʒj, bis terve in die, or in a decoction; fruit, *Seville orange, aurantia malus, aurantiæ baccæ;* rind of the fruit, *aurantii cortex*, bitter, stomachic, and useful in colic; unripe fruit, *orange peas, Curasso oranges, baccæ aurantiæ, aurantia Curaslavensia, aurantia Curassoventia*, used for issues instead of peas.

Orange tree. *Aurantium Chinense. Citrus Sinensis.* Fruit, *sweet orange, China orange;* juice of the fruit contains a saccharine, as well as an acid matter; mixed with salt is a common purge in the West Indies; leaves have winged footstalks, used in epilepsy.

Bergamot orange tree. *Bergamot lemon tree. Limon Bergamotta.* Rinds of the fruit very thick, yield, by expression, essence of Bergamotte.

Shaddock. *Pampelmus. Citrus Decumana.* Fruit very large, esculent.

159. THEACEÆ.

Thea oleosa. Seeds expressed yield a fine limpid oil.

Green tea. *Thea viridis.*

Black tea. *Thea bohea.* Leaves, in weak infusion, stomachic, favour digestion, raise the spirits, an excellent diluent; when the infusion is too strong, it weakens the nervous system, and is even emetic. Began to be used in Europe in 1666, and now very common, especially in England and Morocco. Many attempts have been made to supply its place with native herbs, but hitherto without success: there is, however, very little doubt but that the plants themselves might be cultivated in England, if the mercantile interest in the House of Commons did not oblige the government to prohibit it in the same manner as the cultiva-

tion of tobacco, or the manufacture of sugar from maple or birch trees.

Des Guignes gives the following characters of the different kinds of tea, as he observed them in China, using the common English orthography, with their usual price at Canton:

The following are called generally *black teas:*

Bohea tea, from *Vo he*, the name of a place, is of a black cast, and yields a deep yellowish infusion; sells in China for 12 to 15 taels, 6*s.* 8*d.* each, per pic, about 130℔, or from 7½*d.* to 9¼*d.* per ℔.

Congou tea, from *cong fou*, great care: the infusion is lighter than that of bohea, rather green, and seldom of an agreeable smell; sells for 25 to 27 taels, or from 15½*d.* to 16½*d.* per ℔.

Soutchong tea, from *se ow chong*, a very little sort: the infusion is a fine green, smells agreeably; the leaves ought to have no spots on them; sells for 40 to 50 taels, or from 2*s.* 0½*d.* to 2*s.* 6¾*d.*

Pekao tea, from *pe kow*, white leaf bud: the infusion is light and rather green, has a violet scent, and a very fine perfume in the mouth; sells for 34 to 60 taels, or from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 3*s.* 1*d.*

Imperial tea, *mao tcha* of the Chinese, has a green cast, the infusion is also green; the leaves large and of a fine green; has a slight smell of soap.

To these may be added,

Campoi tea, which is intermediate between congou and soutchong.

Padre, or *pou chong tea*, a very fine soutchong, imported in papers, for presents.

Caper tea, made into balls with gum, and scented, imported only in small boxes.

The *green teas* of Des Guignes are,

Songlo tea, from the place where it is grown, has a leaden cast, the infusion is green, the leaves are longer and more pointed than the black teas; sells for 24 to 26 taels, or from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*: the inferior sorts have yellow leaves and a smell of sprats.

Hyson tea, from *he tchune*, first crop, is of a leaden cast, the infusion is a fine green, the leaves are handsome, without spots, and open quite flat; it has a strong taste, and a slight

smell of roasted chestnuts: sells for 50 to 60 taels, or from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 1*d.*

Tchu tcha, of which he gives no characters, but it sells for 65 to 70 taels, or 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 7*d.* per ℔.

Besides these, there are imported into England, these green teas:

Hyson skin, or *bloom tea*, being the large loose leaves of the hyson; a faint delicate smell; infusion a pale green.

Superior hyson skin, intermediate between hyson and hyson skin.

Gunpowder tea, a superior hyson in small round grains, of a blooming greenish hue.

Chelian, or *cowslip hyson*, a scented hyson, mixed with small berries, that give it a cowslip flavour.

The Ankoy teas, obtained from *An Khe*, have the same appearance as the Canton teas, but are inferior in flavour, and generally sell from 4*d.* to 1*s.* a ℔ lower. They are supposed to be picked from wild tea plants.

The leaves of tea having little or no smell, they are rendered fragrant by mixing with them, the leaves of olea fragrans, and camellia sesanqua.

Japanese camellia. *Camellia Japonica.* Leaves frequently mixed with those of tea by the Chinese.

Camellia Sesanqua. Leaves used for those of tea, are odoriferous, and are also added to tea to scent it; seeds expressed for their oil.

Camellia drupifera. Nuts expressed for their oil.

160. PASSIFLOREÆ.

Passion flower. *Passiflora cærulea.*

Wild passion-flower. *Contrayerva. Passiflora normalis.*

Red passion-flower. *Passiflora incarnata.* Roots sudorific.

Bull hoof. *Dutchman's laudanum. Passiflora Murucuja.* Herb made into a syrup, or flowers infused in rum, narcotic, used for laudanum.

Water lemon. *Passiflora maliformis.* Nut esculent.

Sweet calibash. *Passiflora laurifolia.*

Granadilla. *Passiflora hexangularis.* Fruit esculent.

Papaw. *Carica Papaya.* Fruit nutritive; seed an excellent vermifuge; leaves saponaceous; milky juice corro-

sive, is mixed with water, and used to wash meat to make it tender.

161. VIOLACEÆ.

White ipecacuanha. *Pombolia. Inodium. Viola Ipecacuanha.* Root emetic, milder than the false kinds, but mostly adulterated with them; dose gr. v to ʒij: in small doses, gr. ſs to gr. ij, given frequently, it is diaphoretic, expectorant, and stomachic. In both methods it is antidysenteric; gr. v, or enough to excite nausea, given an hour before the fit, has been successful in intermittents.

Viola Ibonbou. Root emetic.

Viola parviflora. Root emetic.

*Dog violet. *March violet. Viola canina.*

*Purple violet. *Viola odorata.*

*Hearts ease. *Pensee. Viola tricolor.* Flowers moistening, pectoral, antipleuritic; seeds diuretic, lithontriptic; roots expectorant, sometimes slightly emetic, and in doses of ʒj, cathartic; the flowers of the purple violet make a fine blue syrup.

162. CISTINEÆ.

The plants of this order are astringent or pectoral.

*Dwarf cistus. *Little sun-flower. Helianthemum Anglicum luteum. Cistus Helianthemum.*

Cistus Pumana.

*Cistus guttatus. And the other species are astringent, vulnerary plants. The parasitic plant hypocistus, cytinus hypocistis, grows chiefly on the cistus incanus.

Cistus Creticus. *C. laurifolius.* Yields the resin called labdanum.

Cistus ladaniferus. Yields, by boiling in water, an inferior sort of labdanum.

Male holly rose. *Cistus mas. C. villosus.*

Female holly rose. *Cistus fœmina. C. salvifolius.* Leaves and flowers are astringent, particularly the flowers.

163. LINEÆ.

*Flax. *Linum. L. usitatissimum.* Seeds, *lini usitatissimi semina, linseed,* emollient, and also diuretic; yield a very drying oil.

*Dwarf wild flax. *Mill mountain. Linum catharticum.* Purgative in doses of ʒfs to ʒj.

Linum selaginoides. Herb bitter, and aperitive.

164. CARYOPHYLLEÆ.

Are generally insipid; a few are saponaceous.

*Field pink. *Caryophyllus arvensis. Holosteum umbellatum.*

*Chick weed. *Alsine. A. media.*

Alsine mucronata. Refreshing, moistening, may be eaten as spinage; externally ophthalmic.

*Spurry. *Spergula arvensis.* The same qualities; cultivated as food for cattle.

*Mouse-ear chick-weed. *Alsine hirsuta myosotis. Cerastium vulgatum.*

*Broad-leaved mouse-ear chick-weed. *Alsine hirsuta altera viscosa. Cerastium viscosum.*

*Great marsh chick-weed. *Alsine aquatica major. Cerastium aquaticum.*

*Corn mouse-ear. *Cerastium arvense.*

Cerastium repens. All cooling, moistening herbs, nourishing cattle, and may be useful in scarcities of food.

*Sand wort. *Arenaria media.* Externally used in whitlows and other inflammations.

Arenaria peploides. Herb fermented, used as a beer in Iceland.

*Sea spurry. *Arenaria marina.* Very succulent; great quantities are pickled and sold for samphire.

*Great stitch-wort. *Stellaria holostea.*

Stellaria Alsine. Have the qualities attributed to chick weed.

Gypsophila Saxifraga.

Gypsophila Struthium.

Gypsophila muralis. Lithontriptic; and used for sope-wort in lues.

Cow basil. *Vaccaria. Saponaria vaccaria.* Seed heating, diuretic.

*Sope wort. *Saponaria. S. officinalis.* Attenuating, opening, antivenereal.

*Clove pink. *Clove gillyflower. Caryophyllus ruber. Tunica. Vetonica. Dianthus Caryophyllus.* Flowers ce-

phalic, cordial, antispasmodic, nervine, in doses of ℈j to ʒj; useful in heartburn and contagious fevers.

Œillet des Chartreux. *Dianthus Carthusianus.*

*Deptford pink. *Caryophyllus pratensis. Dianthus Armeria.*

Sweet william. *Dianthus barbatus.*

Fringed pink. *Dianthus superbus.*

*Stone pink. *Maiden pink. Dianthus arenarius*, and the other species of dianthus, have similar qualities, but weaker.

Great saxifrage. *Saxifraga antiquorum. Silene saxifraga.* Herb used in calculous disorders.

*Lobel's catch-fly. *Behen album. Silene Armeria.*

Red catch-fly. *Silene muscipula.*

Silene Behen. Roots cordial.

Silene Virginica. Root in decoction used as an anthelminthic.

*Spatling poppy. *White bottle. White behen. Behen album. Cucubalus Behen.* Roots cordial.

*Campion. *Bachelor's button. Lychnis dioica.*

*Catchfly. *Lychnis viscaria.*

*Cuckow flower. *Meadow pink. Lychnis Flos cuculi.* Qualities nearly the same.

*Cockle. *Agrostemma Githago.*

Rose campion. *Agrostemma coronaria.*

Agrostemma Flos Jovis.

Agrostemma Cœli-rosa. Roots vulnerary, astringent; seeds purgative.

165. CUSPARIEÆ.

Angustura. *Cusparia febrifuga. Bonplandia trifoliata.* Bark, *cuspariæ cortex*, imported from Cádiz and the West Indies, in casks, in pieces of different lengths, aromatic, intensely bitter, tonic, stimulant, very useful in dyspepsia, diarrhœa, and dysentery; dose gr. v to xx.

? Carolina shrub trefoil. *Ptelea trifoliata.* Fruits bitter, aromatic, has been used as a substitute for hops in brewing.

Monnieria. The plants of this genus seem to differ but slightly from hedge hyssop.

166. ZANTHOPHYLLEÆ.

Japan pepper. *Piper Japonicum. Fagara piperita.* Bark, leaves, and fruit aromatic, used as spice.

Cacatin. *Fagara Guianensis.* Also used as spice.

Fagara octandra. Yields the true tacamahaca.

Tooth-ach tree. *Prickly ash. Prickly yellow wood. Zanthoxylum Clava Herculis*, and *Z. fraxineum.* Leaves sudorific, diuretic, sialogogue, even taken internally, used in rheumatism and palsy; expressed juice of the roots, coch. ij, antispasmodic; roots, in infusion, used as a collyrium, powder of the bark of the roots useful in dressing putrid sores.

Zanthoxylum Caribbæum. *Xanthoxylum Caribbæum.* Febrifuge; bark dyes yellow.

Raventsara. *Evodia aromatica. Agathophyllum aromaticum. Evodia Ravensara. Ravensara aromatica.* Bark aromatic, red, nut of a dark brown colour, size of a nutmeg, covered with dry skin or rind, in smell and taste resembling both cloves and pimento, internally divided into cells; kernel extremely hot, biting, with a strong spicy smell; leaves an excellent tonic cordial spice, form an agreeable cordial, and yield an oil resembling that of cloves.

Bastard dittany. *Fraxinella. Dictamnus albus.* Root rather bitter, cordial, cephalic, alexiterial, uterine, anti-epileptic, vermifuge, in powder ℈j, bis in die.

Melianthus major. If struck when in flower, it sheds a nectariferous dew.

Melianthus comosus. Leaves fetid.

167. DIOSMEÆ.

Buckho. *Diosma* Powder of the leaves strong smelling; used by the Hottentots to perfume their bodies.

168. RUTACEÆ.

Rue. *Ruta hortensis. R. graveolens.* Leaves, *rutæ folia*, powerfully resolvent, emmenagogue, carminative, diuretic; also alexiterial, nervine, cephalic, antispasmodic, and anaphrodisiac; dose gr. xv to ℈ij; externally rubefacient.

Narrow-leaved rue. *Ruta angustifolia.* Vermifuge.

Wild rue. *Harmel. Ruta sylvestris. Peganum Har-*

mala. Seeds very inebriating, soporific, letificant, and cause a happy forgetfulness and pleasant delirium.

169. ZYGOPHYLLEÆ.

Wood very hard, stimulant.

Caltrops. *Tribulus terrestris.* Herb detersive, astringent, vermifuge; seeds cordial.

Bean caper. *Zygophyllum Fabago.* Vermifuge.

Zygophyllum arboreum. Wood becomes as hard as a stone, under ground.

Lignum vitæ tree. *Guaiacum. G. officinale.* Wood, *guaiaci lignum*, resinous, hot, aromatic, diaphoretic, diuretic, much used in dropsy, gout, and especially in the venereal disease in warm climates; its use having been communicated by the Caribs along with the disease; yields also the resin called guaiacum: leaves detergent, used in scouring floors, and washing printed linens.

Lignum sanctum. *Guaiacum sanctum.* Has the same qualities.

Porliera hygrometra. Wood sudorific and antirheumatic; leaves a good hygrometer.

170. SIMAROUBEÆ.

Bark and wood intensely bitter, and devoid of astringency.

Stave wood. *Mountain damson. Simarouba. Quassia Simarouba.* Bark, *simaroubæ cortex*, inodorous, bitter, astringent, useful in dysentery, intermittent fever, dyspepsia, the whites; dose ℈j to ʒfs; wood inert.

Quassia. *Coissi. Quassia amara.* Wood of the root, *quassiæ lignum*, very bitter, febrifuge, introduced by a negro physician of that name, stomachic, useful also in gout; dose gr. x to ʒj, three or four times a day, or it may be taken in an infusion: it is also much used by brewers instead of hops; and pastry-cooks, &c. put a few chips into a plate of water, as a poison for flies: bark of the root esteemed in Surinam the most powerful, but not officinal in Europe.

Quassia excelsa. The same qualities, but weaker.

Bitter wood. *Quassia polygama.* Wood makes a good bitter infusion, ʒij—iv to 1 ℔ cold water; or the powder, gr. xv, may be taken.

171. OCHNACEÆ.

Walkera serrata. *Meesia serrata.* Root and leaves bitter, used in decoction as a tonic stomachic, and anti-emetic.

172. MARGRAVIACEÆ.

Properties not known.

173. ELÆOCARPEÆ.

Ganistrum. *Dicera serrata. Elæocarpus serratus.* Fruit eatable, either raw, or preserved in sugar or salt and vinegar, strengthening.

Ganistrum oblongum. *Elæocarpus integrifolius.* Fruit eatable.

Paenoe. *Oriental copal. Vateria Indica. Elæocarpus copalliferus.* Yields a kind of resin.

174. TILIACEÆ.

The flowers of these plants are nervine.

*Lime. *Linden. Bast. Tilia Europea.* Flowers antispasmodic, cephalic; bark and leaves drying, astringent, diuretic, emmenagogue; berries astringent; slime of the bark very useful in burns and wounds; wood used for cutting and carving, as having a fine even grain; inner bark used to make mats and cordage.

Jews mallow. *Bhungee paut. Corchorus olitorius.*

Ghee naltha paut. *Corchorus capsularis.* Leaves emollient, eaten as spinage in hot countries; stalk made into a kind of hemp, called paut, of which the coarse cloth in which the goods brought from the East Indies, or gunny bags, are made.

Annotto plant. *Bixa Orellana.* Yields the fecule called annotto.

Grewia orientalis. Fruits and leaves boiled in water to make a kind of drink.

Schageri cottan. *Grewia Microcos. Microcos paniculata.* Juice with sugar used as an astringent gargle, also internally in dysentery.

Courou moelli. *Flacourtia sepiaria.* Fruit delicious, eatable; a decoction of the bark in oil used against gout; a

decoction of the leaves and root in cow's milk used as an antidote against the bite of serpents.

Flacourtia Ramontchi. Fruit red violet, figure and taste of the Orlean plum.

Flacourtia sapida. Fruit the size of a currant, eatable.

Spina Spinarum. *Jamgornas. Stigmarota Jamgornas.* Berry eatable.

Vallea cordifolia. Leaves give a yellow colour to cloth.

Abatia rugosa. *A. parviflora.* Leaves give a black colour.

Azara. Leaves of all the species are bitter.

175. STERCULIACEÆ.

Kola. *Sterculia acuminata.* Fruit, *Kola nuts*, much esteemed in Africa, as brackish water tastes well after eating them.

Sterculia monosperma. Flowers have the scent of vanilla.

Sterculia urens. Yields the gum kuteera.

Cavalam. *Clompanos minor. Sterculia Balanghas.* Pulp of the fruit esculent, kernels toasted and eaten.

Karil. *Clompanos major. Sterculia digitifolia. Sterculia fœtida.* Root, leaves, and fruit, in decoction, useful in pains of the joints.

Sterculia platanifolia. Seeds pressed for their oil.

176. MALVACEÆ.

Roots mucilaginous; stems fibrous, affording thread; petals astringent; seeds mild and emollient.

*Common mallow. *Malva communis. M. sylvestris.*

*Dwarf mallow. *Malva rotundifolia.*

Curl-leaved mallow. *Malva crispa.*

*Vervain mallow. *Alcea. Malva Alcea?*

*Musk mallow. *Malva moschata.* All these herbs are eminently emollient and moistening, proper to cool and open the belly; flowers pectoral.

*Marsh mallows. *Althæa. Bismalva. Ibiscus. Althæa officinalis.* Roots, *althææ radix*, and leaves, *althææ folia*, very emollient, particularly useful in diseases of the bladder; flowers pectoral.

Althæa hirsuta. Has the same virtues.

Holly hock. *Malva arborea. Alcea rosea.* Leaves emollient; flowers used in diseases of the tonsils, stinking breath, and excess of the menses.

*Tree mallow. *Malva arborea. Lavatera arborea.*

Lavatera triloba.

Lavatera Thuringiaca. Have the same qualities, but are seldom used.

Indian mallow. *Sida Abutilon.* Leaves emollient, cleansing to ulcers; seeds opening, diuretic.

Sida cordifolia. Mixed with rice, used in dysentery.

Sida rhomboidea. Used for mallows.

Musk mallow. *Musk ochra. Bamia moschata. Hibiscus Abelmoschus.* Seeds smell like musk, are cordial, cephalic, stomachic, and emetic; used also in perfumes, and by the Africans in coffee.

Okra. *Hibiscus esculentus.* Unripe pod used as a pot herb, contains a kind of gelatine; decoction of the leaves and pods demulcent, pectoral.

Guinea sorrel. *Red sorrel. Hibiscus Sabdariffa.* Herb acid, refreshing, diuretic.

Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis. Flowers astringent.

Hibiscus Suratensis. Acidulous.

Hibiscus cannabinus. Acidulous.

Hibiscus tiliaceus. *H. mutabilis*, and *H. clypeatus.* Used for cordage.

Cotton. *Bombax. Gossypium herbaceum.* Seeds pectoral, anti-asthmatic; down of the seeds used as a caustic, instead of moxa; young buds very mucilaginous, pectoral.

Cacao. *Theobroma Cacao.* Kernels, *chocolate nut, cacao*, rather bitter, butyraceous, nourishing, emulsive, contained in a capsule filled with an acidulous pulp: used for the extraction of the butyraceous oil, and for making chocolate; being buried for thirty or forty days they lose their bitterness.

Theobroma Guazuma. The leaves rubbed first in the hand and then on the joints of casks stop their leaking.

Wild cacao. *Serjeant. Pachera aquatica. Carolinea princeps.* Seeds esculent, similar to almonds; nut obovate, torulose, like a cucumber.

Peumus fragrans. *Ruizia fragrans. Peumus Boldus.* Very aromatic.

Baobab. *Adansonia digitata.* Emollient.

Buttneria cordata. Leaves bruised and applied to the bites of spiders.

Muchucunda. *Pentapetes* Flowers, expressed, yield a mucilaginous and refrigerant juice, used in gonorrhœa.

177. CHLENACEÆ.

Sarcolæna Pulp of the fruit like that of medlars, but the core is lined with stiff hairs that cause a scarcely supportable itching.

Schizolana Fruit covered with a kind of coloured bird-lime.

178. MENISPERMEÆ.

Cabatha. *Menispermum edule.* Berry esculent, but acrid, producing an intoxicating liquor by fermentation.

Cocculus Indicus. *Menispermum Cocculus.* Capsules acrid, used to intoxicate fish; and in powder to destroy vermin; also by brewers, to give a false strength to beer.

Kalumb. *Columbo. Calumba. Menispermum hirsutum.* Root, *calumbæ radix*, bitter, aromatic, stomachic, anti-emetic, astringent; imported from Mozambique in bags or cases, in transverse slices, 1 or 2 inches diameter, and not half an inch thick, covered with a bark: dose ʒfs frequently in a day.

Red columbo. *Menispermum palmatum.* Root used as a stomachic bitter.

Menispermum cordifolium. Tonic and febrifuge.

Menispermum lacunosum. Fruit used to poison or intoxicate fish and birds, that they may be caught.

White pariera brava. *Velvet leaf. Cissampelos Pariera.* Trunk or root, in powder, ℈j to ℈ij; or in infusion, ʒiij to ℔j water, for three doses; diuretic, very useful in obstructions, dropsy, or gravelly complaints; decoction of the plant made into syrup, pectoral.

Liane a glacer l'eau. *Timac? Cissampelos Caapeba.* A very powerful diuretic, in use among the negroes in Martinique against bites of serpents; its mucilage thickens water.

Brown pariera brava. *Menispermum Abuta. Abuta rufescens.* The same qualities as the white pariera brava.

Bitter pariera. *Abuta amara.* Root bitter.

Liane amere. *Abuta candicans.* Root a powerful bitter.

Lardizabala biternata. Berry very sweet; a pleasant esculent.

Funis felleus. Bark esteemed equal to that of the Loxa or Peruvian bark tree.

Epibaterium tomentosum. Bark extremely bitter.

179. ANNONACEÆ.

Fruits nourishing or spicy.

Uvaria tripetaloidea. Yields a gum by incision.

Cananga. *Uvaria odorata.* Flowers aromatic, but strong scented; pulp of the fruit odoriferous.

Uvaria aromatica. *Unona Æthiopica.* Capsules, *Monkey pepper*, *Ethiopian pepper*, *Piper Æthiopicum*, very aromatic, heating, used to flavour liqueurs.

Unona discreta. Fruit purple, sapid, aromatic.

Cananga virgata, and some other species. Flowers strongly scented; fruits aromatic, very heating.

Asimina triloba. Fruit fleshy, the juice of the fruit very acid.

Sour sop. *Annona muricata.* Root, in decoction, used against fish poison; fruit eatable; inner bark made into bast.

Nettle custard-apple. *Annona reticulata.*

Sweet sop. *Annona squammosa.*

Water apple. *Alligator apple. Annona palustris.* Fine fruits, esculent.

Bitter wood. *Hylopia glabra. Xylopicrum. Picroxylon* Fruit eatable.

Porcelia nitidifolia. Fruit grateful, leaves yield a yellow colour.

Mollinedia repanda. Fruit yields a purple colour.

Mollinedia ovata. Fruit, which is greedily eaten by the sparrows, yields a violet colour.

180. MAGNOLIACEÆ.

Barks of these trees are bitter, astringent, or aromatic.

Winter's cinnamon. *Winterana aromatica. Drymis Winteri.* Bark, *Winter's bark*, *cortex Winteranus*, thick, channelled across on the outside, grey, much

cracked; on the inside solid, iron-grey; sharp-tasted, aromatic, very fragrant; used in scurvy, vomiting, and palsy: rare at present, being not in such esteem as canella alba; dose, in powder, gr. x to ℈j.

Canelo. *Drymis magnoliæfolia.*

Drymis granatensis, and two other species, not well known. Bark slightly bitter, very acrid, heating, and aromatic.

Melambo. *Drymis?* Bark newly introduced as a febrifuge; contains the bitter principle without any tannin or gallic acid.

Star anise. *Anisum stellatum. Illicium anisatum.* Seeds contained in radiated brown capsules, fine scented, stomachic, make excellent liqueurs: also burnt as incense.

Virginia tulip-tree. *Liriodendron tulipifera.* Root and bark smell like essence of bergamotte, and are used to flavour liqueurs, &c.; bark of the root used in fevers, contains only the bitter principle without tannin or gallic acid.

Elephant wood. *Magnolia Plumieri. Annona dodecapetala. Falauna Plumieri.* Flowers distilled with spirit into a spirituous liqueur.

Magnolia glauca. Bark aromatic, used for the Peruvian bark; flowers so strongly scented, as to produce a feverish paroxysm, with an attack of gout.

Magnolia grandiflora. Bark aromatic.

Magnolia auriculata. Bark aromatic.

Magnolia acuminata. Bark febrifuge; cones used to make a spirituous tincture, employed in rheumatism.

Tsin-y. Yu-lan. *Magnolia precia. M. Yu-lan.* Seeds bitter, febrifuge; flowers used in perfumery.

Magnolia tripetala. Bark febrifuge; flowers strongly scented, causing nausea or head-ache.

Champac. *Michelia Champsaca. M. suaveolens.* Flowers used in perfumery.

181. DILLENIACEÆ.

Bark and leaves usually astringent; leaves very rough, used to polish cabinet work.

Dillenia speciosa.

Dillenia elliptica. Fruits used to acidulate cooling drinks for feverish patients.

182. RANUNCULACEÆ.

These plants are acrid, and many of them are poisonous.

Clematis Mauritiana. Is used as a vesicatory.

*Wild travellers-joy. *Clematis Vitalba.* Bark and herb caustic, raising blisters, ophthalmic; young shoots eaten as a pot herb.

Clematis Flammula.

Clematis erecta. As caustic and burning as the former; used for issues and venereal ulcers; seeds drastic; leaves used outwardly in leprosy, internally, ʒij or iij in ℔j boiling water, the infusion to be drunk in a day and night, in inveterate syphilis.

Virgins bower. *Clematis. C. Viticella.* Leaves used as a poultice in leprosy; seeds purgative.

Atragene Alpina. Qualities the same.

*Lesser meadow-rue. *Thalictrum minus.*

Thalictrum aquilegifolium.

Thalictrum angustifolium. Roots and herbs bitter, purgative, diuretic, useful in old ulcers and the jaundice.

*Spanish meadow-rue. *Pseudo-rhabarbarum. Thalictrum flavum.* Root bitter, yellow; powder sold for that of rhubarb.

*Meadow rue. *English rhubarb. Thalictrum majus.* Root the best substitute for rhubarb, but requires a double dose.

Yellow anemone. *A. vernalis.* Caustic.

Anemone pratensis. Acrid, exulcerating.

*Wood anemone. *Wood crowfoot. Anemone nemorosa.*

White wood-anemone. *Anemone sylvestris.* Plants acrid, caustic, exulcerating, used in gout and rheumatism; being chewed, they act as sialogogues; flowers poisonous.

*Pasque flower. *Pulsatilla. Anemone Pulsatilla.* Root acrid, sternutatory; leaves detersive.

Garden anemone. *A. coronaria.* Less caustic.

Hepatica. *H. nobilis. Trifolium aureum. Anemone Hepatica.* Aperitive, vulnerary, useful in diabetes and dysentery; leaves detergent in diseases of the skin, or in gargles.

*Lesser celandine. *Pilewort. Chelidonium minus. Ranunculus Ficaria.* Juice of the root acrid, styptic, useful in piles, being weakened with wine or beer; leaves caustic, but mild and eatable in Sweden, according to Linnæus.

*Lesser spear-wort. *Ranunculus flammeus minor. R. Flammula.*

*Great spear-wort. *Ranunculus flammeus major. R. Lingua.*

Alpine crow-foot. *Thora. Ranunculus Thora.* Very acrid, cauterises the skin; poisonous to man and horse.

*Upright meadow crow-foot. *Butter cups. Ranunculus acris.* Equally caustic; root used, when dry, as a febrifuge in intermittents.

*Round-root crow-foot. *Ranunculus bulbosus.* Very acrid, kills rats, but not sheep; root used as a vesicatory; yields a nutritive fæcula.

*Marsh crow-foot. *Ranunculus palustris. R. sceleratus.* Very acrid and poisonous, but eaten by animals in some countries.

*Water crow-foot. *Ranunculus aquatilis.* Acrid, eaten by cattle.

*Corn crow-foot. *Ranunculus arvensis.* The same.

*Wood crow-foot. *Ranunculus auricomus.* Less acrid, used while young as a pot herb; by drying, most of the ranunculi lose their acridness.

*Crow foot. *Ranunculus. R. repens.* Herb used as a pot herb, while young.

White-flowered crow-foot. *Ranunculus montanus. R. aconitifolius.* Herb used to cure intermittents, by being applied to the wrists.

*Marsh mary-gold. *Caltha palustris.* Herb acrid, caustic, useful externally in diseases of the reins or loins.

*Piony. *Pæonia officinalis.* Root and seeds anti-epileptic, emmenagogue.

*Mouse tail. *Myosurus minimus.*

Birds eye. *Adonis vernalis.*

*Pheasants eye. *Red morocco. Adonis autumnalis.* Are vulnerary and astringent; root bitter.

*Herb Christopher. *Bane berries. Christophoriana. Actæa spicata.* Vulnerary, astringent; juice of the berries affords a deep black dye.

Actæa racemosa. Root infused in spirit, used in rheumatic pains, used also in astringent gargles.

Xanthorrhiza apiifolia. Root extremely bitter; bitterness very permanent; tinges the spittle of a fine yellow.

Yellow root. *Hydrastis Canadensis.* Root bitter, used for calumbo; gives out a most beautiful yellow colour.

Black hellebore. *Christmas rose. Elleborus niger. Melampodium. Helleborus niger.* Root, *hellebori nigri radix*, nauseous, violently purgative both to man and horse, diuretic and emmenagogue, also used as an exutory in cattle to keep open issues; dose in powder, gr. x to ℈j.

Gold thread. *Coptis trifoliata. Helleborus trifolius.* Root a pure bitter, used in thrush; leaves dye yellow.

*Wild black hellebore. *Bears foot. Helleborus viridis.* Root violently purgative.

Helleborus hyemalis. Qualities the same as black hellebore.

*Great bastard bears-foot. *Setter wort. Helleboraster maximus. Helleborus fœtidus.* Leaves, *hellebori fœtidi folia*, vermifuge, in powder, gr. x to ʒfs, or a decoction of ʒj; the juice (a little vinegar being added to moisten the bruised leaves) made into a syrup, is also used with advantage, a tea spoonful at night, and one or two in the morning.

*Globe crow-foot. *Locker gowlons. Ranunculus globosus. Trollius Europæus.*

Trollius Asiaticus. Equally acrid, and must be used with caution.

Fennel flower. *Devil in a bush. Nigella. Gith. Nigella sativa.* Seeds acrid, oily, attenuant, opening, used as a spice.

Nigella arvensis. Seeds have the same qualities.

*Columbine. *Aquilegia sylvestris. A. vulgaris.* Herb, flower and seeds opening, acrid, diuretic, and used in detersive gargles.

Cimicifuga fœtida. Root antispasmodic, but weaker than piony.

Black snake root. *Cimicifuga serpentaria.* Root used for rattle snake root.

*Larks spur. *Delphinium. Consolida regalis. D. Consolida.* Root vulnerary, consolidating wounds, ophthalmic.

Upright larks-spur. *Delphinium Ajacis.*

Siberian bee larks-spur. *Delphinium elatum.* Have the same qualities as the common larks spur.

Stavesacre. *Staphisagria. Delphinium Staphisagria.* Seeds, *Staphisagriæ semina*, acrid, nauseous, imported from Italy; kill lice and rats, purging violently in doses of gr. iij to gr. x; used as a masticatory in tooth-ache, and also in apophlegmatizant gargles.

Wolfs bane. *Aconitum lycoctonum.* Root poisonous, occasioning vertigo, stupor, and spasm; used to kill wolves.

Purple monks-hood. *Aconitum. A. Neomontanum.* Leaves, *aconiti folia*, powerfully diaphoretic, and diuretic, in doses of gr. j, gradually increased.

Early blue wolfs-bane. *Aconitum Napellus.*

Greater monks-hood. *Aconitum Cammarum.*

Aconitum Tauricum. Are used indiscriminately for one another, and sold under the name of aconitum.

Wholesome wolfs-bane. *Yellow helmet flower. Anthora. Antithora. Aconitum Anthora.* Roots cordial.

Knowltonia vesicaria. Used as a vesicatory.

PLANTS WHOSE NATURAL FAMILY IS UNKNOWN.

Sala. *Shal-chucua. Shorea robusta.* Bark used in tanning; exudes a resin called dammer.

Blighia sapida. Aril of the seed esculent.

Denphol. *Xanthochymus pictorius.* Yields a yellow colour used in painting. Query puree?

Bastard cedar. *Bubroma Guazuma.*

Wood oil-tree. *Dipterocarpus turbinatus.* Yields the balsam called wood oil.

Lucuma keale. *Adenostemum nitidum.* Leaves resinous; fruit very fine tasted.

Actinophyllum angulatum.

Actinophyllum pedicellatum. Exude a gum.

Gilibertia umbellata. Bark and seed-vessels aromatic.

Bread nut. *Brosimum Alicastrum.* Nut esculent.

PARTS OF PLANTS NOT KNOWN.

Agal agal. *Fucus tenax?* A sea-weed from which the Chinese obtain a kind of mucilage used to stiffen silk, paper, &c.

Put chuck. A fleshy root moderately hard, texture like a decayed bone; smell fragrant; when chewed, its taste is similar to that of the tea leaf: is burnt in China as a perfume.

Peepul mul. *Pimple mool. Pipla more.* A slender root in small knotty pieces, of a pungent aromatic taste,

slight smell, decoction slight yellow, smell very fragrant and agreeable.

Missoy bark. From the Papua islands, inside obscure yellow, covered with a greyish epidermis; has a sweet smell and spicy taste.

Cortex jubabæ. Imported from the East Indies, in pieces a few inches long. Pale brown, outside grey, wrinkled lengthways, inside whitish; taste and smell of vanilla, tonic.

Chyn len. A root imported from China; cylindrical, bent, size of a quill, an inch long; outside yellowish red, sometimes bristly, inside yellow, starry: smell none; taste very bitter, lasting; stomachic, slightly emetic.

I kan. A root, imported from China; oblong egg-shaped, somewhat compressed, size of an olive, with a fibre about 2 inches long at one end; taste and smell none, becomes mucilaginous when chewed: seems a kind of salep or orchis root.

Lopez root. *Radix Lopeziana.* Brought from Goa or Batavia, but said to be originally from Zanguebar, in pieces about 9 inches long, and 1 or 2 thick; woody part straw colour, porous; inside hard, reddish white; bark brown, covered with a soft, spongy, yellow epidermis in layers; smell none; taste bitter, especially the spongy epidermis.

Matalista root. Said to come from America, in thin slices, 5 inches or more across; whitish, appears worm-eaten, but the holes are regularly placed; compact, rather heavy; outside grey, very rough; cathartic.

Alconorque. A bark brought from Spanish America; said to be that of a tree of the guttiferæ order, 154. Inside fawn brown; outside rough, dark reddish brown; febrifuge. See also order 42.

Autour bark. Resembles coarse cinnamon, very light; outside pale; inside spongy, resembles a broken nutmeg, with numerous small brilliant points; taste and smell none. Imported from Turkey, used in making fine carmine.

Chouan. Supposed to be the seeds of some kind of tansy, mixed with the chaff, as it resembles semen santonici; used in making fine carmine.

II. SPECIES;

Or Denominations comprising several Vegetables.

Four greater carminative hot seeds. *Quatuor semina calida majora carminativa.* Anise, Carui, Cummin, and Fennel.

Four lesser hot seeds. *Quatuor semina calida minora.* Bishops weed, Stone parsley, Smallage, and Wild carrot.

Four cold seeds. *Quatuor semina frigida.* Cucumber, Gourd, Melon, and Water melon.

Four lesser cold seeds. *Quatuor semina frigida minora.* Endive, Lettuce, Purslain, and Succory.

Five opening roots. *Quinque radices aperientes.* Asparagus, Butcher's broom, Fennel, Parsley, and Smallage.

Five lesser opening roots. *Quinque radices aperientes minores.* Caper, Dandelion, Eryngo, Madder, and Restharrow.

Five emollient herbs. *Quinque herbæ emollientes.* Beet, Mallow, Marsh mallow, French Mercury, and Violet.

Five capillary herbs. *Quinque herbæ capillares.* Harts tongue, Black, White, and Golden maidenhair, and Spleen wort.

Four sudorific woods. *Quatuor ligna sudorifica.* Guaiacum, Perfumed cherry, Sarsaparilla, and Sassafras.

Four cordial flowers. *Quatuor flores cordiales.* Borage, Bugloss, Roses, and Violets.

Four carminative flowers. *Quatuor flores carminativi.* Camomile, Dill, Fever few, and Melilot.

Four resolvent meals. *Quatuor farinæ resolventes.* Barley, Bean, Linseed, and Rye.

The five myrobalans. *Myrobalani quinque.* Belleric, Chebulic, Emblic the most purgative, Indian, and Yellow the most astringent.

Glyster herbs. *Herbæ pro enemate.* Mallow leaves, two parts, and camomile flowers one part: an ounce and a half to a pint of water.

Fomentation herbs. *Herbæ pro fotu.* Leaves of southernwood, tops of sea wormwood, and camomile flowers, each two parts, bay leaves one part: three ounces and half to six pints of water.

Cake saffron. *Crocus in placenta.* Hay saffron one part, petals of marygolds or safflower nine parts, made into thin cakes with a little oil: sold at the small shops for saffron, and also as a cordial for birds when in moult.

Alexandrian Senna. *Choice senna. Senna Alexandrina. S. electa.* Made up, according to some French authors, by the merchants of Cairo, of five cwt. of the leaves of cassia lanceolata, three cwt. of those of cassia senna, and two cwt. of those of cynanchum arguel.

Tripoli Senna, *Common Senna. Senna Tripolitana. S. communis.* Contains a larger proportion of cynanchum arguel, as also various proportions of periploca græca, and different species of apocynum.

Species for bitters. Rad. gentianæ ℥fs; cort. cinch. ℥j; cort. aurant. ʒij; canellæ albæ ʒj; for two bottles of white wine.

2. Rad. gent. ℥ij; cort. aurant. ℥j; cardam. minor. ℥fs; for a quart of brandy.

3. Rad. gent., cort. aurant. sicc. ana ʒij; cort. limon. recent. ℥fs; for a pint and a half of boiling water.

Species for diet drink. *Species pro decoctu lignorum.* Lign. guaiaci ℥jfs; rad. chinæ, rad. sarsa. ana ℥ij; lign. sassafr. ʒiij; rad. glycyrrh. sicc. ʒiv; for three quarts of water.

2. Lign. guaiaci, rad. sarsa., rad. chinæ, ana ℥j; sennæ electæ ℥fs; rad. rhæi ʒij; for four quarts of water; to which add, before it is boiled, subcarb. potassæ ʒj; antimonii crudi ℥iiij: used in gonorrhœa and syphilis for common drink.

British herb tobacco. *Species sternutatoriæ.* Thyme, two oz. coltsfoot, three oz. betony and eyebright ana four oz. marjoram and hyssop ana two oz. rosemary and lavender ana eight oz. M.

China tea. Leaves of thea, dried and mixed with a small proportion of those of camellia Japonica, camellia sesanqua, and olea fragrans, the two last being added for the

purpose of scenting the tea, as the thea leaves alone have little or no scent.

China tea is not turned black by being put into water impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, nor does it tinge spirits of hartshorn blue. The infusion is amber coloured, and is not reddened by adding a few drops of oil or spirit of vitriol to it.

Imitation tea. The leaves which have been found in the possession of the manufacturers, are those of the sloe tree, ash tree, elder bush, and white thorn. They are described as having been boiled in some cases with logwood, or scalded, then rolled up and dried, the green bloom being given to them by Dutch pink, or verditer. The use of sheep's dung, verdigris, or copperas, in colouring them, seems a mere slander.

2. *Russian tea.* Composed of the leaves of saxifraga crassifolia, pyrola rotundifolia or winter green, clematis alba, pyrola uniflora, prunus padus or bird cherry, spiræa coronata, ulmus campestris or common elm, polypodium fragrans, and rosa canina, or dogrose.

3. *Bowles herb tea.* Wood betony, wood sage, and ground pine, ana p. æquales. Very useful in gout, headache, and nervous disorders.

Semilla del guacharo. Various sorts of hard and dry fruits, found in the stomachs of the young guachoroes, a sort of nocturnal bird. A celebrated South American remedy against intermittent fevers.

Gravelle. *Gravellee. Clavelli.* Lees of wine mixed with vine twigs, and the cake of grapes, being the refuse of the vineyards and vinegar makers; dried for sale to make a pure kind of alkali.

III. ANIMALS.

In a medical or chemical point of view, animals are inferior in rank to vegetables, as neither affording remedies of such power, nor consisting of so many distinct principles, as the latter.

There is even reason to suppose that most of the virtues attributed to animal substances are imaginary, and that their apparent effects ought to be ascribed to the other substances exhibited with them.

As the perducent system of Linnæus has been abandoned in treating of vegetables for the natural system, so the perficient system of the French naturalists has been also adopted in respect to animals.

In general, only those animal substances are mentioned, which are, or rather have been, kept in the shops; as many of them are now seldom kept in England, except in certain situations, where there is a resort of foreigners, who still retain the use of them in their medical practice: a few others are added, on account of some peculiar qualities that they possess.

1. MAMMALIA.

Human skull. *Cranium hominis.* The powder, in doses of ʒj, used in epilepsy: those which have been long buried are to be preferred; and some even limit the effect to that triangular bone called the os triquetrum! Thus providing for an excuse in case of failure.

Paring of the nails. *Rasura unguis.* Was a common vomit.

Mummy. *Mumia.* Either that brought from Egypt, or prepared at home, by dipping muscular flesh in spirit of

wine, and hanging it up in a brisk draft of air, or smoking it like ham. Used in bruises, epilepsy, asthma, phthisis, in powder ʒfs to ʒj, in wine, horâ somni.

Puppies. *Catelli.* Live puppies, split in half and applied while warm, have been employed as poultices to draw out venom from sores or boils; they have also been boiled in oil to render it mucilaginous.

Wolf's liver. *Hepar lupi.* Used dried in diseases of the liver.

Fox lungs. *Pulmones vulpis.* Was used, when dried and powdered, in a pectoral linctus, still a favourite with the common people.

Huckle bone of a hare. *Astragalus leporis. Talus leporinus.* In powder diuretic!

Hare's fur. *Pili leporis.* Styptic.

Musk in the bags. *Moschus in vesicâ.* The China, in thin bags, well filled, round, and with short hairs, is accounted the best; those which have been sewed up, are often adulterated by the Dutch drug-manufacturers.

Musk bags. *Exuviæ moschi.* From which the musk has been extracted, are used by perfumers to make the essence of musk, out of economy, as they communicate a considerable scent to liquids in which they are soaked.

Elk's hoof. *Ungula alcis.* Anti-epileptic, either worn externally, so as to touch the skin, or taken in powder in doses of ʒj: it smells very sweet when scraped, by which it may be distinguished from a buffaloe's hoof, which is sometimes sold for it.

Bone of a stag's heart. *Os e corde cervi.* Cardiac, esteemed good to remove barrenness and prevent abortion in women! dose, in powder, ʒfs, nocte maneque.

Harts horn shavings. *Rasura cornu cervi. Cornua,* P. L. ed. 1809. Are really the horns of the buck, or fallow deer, Cervus Dama; as those of the stag or hart, C. Elaphus, called foreign horns, are too brown on the inside; used to form a nutritive and restorative jelly, and as a substitute for isinglass in fining beer, wine, and other liquors.

Calves bones. *Ossa vitulina.* The shavings, *ossium rasura,* used instead of hart's horn shavings.

Stag's pizzle. *Priapus cervi.* Aphrodisiac, ℈j to ʒj, in powder.

Raw mutton suet. *Sevum ovillum. Sevum,* P. L.

1809. *Adeps Ovi Arietis.* Used for preparing rendered mutton suet; eaten as a pectoral medicine in coughs.

Gold-beaters skins. The intestina recta of oxen, which have been beaten quite smooth for the manufacture of gold leaf; used as a defensive dressing for slight cuts.

Allantoides of calves. Used in philosophical experiments for small air balloons.

Shagreen. *Corium granulatum.* The prepared skin of a wild ass.

Rennet bag. One of the stomachs of a calf, which being salted and dried, used to coagulate milk, by soaking a piece of it in water, and mixing the infusion with milk.

Stone-horse warts. *Verrucæ pedum equinorum.* Used in intermittent fevers.

Boars tooth. *Dens apri.* Used as hartshorn shavings, and certainly of greater value, because they are dearer.

Huckle bone of a sow. *Astragalus suillus. Talus suis.* Diuretic!

Pigs flare. *Adeps suillus. Adeps*, P. L. 1809. Only used for extraction of hog's lard.

Rhinoceros horn. *Cornu rhinocerotis.* Alexiterial in powder to ʒj for a dose.

Ivory shavings and dust. *Rasura eboris. Dens elephantis.* Used, like hartshorn shavings, for making jelly.

Unicornu fossile.

Sea-horse teeth. *Dens equi marina.* Used to make artificial teeth, as this sort of ivory does not grow yellow.

Manati stone. *Lapis manati.* The tooth of the sea cow, used also for artificial teeth. The specimen in the collection of the London College of Physicians is a very heavy solid bone, nearly spherical, appearing like a stone, but of a bony structure: another specimen in the same collection, labelled lapis manati spurius, is a flat bone, somewhat similar in weight and hardness.

Whale bone. *Laminæ balenarum.* The teeth of the balena mysticetus, used for flexible probes, and various other purposes.

Unicorns horn. *Cornu unicornu. C. monocerotis.* Resists the operation of poisons!

2. AVES.

Inward skin of a fowl's gizzard. *Pelliculæ stomachi gallinæ interiores.* To strengthen the stomach!

Egg shell. *Ovi gallinacei testa.* Antinephritic, cardialgic, in powder, ʒfs to ʒj.

Guacharo. The peritoneum of these nocturnal birds furnishes a fine oil used in cookery.

Carolina pigeons. *Columbaria migratoria.* Very fat, yield a fine oil, used in cookery. Several thousand barrels of this oil have been collected in a single year in America.

3. AMPHIBIA.

Toad. *Bufo.* Dried, diuretic, antihydropic, in powder to ʒj.

Frogs spawn. *Sperniola.* Used as an ingredient, from whence to distil a simple water.

Salamander. *Salamandra.* Infused in oil, renders it diaphoretic internally, and externally useful in rheumatism.

Hyla tinctoria. The native Americans rub the skin of perroquets with its blood, to cause the growth of various coloured feathers.

4. REPTILIA.

Turtle. *Caro testudinis.* Highly nutritive, analeptic, antiscorbutic.

Turtle's pizzle. *Priapus testudinis.* Astringent, restorative.

Skinks. *Scinci.* Dried, salted, and powdered, alexiterial, aphrodisiac, and diuretic.

Scaly lizard. *Lacerta agilis.* May be used instead of skinks.

Vipers. *Viperæ.* Both live and dried, alexiterial, sudorific, depurative, very nutritive, but have given way to turtle.

Serpents slough. *Exuvia serpentis. Spolium serpentis.* Used as a ligature in intermittent fevers; a practice lately revived, but without the mummery of the serpents slough, by George Kellie, in his tract on the medical effects of compression by the tourniquet: also to facilitate delivery, bound round the belly or loins!

5. PISCES.

Isinglass. *Fish glue. Ichthyocolla.* The dried air-bladders of the acipenser huso form the best kind, the in-

ferior sorts are the dried air-bladders and entrails of any other large fish found in cold countries: nutritive, demulcent; used by clear-starchers, as gr. vj form a stiff jelly with half a pint of water: it is also used to fine wines and vinous liquors. The sorts found in trade are short staple, S. S.; long staple, L. S.; book; leaf; and indissoluble: S. S. shred is usually employed in medicine.

Caviar. Dried roes of sturgeon, used as a sauce.

Botargo. *Red caviar.* The dried roe of the mugil cephalus, used as a sauce.

Bone of a perch's head. *Os e capite percæ.* Absorbent, lithontriptic, and externally in tooth-powders, and to dry ulcers. The College specimens resemble dentalia spuria.

Barbel roe. Violently cathartic.

Scales of the bleak. Used to make the oriental essence with which artificial pearls are coloured.

Anchovies. The real, *Encrasicolus*, or the common made of sprats, much used as sauce.

Pike's jaw bone. *Mandibula lucii.* The powder used in leucorrhœa, and to facilitate labour, in doses of ʒj to ʒij.

Liver of eels. *Hepar anguillæ.* Dried and powdered, facilitate labour, ϑj to ϑij in cyatho vini.

Tooth shells. *Dentalia spuria.* The bones taken out of haddocks' heads, used with vinegar as a stimulant to warts.

Lapis carpionum. A quadrangular flat bone, yellow, and rather cartilaginous; absorbent.

Sharks teeth. *Dens squali.* Teeth of the squalus carcharias, used as an absorbent.

Fish skin. The skin of the white shark, squalus carcharias, used for polishing wood.

? Indian grass. *Sea grass.* Used by anglers as the end of the line next the hook; becomes brittle unless kept greased: it has lately been said to be of an animal nature, and to be the fibres which are attached to the ovules of the shark.

6. MOLLUSCA.

The Linnæan order is reversed by putting mollusca before insects, but the organization of these animals approaches the nearest to those of the more perfect orders.

Cuttle fish bone. *Os sepiæ.* Astringent, much used

by calf farmers, also in dentrifices, and by silversmiths, &c. to make moulds for spoons and other small work, as it is tender, and takes a good impression by merely pressing together, with the pattern placed between them.

Purpura. *Murex Brandaris.* Its yellowish juice reddens in the sun, and dyes woollen cloth scarlet.

Sweet hoof. *Blatta Byzantina. Unguis odorata.* The operculum of strombus, they have very much the appearance of the claws of some animal; antispasmodic, when burnt.

Blatta Byzantina spuria. The horny operculum of the *murex ramosus*, and other muricideæ; hepatic, anti-epileptic, in powder, ʒfs to ʒj.

Buccinum lapillus. Its juice used to dye red.

Eye stone. The shelly opercula of small turbinideæ; used at Guernsey to get things out of the eyes; for being put into the inner corner of the eye, under the eyelid, it will work its way out at the outward corner, and bring out any strange substance with it.

Helix pomatia. A large kind of snail, used as food, transported from the south of Europe into this country by Sir Kenelm Digby, for his lady when in a decline, and now living wild in the neighbourhood of his seats in Sussex and Buckinghamshire; highly restorative.

Ear shell. *Concha margaritifera. Haliotis.*

Concha Veneris. A species of marginella, like M. Anglica, but ovate.

Concha. In the College collection is turbo natatorius, which is like T. helicinus, but variously coloured.

Testæ ciconiæ. In the same collection are the columellæ of buccinum undatum, the other part being broken off.

Buccinum. Under this name are included various species of univalves.

Dactylus. Shells of solen vaginatus or ensis.

Tooth shell. *Lapis dentalis. Dentalium. D. Entalis.*

Fluted elephant tooth. *Horn green pencil. Entalium. Dentalium elephantinum.*

Oyster shells. *Testæ ostreorum. Testæ.*

Mother of pearl. *Mater perlarum.*

Pearls. *Seed pearl. Margaritæ. Uniones.* Absorbent, antacid, ʒfs to ʒj, or even more.

Colour shells. The valves of mya pictorum, used by painters to spread their colours on.

Umbilicus marinus. The shell-like operculum of turbo rugosus; aphrodisiac: there is a spurious sort of much larger size.

7. VERMES.

Leech. *Hirudo. H. officinalis.* Bite of these animals used as an inartificial and clumsy mode of bleeding; of use in country places, where neither surgeons nor cuppers can be procured, and the animals are plentiful—and elsewhere, for the sake of increasing the charge to rich patients.

Foreign leeches. Imported from France and Portugal; foot uniformly coloured.

Earth worms. *Lumbrici.* Dried and powdered, ℈j to ʒj, diuretic.

8. CRUSTACEI.

Crabs eyes. *Oculi cancrorum.* A concretion found in the stomach of craw-fish, *cancer Astacus*, at the season in which they are about to change their shell.

Crabs claws. *Chelæ cancrorum. Cancri Paguri chelæ.* The tips of the claws of the large sea crab. Absorbent, antacid, ʒj to ʒij, weaker than oyster-shell.

9. INSECTA.

Internally diuretic, and in excess produce strangury or bloody urine; externally vesicatory.

Hog lice. *Wood lice. Millepedes. Aselli. Oniscus Asellus.* Alive, no. 12, or dried and powdered, ℈j to ʒj, diuretic, aperitive, useful in jaundice.

Scorpions. *Scorpiones.* Infused in oil, render it alexiterial.

Spanish flies. *Blistering flies. Cantharides. Meloe vesicatorius. Lyttæ. Cantharis.* Vesicatory; internally acrid, stimulant, and diuretic, gr. j to iv.

Oil beetle. *Meloe Proscarabæus.*

Meloe majalis. Weaker than the former.

Riband cantharides. *Meloe cichorii. Milabris cichorii.* The blistering fly of the ancients, and still of the Chinese.

Lady bird. *Lady cow. Coccinella septempunctata.* Bruised upon an aching tooth, is odontalgic, as are also many other insects.

Common bed bug. *Cimex lectularius.* Powerfully emmenagogue.

Kermes berries. *Kermes. Coccus infectorius. C. baphicus. C. ilicis.* Dried, aphrodisiac, alexiterial, and used to promote delivery.

Cochineal. *Coccinella. Coccus. C. cacti. Cocci.* Imported in bags of about 2 cwt. each; cordial, alexiterial, gr. viij to ℈j, but chiefly used at present as a colouring drug for medicines, pickles, and in dyeing; for which last purpose 1500 cwt. are annually consumed in the British islands; valued at £225,000.

Wild cochineal. *Granillo. Grana sylvestria,* which is smaller than the cultivated, and is not to be confounded with the grana sylvestria of the present day.

Scarlet grains. *Coccus Polonicus.* Used as the former.

Bees. *Apes.* Dried and powdered, ℈j, diuretic.

10. ZOOPHYTÆ.

Red coral. *Corallium rubrum. Isis nobilis.*

White coral. *Corallium album. Madrepora oculata.*

Corallium album spurium. The specimen in the College collection is a kind of incrusting millepora.

Corallium album secundum. A species of the caryophyllea of Lamarck, perhaps corallium fascicularis. Absorbent, antacid, to ℈j or more.

Black coral. *Corallium nigrum. Gorgonium Antipathes.* Used in epilepsy.

Sea navel wort. *Androsaces. Acetabulum. Tubularia Acetabulum.* Of this ʒij drank in wine, are a powerful diuretic; has been confounded with umbilicus marinus, by Lewis.

IV. CONDITA;

Or, Parts of Vegetables and Animals preserved for Use, and arranged according to the Mode adopted for their Preservation.

Dried roots. They should be rubbed in water to get rid of the dirt, and also some of the mucous substance that would otherwise render them mouldy. The larger are then to be cut, split, or peeled: but in most aromatic roots, as those of the umbelliferous plants, the odour residing in the bark, they must not be peeled. They are then to be spread on sieves or hurdles, and dried in a heat of about 120 deg. Fahr. either on the top of an oven, in a stove, or a steam closet, taking care to shake them occasionally to change the surfaces exposed to the air. Thick and juicy roots, as those of rhubarb, briony, piony, water lily, &c. are cut in slices, strung upon a thread, and hung in garlands, in a heat of about 90 to 100 deg. Fahr. Squills are scaled, threaded, and dried in chaplets round the tube of a German stove, or in a hot closet; but they are very subject to grow soft. Beaume advises that rhubarb should be washed, in order to separate that mucous principle which would otherwise render it black and soft when powdered. Potatoes are first boiled, and then cut in slices and dried, to form a kind of sago. Orchis roots are boiled in water, and then dried, to form saloop.

Dried woods require little attention; but the silver grain is liable to the attack of insects. Buffon advised trees intended for timber to be barked a year before they were felled, as in that time the silver grain becomes as hard as the heart of the wood. Timber for ship-building is sometimes soaked in a solution of arsenic, to hinder it from affording a lodgment to marine worms. By floating timber for some time in water, it loses part of its extractive and saccharine

juices, and becomes harder, so as to be less liable to be attacked by insects or worms: by soaking in alum water, it is rendered less combustible.

Dried barks, for medical purposes, require the outer skin to be peeled off, as it is usually coarse and inefficacious. The ordinary heat of the atmosphere is in general sufficient.

Dried peels of fruits, as those of pomegranates, oranges, or lemons. In this case, the outer peel should be separated from the greatest part of the white fungous substance, and it should not be squeezed or moistened with the juice of the fruit.

Dried tops, leaves, or whole herbs. They should be gathered in a dry season, cleansed from discoloured and rotten leaves, screened from earth or dust, placed on hurdles, covered with blotting-paper, and exposed to the sun or the heat of a stove, in a dry airy place. The quicker they are dried the better, as they have less time to ferment or grow mouldy; hence they should be spread thin, and frequently turned: when dried, they should be shaken in a large meshed sieve to get rid of the eggs of any insects that would otherwise be hatched amongst them. Aromatic herbs ought to be dried quickly with a moderate heat, that their odour may not be lost. Almost all plants, after they have been dried so as to become brittle, give a little, and become more odorous, as melilot, red roses, oak of Jerusalem, lesser centaury. Cruciferous plants, or the tetradynamia of Linnæus, should not be dried, as in that case they lose all their antiscorbutic qualities. It is singular that although these plants are so hot to the human taste, they are the most liable of any to the attacks of insects, and are always the first that are destroyed by them, when kept in a hortus siccus. Some persons have proposed to dry herbs in a water-bath; but this occasions them to be as it were half boiled in their own water, especially as the evaporation goes on slowly in close vessels.

Dried flowers. They should be dried as speedily as possible, the calyces, claws, &c. being previously taken off: when the flowers are very small, the calyx is left, or even the whole flowering spike, as in the greatest portion of the labiate flowers. Compound flowers, with pappous seeds, as coltsfoot, ought to be dried very high and before they are entirely opened, otherwise the slight moisture that remains

would develope the pappi, and these would form a kind of cottony nap, which would be very hurtful in infusions, by leaving irritating particles in the throat. Flowers of little or no smell may be dried in a heat of 75 to 100 deg. Fahr. The succulent petals of the liliaceous plants, whose odour is very fugacious, cannot well be dried, as their mucilaginous substance rots and grows black. Several sorts of flowering tops, as those of lesser centaury, lily of the valley, wormwood, melilot, water germander, &c. are tied in small parcels, and hung up, or else exposed to the sun, wrapped in paper cornets, that they may not be discoloured. The colour of the petals of red roses is preserved by their being quickly dried with heat, after which the yellow anthers, *semina rosarum*, are separated by sifting. The odour of Provins roses and red pinks is increased by drying. Much of the odour of labiate plants resides in their calyx.

After some time, the dried flowers of violets, bugloss, or borage, grow yellow, and even become entirely discoloured, especially if they are kept in glass vessels that admit the light; if, however, they are dipped for a moment in boiling water, and slightly pressed before they are put into the drying stove, the blue colour is rendered permanent.

Plants lose more or less by drying, according to their state of dryness or freshness.

The flowers of borage, bugloss, spotted lungwort, lily of the valley, violet, St. John's wort, red poppy, sundew, lose about fourteen ounces in the pound: water lily flowers lose still more. The flowers of marygold, broom, rosemary, sage, and almost all the labiate flowers, as also wet saffron as it is called, the tops of water germander, and wormwood, lose twelve and a half or thirteen ounces. Roses, clove pinks, leaves of bugle, tops of wild marjoram, feverfew, camomile, arnica, gnaphalium dioicum, and other corymbiferous plants, lose eleven and a half or twelve ounces. Flowers of the mallow kind, and elecampane root, lose nearly the same. Eyebright, yellow ladies' bedstraw or cheese rennet, melilot, and other herbs of the papilionaceous kind, sanicle, the flowers of the lime tree, lose ten or eleven ounces. Periwinkle, tops of lesser centaury, the excrescence of the dog-rose called bedeguar, and all herbaceous stalks not of a woody nature, lose from nine to ten ounces. Saxifrage and other roots of a middling size, lose nine ounces, or rather more than a half. Rhubarb, the succulent roots of briony

or wild vine, wake robin or cuckow pint, lose about two thirds. Barks, woods, especially those that are resinous, lose about one half.

Dried plants *for a hortus siccus.* The plants being laid down, in their natural position, as far as possible, upon some sheets of blotting-paper, are then to be covered with two or more sheets of the same, and a board being laid upon the whole, to prevent the leaves, &c. from curling up, weights are put upon the board, and the whole exposed to the air in a dry place. If the stalks or other parts of the plants are very thick, the lower part may be pared, so as to lay the whole as flat as possible. The paper should be changed every two or three days, and the weights increased until the plants are thoroughly dry. A number of plants may be submitted to the same press at once, placed one upon another, with several sheets of blotting-paper between them. If circumstances require haste, the plant spread between papers may be dried by a warm smoothing iron such as is used for linen. When this is done by a well-practised hand, the colours of the flowers are preserved better than by any other mode.

A still better way is to have a box the size of a sheet of paper, and about nine inches or a foot deep, then strew some sand about an inch thick at the bottom, over which place a sheet of blotting-paper, and upon this, as many of the plants as will conveniently lie upon it, carefully expanding and smoothing them: then put a sheet of blotting-paper over them, and the thickness of about half an inch of sand, upon which another sheet of paper, another layer of plants, paper, and sand, may be placed, thus continuing till the stock of plants is exhausted, or the box filled, observing to have a layer of sand at the top: the box is then to be put into a dry airy place, or near a common fire, till the drying is complete: when the plants are dried, they may either be pasted down on sheets of paper, or otherwise fastened by thread, or slips of paper passed through slits in the sheet.

Instead of flattening the plants for the purpose of placing them in books, they are sometimes dried in their natural form, by suspending them in a tin box of sufficient depth, then carefully filling the box with sand, and placing it in a warm dry place for a few days; after which the sand is to be taken out carefully, and the dry plants may be either made into nosegays and covered with a glass case, or stuck

n pots, and scented with a few drops of a proper essential oil: even mushrooms may be dried under sand in a similar manner. The sand should be perfectly dry, and rather coarse, that the moisture may breathe out the more freely.

Dried seeds. These require, in general, but little attention. The farinaceous and leguminous sorts may be dried in a stove; oily seeds, fit for making emulsions, must not be dried by heat, but only in the free air, and even then they are liable to become rancid. The seeds of cruciferous plants soon lose their germinative faculty, unless they are kept under moist sand in a cool place; but those of black and white mustard, rape, and charlock, are dried in stoves until they become in some degree friable, for the purpose of being ground into flour of mustard. Almonds, pistachias, and in general all seeds, keep best in their shells or other integuments. Horny seeds, although highly dried, retain their germinative faculty for a long time. The seeds of umbelliferous plants, although they are oily, dry very well in the air, the oil being volatile.

Seeds preserved for transport. Large seeds, as acorns, have been sent to distant countries by being wiped dry, rolled up very close in thin ribands of bees wax, put into boxes, and the insterstices filled with melted wax, poured in when it was just upon the point of becoming solid; but the best way with all seeds is to put them in their natural covers among raisins or brown sugar, which keeps them moist, and in a state fit for vegetation. Dr. Roxburgh varnished them with a strong mucilage of gum Arabic, which was easily removed by putting them in water.

Dried fruits. Fruits gathered before they are thoroughly ripe, are kept upon a layer of straw, in order to ripen, in a cool, dry, shady place. Citrons and oranges will thus ripen, although gathered quite green. The fruit ought not to touch one another, lest they should grow rotten, for want of free evaporation at the place where they touch. Cherries and plums are usually dried in an oven heated to 110 deg. Fahr. Figs, dates, jubebs, sebestens, myrobalans, and other nutritive fruits of warm climates, are dried in the sun upon hurdles. Dried grapes, raisins, and grocers' currants, are prepared by dipping the fruit into a ley made of wood ashes or barilla, at 12 or 15 degrees of Beaume's hydrometer, to every four gallons of which is added a handful of salt, and a pint of oil or a pound and a half of butter, and then drying

them in the sun; they lose about two thirds of their weight, and become covered with a white saccharine exudation. Mangoes are peeled, pulped, pressed into thin sheets like brown paper, and then dried. Chestnuts are dried upon hurdles over a clear fire.

Dried animal substances, *for the materia medica.* These are usually done in a stove or oven, as vipers, skinks, cantharides, cochineal, &c.; but if any larvæ should hatch in them, they must be heated to 122 deg. Fahr. to destroy the insects.

Frozen substances. The action of frost has been used to dry some animal substances, as ling, haddocks, rein-deer tongues, &c.

Substances preserved by heating in well-closed vessels. This mode of preserving vegetables as well as animals has been lately written upon by Appert, in France, and a patent has been taken out by Donkin and Co. in England, to prevent us from receiving any benefit by Appert's work, unless through their medium. The substances to be preserved are to be put into strong glass bottles, with necks of a proper size, corked with the greatest care, luted with a mixture of lime and soft cheese, spread on rags, and the whole bound down with wires across it. Meat or poultry ought to be three quarters boiled or roasted before it is put into the bottles. The bottles are then inclosed separately in canvass bags, and put into a copper of water, which is gradually heated till it boils, and thus kept until it is presumed that the substances are, as it were, boiled in their own water: the whole is then left to cool, the bottles taken out and carefully examined before they are laid by, lest they should have cracked, or the lute given way. The patentees use stone-ware jars and tin boxes soldered up, instead of glass bottles.

Fruit, &c. preserved in water. This mode is in some measure similar to the preceding: the fruit not quite ripe, pulse or other substance, is put into wide-necked bottles, which are placed in a copper of water nearly up to their mouths, and they are lightly corked; the water is then heated till it is very hot, but does not scald, and this heat is kept up for half an hour; the bottles are then taken out, and immediately filled with boiling water to the very brim, carefully corked, wired, placed on their sides, and turned at first every week, but afterwards seldomer, to prevent any

part, in consequence of the bubble of air that forms in them, from getting dry, and thus becoming mouldy. Some attempt to preserve fruits, &c. without water, by heating the water-bath to boiling, and corking the bottles while in the boiling water, but this does not succeed so well, unless the fruit is very green; and the water is at any rate useful to put into pies. Great quantities of cranberries are yearly brought from the northern countries, in casks preserved in water.

Pickles in brine. A brine is made of bay-salt and water, thoroughly saturated, so that some of the salt remains undissolved; into this brine the substances to be preserved are plunged, and kept covered with it. Among vegetables, French beans, artichokes, olives, and the different sorts of samphire are thus preserved; and among animals, herrings and pork, but these latter can hardly be said to belong to this work. Specimens of animals may also be preserved in brine, as also anatomical preparations; and this method, although it may not be so elegant as the use of spirit of wine, yet it answers nearly as well, and is much more economical: for this purpose, the brine should be filtered.

Pickles in dry salt. This mode of preservation is almost entirely confined to beef or pork: the salt is to be well rubbed in, and the meat then laid on a table, or in a tub with a double bottom, that the brine may drain off as fast as it forms, and frequently turned; when the brine ceases to run, the meat is to be buried in salt, and thus kept closely packed. Meat which has had the bones taken out is the best for salting: in some places the salted meat is pressed by heavy weights or a screw, to extract the moisture so much the sooner. In hot climates, the meat being cut up as soon as killed, is immediately rubbed over with the still warm fat, before the salt is applied to it.

Salted flowers. *Flores saliti.* Rose or elder flowers one bushel, brown salt 2lb; mix and beat them to a paste, which keep in a close vessel; by this means the chemists are enabled to distil rose or elder flower water at any time.

Preserves in oil. In some countries they keep salmon and tunny in olive oil, as also truffles; the jars are kept closely luted till the substances are wanted, to prevent the oil from growing rancid.

Wet conserves in syrop. In making these, it is no-

cessary to consider the manner in which the several degrees of strength in syrop is judged of in boiling: if moist sugar is used, the syrop must be clarified with white of eggs; but if refined sugar is used, it need only be melted over the fire in a quarter, or at most one third of water, and as the water evaporates, the syrop must be taken up with a large slice, and let to fall into the pan again. If, during this manipulation, it forms a broad sheet as it falls, it is said to be boiled to a candy height, and will exhibit when taken from the fire, but still warm, 36 deg. of Beaume's hydrometer: if it has not been boiled quite so far, the sheet is formed but imperfectly, and it exhibits a smaller number of degrees; it is then said to be boiled to a weak candy height. In shaking the slice of syrop, when in this state, it runs over in the form of the feathers of a quill, or drops in the manner of pearls, which being received in a glass of water, ought to fall to the bottom in solid and brittle globules. If the boiling is continued a little longer, these effects are produced in a more perfect manner, and the syrop exhibits 37 deg. by the hydrometer; it is then said to be boiled to a full candy height: if it be now stirred until it is cold, it forms a dry powdery mass. As all the water is now evaporated, if the sugar is continued on the fire, it begins to turn red, and acquires a burnt taste.

To preserve fruits, then, which are the substances usually preserved in syrop, the latter is boiled to a weak candy height, and poured hot upon the fruit so as to cover it; the juice of the fruit of course weakens the syrop, which must, therefore, the next day be poured off the fruit, and reboiled to the former height, and then poured on the fruit again; and this must be repeated, if the fruit is very juicy, a third or fourth time, until the syrop is no longer weakened by the juice of the fruit.

Dry preserves in sugar. The fruit, if very succulent, is first soaked for some hours, in very hard water, or in weak alum water, to harden it, and then drained. Upon the fruit, either prepared or not, syrop boiled to a candy height, and half cold, is to be poured: after some hours, the syrop, weakened by the juice of the fruit, is poured off, reboiled, and poured on again, and this repeated sometimes a third time. When the syrop is judged to be no longer weakened, the fruit is taken out of it, and drained.

Candied angelica. *Caules angelicæ conditi.* The

stalks are to be boiled for a quarter of an hour in water, to take away their bitterness and some of the strong scent; they are then to be put into syrop boiled to a full candy height, kept on the fire until they appear quite dry, and then taken out and drained. Cordial, aphrodisiac.

Candied eryngo. *Radix eryngii condita*, is prepared nearly in the same manner, but the roots are only slit, and washed three or four times in cold water, before they are put into the syrop. Highly aphrodisiac.

Candied orange peel. *Cortex aurantiorum conditus.*

Candied lemon peel. *Cortex limonum conditus.* The peels are soaked in cold water, frequently changed, till they lose their bitterness, and are then put into syrop, till they become soft and transparent, when they are taken out and drained. Stomachic.

Candied orange flowers. *Flores aurantiæ conditi.* Orange flowers, freed from their cups, stamina and pistils, four ounces are put into ℔ij of sugar, boiled to a candy height, and poured on a slab, so as to be formed into cakes. Stomachic, antispasmodic.

Preserves in honey. Seeds and fruits may be preserved by being put into honey; and on being taken out, washed, and planted, they will vegetate. Honey has also been used to preserve the corpses of persons who have died at a distance from home, that they might be conveyed thither. The Spartans who fell in battle were usually buried on the spot, but the bodies of their kings were preserved in honey, and carried home.

Preserves in brandy, or other spirits. Plums, apricocks, cherries, peaches, and other juicy fruits, ought to be gathered before they are perfectly ripe, and soaked for some hours in very hard water, or in alum water, to make them firm. As the moisture of the fruit weakens the spirit, it ought to be strong, and five oz. of sugar should be added to each quart of the spirit.

Objects of natural history preserved in spirit. In this case a small quantity of spirit of hartshorn is usually added to the spirit of wine, which prevents the specimens from growing so brittle as when preserved in pure vinous spirit, and renders them capable of being examined anatomically, even after being kept for several months. Flowers and fruits are also preserved in this manner, but in pure spirit of wine, or other similar liquor.

Pickles in vinegar. Many of these are kept in the shops: the vegetables are usually soaked in salt and water for some hours, then drained, and boiling vinegar poured upon them; in a few days the vinegar is poured off, boiled a little, and then poured on again; if the vinegar is good, and the substances are not too moist, it is sufficient to pour it cold upon them, and keep the vessel closely covered. The white vinegar, or pyroligneous acid, much diluted, may be used still more advantageously.

Semina coriandri præparata. Steep the seeds in vinegar for a day and night, then dry them. Cumin seed, bay leaves, mezereon bark, and grana Gnidia, were formerly ordered by the College to be prepared in the same manner.

Saur kraut. *Brassica acidulata.* Large white cabbages are cut into thin horizontal slices, and placed in a barrel with a layer of salt at top and bottom, and between each layer of cabbages. A board with some weights on it is then put on the top, and it is kept in a cool place for some weeks: a kind of fermentation takes place, and vinegar is formed. Some add juniper berries, coriander seeds, tops of anise, or carui seeds, to the salt, as a kind of spice. It may be dried in an oven without any loss of its flavour.

Potted meats. Quails are taken at the time of their passage in the Archipelago, and preserved by pouring melted butter over them. Char is also treated in this manner in England.

Smoked meats. They are usually salted previous to the smoking, which ought to be done with a wood fire, or rather one of moist saw-dust; by which means the pyroligneous acid is better enabled to penetrate into the substance exposed to its action.

Preserved mushrooms for specimens. The mushrooms should previously be allowed to remain in the air as long as their texture will permit, in order to allow some of the moisture to evaporate: then they are to be put into a solution of two oz. blue vitriol, in a pint of water, to which half a pint of spirit of wine has been afterwards added: the specimens should remain in this pickle for a day or two, and then put into a wide-mouth jar of a proper size, and the jar filled up with a mixture of eight parts of water with one and a half of spirit of wine, if the specimen is large, juicy, or fleshy; but if thin and woody, it will be sufficient to fill up the jar with a mixture of eight parts water, with one of

spirit. The jar must be filled to the top, then corked very tight, and the cork and rim of the jar covered with Venice turpentine, by means of a painter's brush: in a few days the turpentine will be nearly dry, and a piece of wetted bladder should then be tied very tight over the top of the jar. Other succulent plants may also be preserved in this mode.

Stuffed animals for specimens. The animal is carefully embowelled, the opening for that purpose being made in some place that will be out of sight, as, for example, under the wings of birds, gashes cut in the remaining flesh, and the brain extracted by a wire; the whole of the inside is washed with a ley of common soda, then dried with tow, and afterwards the inside is done over, by means of a brush, with *Bécœur's arsenical soap*, which is prepared by melting thirty-two oz. of soap in a little water, adding twelve oz. of salt of tartar, and four oz. of quicklime, then mixing with these thirty-two oz. of white arsenic, and five oz. of camphor previously rubbed down with a little spirit of wine; more water is then added to form the whole into a thin gruel: this illinition drives away insects. Larger animals are usually merely skinned: the internal cavity is then filled with tow, shred tobacco, straw, or this powder: tobacco and powder of black pepper, of each 1lb, flowers of sulphur and sal prunellæ, of each eight oz. burnt alum, four oz. to which may be added an ounce of corrosive sublimate. Animals have also been preserved by embowelling and keeping them for some time in a solution of corrosive sublimate, then hanging them up to dry in the air, and simply stuffing them with tow, which has been dipped in the same solution. Fish are sometimes skinned, the skin is then drawn over a mould made of clay, or plaister of Paris, and varnished with spirit varnish. False eyes are made for these specimens, by dropping some black sealing-wax upon a piece of card, cut a little larger than the size of the natural eye. For large eyes, common glazier's putty may be used, and when dry, painted of any required colour. Baking is not only useful in fresh specimens, but it should be a constant practice to bake them over again once in two or three years, and to have the cases washed with camphorated spirit of wine, or a solution of corrosive sublimate.

Insects for specimens. The hard-shelled winged insects to be pinned through the left wing, so that the pin may

pass just under the first pair of feet: other insects to be pinned through the thorax. As their feet and antennæ generally fold under them, pin them at first upon a slice of cork, pull out the feet and antennæ very carefully, with a small pair of forceps, and fix them in a proper position with pins for two or three days, after which they will retain their situation: if they are already stiff, breathing upon them for a few minutes will relax the muscles. For the sending of them to any distance, stick them in boxes about four inches deep, the top and bottom of which are lined with cork, or soft wax spread between paper, about 1-8th of an inch thick, fixed to the box with glue and small tacks; into each box put a small bag of powdered camphire, or a sponge impregnated with oil of cajeput, or any other strong-scented oil. The larger insects must not be put in these boxes, along with small ones, lest they should get loose and break the others during the carriage.

Spiders are best kept in spirit of wine, by pinning them to a skewer of soft wood stuck into the cork of a wide-mouth vial, so as to keep it in the middle; but if they are desired to be kept along with other insects in boxes or drawers, then procure a glass tube, seven or eight inches long, and 3-4ths in. in diameter, open at both ends, with a cork fitted to one end; as also a splinter of wood sharp at both ends, and so long, that one end may be stuck into the cork, and the other may reach to the middle of the tube. When you catch a spider, pin it through the thorax, put the legs in the right position with pins, as above; cut off the abdomen with scissars, and stick it on the splinter of wood, put it into the tube, and hold this over the flame of a candle, turning it constantly, till the abdomen appears dry and round, then let it cool in the tube, and when cold, cut it off, and fasten it again to the thorax with gum water thickened with starch.

Caterpillars may be preserved in a similar way, by being dried over the fire or candle in a tube; a slit being made by which the inside may be pressed out, and the skin, by means of a blow-pipe, blown up to its proper size again.

V. SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.

1. These substances have hitherto been generally arranged in two separate divisions; the first, including those found native, or bought of persons who either import them from foreign parts, or manufacture them on a large scale for the retailers; the second, including those which the retailers are accustomed, or at least expected to prepare at home, which are very few.

2. The substances to be arranged under these divisions vary, however, in different places, and therefore they are here mixed together under one head; the more so, because such division of them occasions substances nearly related to each other to be separated; as Spanish liquorice and extractum glycyrrhizæ, the resinous exudations of plants, and the rosins obtained from bark, jalap, &c. by treating them with spirit of wine, as also many others.

3. The name of *simple substances*, as applied to this division of the subjects of pharmacy, must be understood with some latitude, they being far from absolutely simple; but they are designated in this manner, to distinguish them from the compounds of the next division.

1. SUGARS.

Honey. *Mel Anglicum.* Collected by bees, and deposited in the cells of their nests as food in store for winter; being chiefly collected from furze and broom, it is more waxy than the foreign honey from the south of Europe.

2. *Narbonne honey. Mel Narbonense.* Chiefly from rosemary and other labiate flowers.

3. *Minorca honey. Mel Minorcense.*

4. *East Country honey.* From pines, birch, &c. only fit for making mead, ointments, and oxymels, on account of its strong taste and bad colour: when heated, this last sort passes almost entirely into scum. Honey is nutritive, laxative, but apt to gripe; it covers the taste of salts, &c. better than sugar; used externally or in gargles, detergent.

Stone honey. Found in the clefts of the rocks in Imerethi, a part of Georgia; it is as hard as sugar-candy, brittle, and not viscid, originally white, but becomes yellow by age. The Imerethians carry it about with them in their pockets, like lozenges.

Clarified honey. *Mel despumatum.* The best kind of honey is clarified by merely melting it in a water-bath, and taking off the scum; the middling kind by dissolving it in water, adding the white of an egg to each pint of the solution, and boiling it down to its original consistence, scumming it from time to time; the inferior kind requires solution in water, boiling the solution with bruised charcoal, ℔j to ℔xxv of honey, adding, when an excess of acid is apprehended, a small quantity of chalk or oyster-shell powder, straining it several times through flannel, and reducing the solution to its original consistence by evaporation. It has not the agreeable smell of crude honey, but does not ferment so soon, nor is it so apt to gripe as the other.

Flake manna. *Manna cannulata.* Hangs in stalactites from straw, &c. bound round the tree in June and July. Manna is laxative, in a dose of ʒij to ʒfs for children, or ʒfs to ʒjfs for adults, in milk or any other liquid. The druggists distinguish manna by its native country, as Sicily, &c.

2. *Manna in tears. Manna in lacrymis.* Flows spontaneously from the manna ash trees, and dries upon the bark, in the months of June and July. Manna is mostly obtained from the fraxinus rotundifolia, but is yielded, though in less quantity, by the F. ornus, F. excelsior, and F. parvifolia. It is also yielded by the plum, oak, and willow.

3. *Common manna. Manna pinguis. M. vulgaris.* Flows from incisions made after the first of August.

Briançon manna. *Manna laricis.* Exuded from the leaves of the larch in Dauphiny; laxative, but weaker than that of the ash.

Arabian manna. *Manna of Moses.* Exuded in June from a species of tamarisk, growing in the deserts; only to be collected at early dawn, as the heat of the day melts it, and it runs into the sand; white, solid, if kept in a cool place, but melts even by the heat of the hand; sweet, aromatic: very scarce, only to be found in rainy years.

Persian manna. *Tereniabin.* Exuded from the hedysarum alhagi; also used as a purgative.

Sarcocolla. Is said to be the dried sap of pænæa sarcocolla, and P. mucronata; but this is doubtful, as these shrubs are common at the Cape, but no sarcocolla is found there. Used as a slight astringent.

Brown sugar. *Moist sugar. Mel cannæ. Saccharum rubrum. S. non purificatum. Saccharum*, P. L. 1809 & 1815.

White sugar. *Refined sugar. Sal Indus. Saccharum album. S. purissimum. S. purificatum.* The essential salt of the sugar-cane, prepared by clarifying the juice with eggs or blood, getting rid of the superfluous acid by the addition of lime-water, and evaporating it till the sugar crystallizes on cooling. The uncrystallizable portion (treacle) is then drained from the granular mass, and that which remains in the first instance got rid of by passing small portions of water, or, according to a late improvement, of saturated syrop through the mass; 112lb of raw sugar yields, on refining, 56 of refined lump, 22 of bastards, 29 of melasses, and 5 of dregs. The different proportions of treacle left in the sugar, occasioning a corresponding variation of colour through all the shades, from dark reddish brown to a pure brilliant white: the brown, cheaper kinds, being used in glysters, in making wines, and in those syrops which are of a dark colour; the white refined sugar for medicines and light coloured syrops. Sugar is nutritive, laxative, but griping; externally applied to ulcers it is escharotic.

Brown sugar candy. *Saccharum candum rubrum.*

White sugar candy. *Saccharum candum album.* Sugar crystallized by the saturated syrop being left in a very warm place, from 90 to 100 deg. Fahr.; and the shooting promoted by placing sticks, or a net of threads at small distances from each other in the liquor; it is also deposited from compound syrops, and does not seem to retain any of the foreign substances with which they were loaded. It may however be coloured red by means of cochineal. Being

longer in dissolving than sugar, it is used in coughs to keep the throat moist; and is also blown into the eye, as a very mild escharotic in films or dimness of that organ.

Treacle. *Melasses. Mel ustum. Theriaca communis.* The black uncrystallizable portion of the juice of the sugar, used as a cheap sweet, also for making beer, rum, and the very dark syrops, as those of white poppies, and of buckthorn berries. Its taste may be amended by charcoal, as in clarifying honey. It preserves vegetable powders better than sugar.

Parsnep sugar. From the root.

Skirret sugar. From the root, 1℔ yields 6 drachms.

Carrot sugar. Used in Thuringia.

Beet sugar. Made from red or white beet root, or from the mangel wurzel, by decoction in water, expression, and evaporation, or by simple expression of the juice: it yields only 1-100th of sugar.

Cow-parsnep sugar. The stalks, when dry, exude sugar; 4℔ yielded 4 oz.

Maple sugar. Much used in America.

Walnut sugar. Made by the Tartars.

Birch sugar. Are all made by wounding the trees in the spring of the year, by boring a hole under a large arm of the tree, quite through the wood, as far as the bark on the opposite side, collecting the sap that flows from the wound, and evaporating it to a proper consistence. These are the native sugars of cold countries, and might be made in England for all the purposes of home consumption. The sap of the sugar maple yields about 1-10th.

Apple sugar.

Pear sugar. Obtained by expressing the juice, adding chalk to remove the superabundant acid, and evaporating it to a due consistence; it does not crystallize, and is a kind of white treacle. One cwt. of apples yields about 84℔ of juice, which will produce nearly 12℔ of this substance.

Palm sugar. *Jagory.* Is manufactured on a large scale, from various species of palms, particularly the palmyra, or borassus flabelliformis, which, by cutting off the tip of the spadix, furnishes daily, and for five successive months, about six pints of toddy, and this again affords, by evaporation, a pound of sugar. The wild date, or elate sylvestris, bleeds for three months successively, and the cultivation is so managed, that toddy may be procured all the

year round. Fifty trees yield daily about seventeen gallons of toddy, furnishing, by evaporation, about 46lb of jagory.

Dulse sugar. Extractible from fuci, is analogous to the sugar extractible from onions, and the crystallizable sugar of manna: they do not form wine, but change at once to vinegar.

Sugar may also be made from many other plants.

Must. *Mustum.* The juice of ripe grapes.

First runnings. *Lixivum. Procopum.*

Last runnings. *Circumcidaneum. Tortivum.* Are all nutritive and laxative.

Carenum. Must boiled to two thirds.

Sapa. Must boiled to one half.

Vin cuit. *Defrutum.* Must boiled to a fourth or third part; much used in Palestine, Egypt, and other Mahometan countries as a sweetmeat.

Grape sugar. The brown sugar obtained from grapes, by the usual process, being previously freed from the acids and sulphate of lime, that existed in the original juice; yields, by refining, 75 per centum of a white granular sugar, 24 of a kind of treacle, with a little gum, and some malate of lime. This sugar does not sweeten so much as the cane sugar, and is apt to gripe.

Arbutus sugar. From the fruit of the strawberry tree, which has been found to yield 1-5th of its weight of sugar, while a sufficient quantity remains in the pressed cake, to give, by dilution with water, fermentation, and distillation, a very pleasant rum.

Sugar from holcus cafer. This large grass was brought from the South of Africa, and has begun to be cultivated in some parts of Italy, Bavaria, and Hungary. The sugar that it yields is said to be equal to that of the cane.

Starch sugar. One hundred parts of starch are to be mixed with 200 of water, and added gradually to another 200 of water, previously mixed with one of oil of vitriol, and brought to a boiling heat in a tinned copper vessel: the mixture is kept boiling for thirty-six hours, water being occasionally added to keep up the original quantity: some powdered charcoal is then added, and also some chalk to get rid of the acid; it is afterwards strained and evaporated by a gentle heat to the consistence of a syrop, and set by to crystallize. This sugar resembles that of grapes. If the quantity of oil of vitriol be increased to five or six parts, a

few hours' boiling will suffice: it does not, however, seem probable that this will ever be a rival to cane sugar, or made as an article of trade.

Rag sugar. Sugar has lately been obtained by treating linen rags with water acidulated with oil of vitriol, in the same manner as starch for starch sugar.

Spanish liquorice. *Succus glycyrrhizæ simplex. S. Hispanicus.* Made by boiling liquorice root in water, straining the decoction, and evaporating to dryness, but is imported from abroad. In the coarser kinds, the pulps of various plums are added. A very common demulcent, taken ad libitum.

Extractum glycyrrhizæ. The same, but evaporated only to a consistence fit for rolling into pills; or formed by dissolving Spanish liquorice in water, and evaporating: it is demulcent, ʒj to ʒiij; frequently used to cover the taste of aloes and other medicines, in draughts or mixtures. The root yields about half its weight of this extract.

Cassia pulp. *Pulpa cassiæ extracta. Cassiæ pulpa.* The pods of cassia fistula are broken, the pulp washed out with cold water, strained, and evaporated to a pilular consistence; laxative, ʒfs to ʒj, but seldom used separate. Four ℔ new pods yield about 1℔ pulp.

Tamarind pulp. *Pulpa tamarindi extracta. Tamarindi pulpa.* Prepared like cassia pulp; cooling, laxative, ʒfs to ʒjfs, or from ʒij to ʒiij may be added to ℔j of water for a cooling drink.

Pulp of prunes. *Prunorum Gallicorum pulpa.* Prepared in the same manner from French prunes, but they require boiling in a small quantity of water to soften them. Use the same.

Rob of elder berries. *Rob baccarum sambuci, sine saccharo. Succus baccæ sambuci inspissatus.* The juice of the berries is to be evaporated to a proper consistence by a gentle heat; sudorific, diuretic.

Rob of black currants, without sugar. *Rob de ribes.* As the preceding; diluted with water, it is used in cleansing gargles.

The pulps or juices of other sweet fruits may be prepared in a similar manner.

Sugar of milk. *Saccharum lactis.* Is deposited in a crystalline form from whey clarified with white of eggs and properly evaporated: it is not so sweet as the vegetable

sugars: used to make artificial whey, as a refreshing and laxative drink.

2. GUMS.

White gum arabic. *Gummi Arabicum. Acaciæ gummi. Mimosæ Niloticæ gummi.* In small lumps, principally white.

Yellow gum Arabic. In small lumps, but its colour is inferior. The Turkey gum is mixed, but the Barbary is mostly yellow; this last is imported in large casks.

Gum senegal. *Gummi Senica.* In large lumps, round, brown: the powder is sold for that of gum Arabic. These are exuded from different species of mimosa, whence their different colour; nutritive, and used as food by some negro nations; demulcent, ʒj to ʒij, ad libitum; also used as a cement: to reduce them to a fine powder, they must be previously dried, or the operation performed in a heated mortar, with a hot pestle.

Gummi Turicum. A reddish kind of gum, which appears to be gum Arabic concreted together by moisture; it comes from Egypt.

Gomme a friser. *Gummi Anglicum.* Gum Arabic or gum Senegal wetted and made into square cakes like glue. Used to dip in water and rub on the head and horses' manes to keep the hair smooth.

Gummi vermiculatum. A kind of gum Arabic in a vermicular form, like tragacanth.

East India gum. *St. Helena gum. Gum Babul. Gum Barbara.* Very dark colour, nearly black, from the mimosa Arabica; used by the dyers, and to grind for powdered gum.

Bead-tree gum. Very dark, nearly black, from the melia azedarachta; used by the dyers.

Cashew gum. *Brasil gum.* Reddish yellow, astringent; its mucilage scarcely adhesive.

Orenburgh gum. *Gummi Orenburgense.* Exuded from the larch, is reddish, nearly transparent, not so glutinous as gum Arabic, tasting rather resinous.

Cherry-tree gum. *Gummi cerasi.*

Peach gum. *Gummi amygdalæ Persicæ.*

Plum-tree gum. *Gummi pruni.* Substituted for gum Arabic, by country practitioners; differ, however, in their chemical qualities, from that gum, being what the chemists call cerasine or tragacanthine.

Lichen gum. Several species of lichen yield, by infusion, or decoction in water and evaporation, a gum similar to gum Arabic, and which may be applied to the same uses; as lichen coralloides, which yields about 14 per cent.; lichen esculentus, about 13; lichen pulmonarius; and lichen farinaceus.

Hyacinth gum. May be obtained from the roots of hyacinthus non scriptus, common wild hyacinth or harebell; formerly used by fletchers, to glue feathers to arrows.

Logwood gum. In drops, often the size of a hen's egg, deep red, appearing black, sweet, very brittle.

Gum Kuteera. In loose wrinkled drops, from the sterculia urens, without smell or taste, whitish, mostly transparent, forms a soft jelly in water; but if reduced to powder and boiled in water for a quarter of an hour, it is entirely dissolved, a teaspoonful of the powder gives three pints of water the consistence of a syrop; used as a varnish.

Gum tragacanth. *Gummi tragacanthæ. Tragacantha. Astragali tragacanthæ gummi.* Is not exuded from the astragalus tragacantha, as it is said to be by the Edinburgh college; but according to Labillardière and Olivier, from the astragalus gummifer, and another nondescript species. It is imported from Aleppo, in cases, and has always more or less of a vermicular form; equally difficult to powder with gum Arabic, from which it differs in chemical qualities: ℈j of this renders water as thick as would be done by ʒj of gum Arabic, but it does not answer for electuaries, as it renders them slimy on keeping; demulcent, and from its viscidity used in sheathing the fauces, and in allaying tickling coughs.

Gum agaty. Obtained from the bastard sensitive plant, æschinomene grandiflora.

Thoa gum. From thoa urens.

Gum of the pitcairnia crystallina.

Gum of actinophyllum angulatum.

Gum of actinophyllum pedicellatum. Scarcely known.

British gum. Made by heating starch to the temperature of 6 or 700 deg. Fahr. so that it may melt, exhale a peculiar scent, and become brown. Used by the calico printers.

3. GUM-RESINS.

Natural exudations from plants, miscible with water, but neither saccharine nor gummy.

Gum alouchi. Is supposed to come from the canella alba, very odoriferous, soft, dark-coloured.

Gum ammoniac. *Gummi ammoniacum. Ammoniacum.* Obtained by incision of a plant like fennel, or, as is supposed by Willdenow, from the heracleum gummi-ferum, its seeds being found in the gum: purified by being softened by a gentle heat, or by a small quantity of water, and expressed through a canvas cloth; internally stimulant, expectorant, gr. x to ʒfs diffused in water ʒij.

Assa fœtida. *Devil's dung. Hing. Assafœtidæ gummi-resina. Ferulæ assafœtidæ gummi-resina.* Exudes from the fresh cut surfaces of the root of ferula assafœtida, from which it is scraped off when dry, and a fresh surface made by paring the remaining root, till it is exhausted. Imported in cases and casks, of various weights; purified as gum ammoniac; expectorant, stimulant, and antispasmodic, gr. x to ʒfs in water ʒij; used also in clysters.

Gum bdellium. *Bdellium. Myrrha imperfecta.* Exudes from a nondescript amyris, called by Adanson, niottout: has most of the properties of myrrh; used indiscriminately with it.

Euphorbium. *Euphorbiæ gummi-resina.* Exuded from incisions made in the euphorbia officinarum, euphorbia antiquorum, and euphorbia Canariensis; imported from Barbary, in serons of 100 to 150lb; a most violent drastic hydragogue, formerly used, to gr. v or x, corrected with vinegar or lemon juice; externally stimulant, ulcerating.

Galbanum. *Galbani gummi-resina. Bubonis galbani gummi-resina.* Exudes spontaneously, but generally from incisions made in the bubon galbanum; imported from Turkey, in cases of 1 to 3 cwt. each; emmenagogue and antispasmodic, gr. x to ℈j: externally resolvent.

2. Of a reddish colour, analogous to sagapenum; produced from the bubon gummiferum.

Gummi galda. Greyish; little known.

Ceylon gambooge. *Gummi guttæ gambiæ. Gambogia. Cambogia.* From the stalagmitis cambogioides of Mur and an inferior kind from the carcapulli of Rheede, c

bogia gutta of Linnæus; hydragogue, useful in dropsy, gr. iij or iv, horâ quaquâ tertiâ, until it operates; makes an elegant yellow colour.

Siamese gambooge. In tears; from garcinia morella?

Mexican gambooge. From vismia guttifera, and v. sessiliflora.

Gum ivy. *Gummi hederæ.* Produced by wounding the tree; reddish brown, burning with an aromatic odour, acrid, exulcerating; used dissolved in vinegar, as a depilatory and odontalgic; and in substance to rub over baits, to render them attractive to fish.

? Gum hock. Some specimens of this gum resemble elemi, others are dark coloured.

African kino. *East India kino. Amboyna kino. Kino* P. L. Yielded by the pterocarpus erinaceus. Its solution in water is rendered clear and of a deep brown colour by potash; astringent, but uncertain.

Gummi rubrum astringens. *Kino* P. D. Yielded by the butea frondosa? Differs from the other kinds of kino.

Botany bay kino. *Brown gum of Botany bay. Kino* P. E. Obtained from the brown gum tree, eucalyptus resinifera. Its tincture is not rendered turbid by water, as it contains scarcely any rosin.

Lettuce opium. *Lactucarium.* Obtained by incision from the flowering stems of the garden lettuce, lactuca sativa; is said to be fully equal to opium.

Myrrh. *Myrrha.* Forskahl thinks it comes from an amyris, nearly related to his am. kataf; Bruce, from his mimosa sassa; it is indeed frequently mixed with gum Arabic, and leaves of mimosa or acacia are found in it; attenuant, antiseptic, tonic, vermifuge, and emmenagogue, gr. x to ʒfs.

Liquid myrrh. *Myrrha liquida. Stacte.* Said to be obtained by the decoction of the above amyris; similar to myrrh in its qualities, differing only in consistence.

Turkey opium. *Opium. Meconium. Papaveris somniferi succus spissatus.* From the capsules of the white poppy by incision; but Miller thinks the Turkey opium is from a different plant, as the capsule is not of the same shape: one of the principal instruments of physicians; anodyne, narcotic, gr. fs to gr. ij, or even more, as the person ·ccustomed to its use or not, and also according to the · that is present; so that it can only be exhibited with

due effect, or even with safety, by a person who is not only skilful, but also acquainted with the constitutional habits of the patient as to this drug; some prefer a full dose at once, others repeated small doses: it is thought to be anodyne, even when used externally. When required in a pulverulent form, in which state it is kept ready in the shops, it must be previously dried in a gentle heat. The effect of opium taken improperly is best obviated by a copious exhibition of vinegar.

Opium purificatum P. L. is merely picked opium.

Purified opium. *Extractum Thebaicum. Opium colatum. O. purificatum. Laudanum opiatum.* Soften the gum in a small quantity of water, not exceeding its own weight, press through canvass, and reduce by evaporation to a proper consistence, either soft for pills, or hard for powdering.

Extractum opii. Rub half a pound of opium with three pints of water, added by degrees, lest the mixture settle; then strain, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

Extractum opii aquosum. Rub ℥ij of opium with a pint of boiling water, for ten minutes, and pour off the solution; repeat this a second and third time; mix the liquors and expose them to the air in a broad flat vessel, for two days, then strain through linen, and evaporate.

Homberg's purified opium.

Beaume's purified opium. Extract all the part that is soluble, by repeated decoction of 4lb in twelve or fifteen quarts of water, until no more is taken up; then mix all these decoctions, evaporate to about five quarts, and keep boiling for two, three, or even six months, adding fresh water from time to time; strain the decoction and evaporate to the consistence for making pills.

Cornette's purified opium. Separate the resin by redissolving the common extract in water, strain the solution, and again reduce it by evaporation to an extract; repeat this process several times.

Josse's purified opium. Work opium under water, to separate the glutino-resinous part which remains in the hand: filter the water and evaporate to an extract. It still contains some resin, but is much less disagreeable in its smell, and considerably improved as an antispasmodic.

Accarie's purified opium. Digest opium with charcoal powder in water for some days; strain the liquor, clarify

with whites of egg, and evaporate in a water-bath to an extract. Very mild in its effects, like the former.

Powel's purified opium. Boil opium in water, as long as any thing is taken up by it; then digest the residuum in spirit of wine, mix the two solutions, and evaporate them to a proper consistence.

East Indian opium. In round masses; smooth like an extract, totally soluble in water, and the solution is precipitated by acetate of barytes, by which the solution of Turkey opium is not altered; and more copiously by oxalic acid: it also leaves no glutinous residuum on solution. Is considered weaker than that of Turkey.

English opium. *Opium Anglicum.* Has the same extract-like appearance as the East Indian; is lighter coloured, but is said to be equal if not superior in quality to the Turkish.

Wild cumin opium. Yielded by the hypecoum procumbens and h. pendulum; narcotic, and similar to opium.

Opocalpasum. A kind of bdellium yielded by some unknown amyris; tough like wax, dark brown, bitter.

Opoponax. *Opoponax. Pastinacæ opoponacis gummi-resina.* Exudes from incisions made in the roots of the pastinaca opoponax, or of the daucus gummifera; carminative, emmenagogue, and purgative, gr. x to ʒj.

Sagapenum. Supposed to be produced from the ferula persica, or some nondescript species of that genus; used as assafœtida and galbanum; dose gr. x to ʒfs.

Gum sassa. From an Abyssinian shrub; mixed with myrrh.

Aleppo scammony. *Scammonium Aleppense. Diagridium. Scammoniæ gummi-resina. Convolvuli scammoniæ gummi-resina.* From the root of convolvulus scammonia, the tops being cut off for that purpose; imported from Turkey, in drums of 75 to 125lb each; when reduced to a very fine powder, by trituration with loaf sugar or tartarum vitriolatum, it is the best vegetable purgative that is known at present, as its effects can be exactly calculated; dose from gr. iij to xv, or more.

French scammony. The juice of cynanchum Monspeliacum; weakly cathartic.

Smyrna scammony. *Scammonium Smyrnense.* The juice of the periploca scammonium, coarser than the Aleppo

scammony, and very sandy; imported in cakes packed in chests; more violent in its operation.

Incense. *True frankincense. Thus masculum. Olibanum verum. Juniperi lyciæ gummi-resina.* By incision from the salai tree of the mountains of India, the boswellia serrata of Roxburgh; imported from the East Indies and Turkey, in casks; sialogogue, astringent, stimulant, dose ℈fs to ℈ij, triturated with water; used also as a perfume for fumigating sick rooms, and in religious ceremonies, as the odour is supposed to be agreeable to superior beings.

Manna thuris. The small fragments or dust produced by the friction of the above in carriage.

Manna thuris crystallina. The transparent drops of frankincense.

Hog-fennel gum. *Gummi peucedani.* From peucedanum officinale by incision: opening, diuretic.

Elm-tree gum. *Ulmine. Gummi ulmi.* Black, hard, shining, a few drops of nitric acid change it to a rosin; not used at present.

4. INSPISSATED JUICES.

Acacia vera. The juice expressed from the pods of mimosa nilotica, inspissated to dryness.

German acacia. *Acacia Germanica. Succus prunorum sylvestrium.* Prepared from the juice of unripe sloes, by inspissation; astringent, substituted for acacia.

Italian acacia. *Acacia Italica.* The inspissated juice of spartium spinosum. Astringent.

Extractum aconiti. *Succus spissatus aconiti napelli.* From the juice of monkshood leaves, evaporated, without separating the sediment, to the consistence of thick honey; anodyne, sudorific, deobstruent, gr. fs to gr. v, bis terve die.

Socotrine aloes. *Turkey aloes. East India aloes. Aloe Socotrina. A. lucida. A. spicatæ extractum.* Very pure, affording a bright gold-yellow powder; obtained by incision from various species of aloe, and subsequent evaporation. Imported in chests and casks.

Hepatic aloes. *Bombay aloes. Barbadoes aloes. Aloe hepatica. A. vulgaris extractum.* Contains more rosin than the Socotrine; affords a dull olive yellow powder. Imported from Bombay, in casks of 200 to 300lb, and sometimes in skins; from Barbadoes, in gourd shells of 6 to 70lb; cathartic, gr. x to ℈j; stomachic, aperient, emmena-

gogue, gr. ij to iiij, bis die; and in clysters ʒj, as a cathartic, or to destroy ascarides: to horses ʒfs to ʒj as a cathartic.

Cape aloes. *Aloes Capensis.* Produces a greenish yellow powder; imported in chests and casks.

Purified aloes. *Aloes lota. Gummi aloes. Extractum aloes. E. al. purificatum.* Soak aloes in warm water, pour off the clear liquid, and evaporate; more purgative than crude aloes, and less irritating: dose, gr. x to xv.

Extractum anemonis pratensis. From the undepurated juice boiled down; resolvent, useful in chronic diseases of the eyes, and in obstinate venereal complaints.

Extractum belladonnæ. *Succus spissatus atropæ belladonnæ.* From the leaves of deadly night-shade, narcotic, diaphoretic, resolvent, gr. fs to gr. iij, bis terve die. It yields 1-9th of extract.

Succus spissatus cicutæ. *Extractum conii. Succus spissatus conii maculati.* From hemlock leaves; alterative, resolvent, used in obstinate disorders; beginning with a small dose, say gr. ij, bis terve in die.

Juice of hypocistis. *Succus hypocistidis.* Prepared in like manner as acacia from the berries of asarum (or cytinus) hypocistis.

Extractum hyoscyami. *Succus spissatus hyoscyami. Succ. spis. hyosc. nigri.* From henbane leaves; anodyne, antispasmodic, from gr. fs to as much as the patient will bear, which has been, in some instances, ʒfs a day: a cwt. and three quarters of the green herb yielded 11℔ of extract.

Rob diacaryon sine melle. *Extractum juglandis immaturi.* From the juice of unripe walnuts boiled down; is an excellent vermifuge made into a draught, and its taste covered with cinnamon water.

Lettuce opium. *Extractum lactucæ. Succus spissatus lactucæ sativæ.* From the common garden lettuce; narcotic, used as a substitute for opium.

Extractum stramonii, P. U. S. From juice of thorny apple.

Succus spissatus lactucæ virosæ. From strong-scented wild lettuce, laxative, and powerfully diuretic, gr. iij to xv or more daily, in obstinate dropsies.

Concentrated orange juice. *Succus spissatus aurantiorum.* From the juice of oranges by evaporation; for use in situations where the fruit cannot be obtained.

Concentrated lemon juice. *Succus spissatus limonum.* Similar to the above in preparation and use; but neither of them is equal to the original juice, or even to the depurated juice, so long as they can be kept free from mouldiness.

5. WATERY EXTRACTS;

Or those prepared by boiling plants in water, straining the decoction, and evaporating it to a proper consistence.

Extractum cacuminum absinthii. From wormwood tops, by boiling in eight times their weight of water, evaporating to one half, then straining with expression, and after the impurities have subsided, filtering and evaporating to a consistence fit for making pills; bitter, stomachic, gr. x to ʒfs, ter die.

Horse aloes. *Aloe caballina.* From the decoction of the leaves of aloes; dark coloured, fœtid, used only for inferior horses and other cattle.

Extractum radicis bryoniæ albæ. From a decoction of the root; in doses of ʒfs to ʒj, is safer and better than either the fresh root, or its juice.

Extractum anthemidis. *E. florum chamœmeli. E. chamœmeli. E. anthemidis nobilis.* From chamomile flowers; bitter, stomachic, gr. x to ℈j, bis terve die.

Cash cutti. *Catechu.* From the areka nut, used as an astringent masticatory.

Cutta-camboo. *Gutta gambir.* From nauclea gambir; of a whitish colour, in lozenges, balls, and flat cakes. Used as a masticatory, to fasten the teeth and sweeten the breath.

Japan earth. *Dark catechu. Bengal cutch. Terra Japonica. Gummi Lycium? Ligni mimosæ catechu extractum. Catechu extractum.* From the wood of the mimosa, or acacia catechu; in round masses, of a dark chocolate colour, solid, resinous, and shining. Appears to be prepared by decoction and evaporation by heat; it is imported, mixed with pale catechu, in bags or chests of 3 or 4 cwt. each; astringent, gr. x to ʒj. Also used in dyeing and in tanning.

2. *Bombay cutch. Pale catechu.* In small squares, of a pale reddish brown, texture lamellated, grain rough. Appears to be prepared by cold infusion, and drying in the sun; frequently imported by itself in boxes.

Extractum colocynthidis. From the pulp of bitter apples; cathartic, gr. v—℈j.

Extract of bark. *Extractum corticis Peruviani. Extr. cinchonæ molle.* Boil ℔j of bark three times, in a gallon of water, filtering each decoction while hot; add the several decoctions together, and evaporate to a proper consistence for pills; 56℔ of bark yielded 13½℔.

2. *Hard extract of bark. Extractum corticis Peruviani durum. Extr. cinchonæ durum.* The former extract reduced by drying to a state fit for being powdered.

Extractum radicum enulæ campanæ. From elecampane root; as the simple itself.

Gaub. From embryopteris glutinifera; very astringent, used in dyeing and tanning.

Extractum cacuminum genistæ. From broom tops; diuretic, ʒfs to ʒj or more in dropsy.

Extract of gentian. *Extractum gentianæ. E. radicis gentianæ. E. gentianæ luteæ.* From gentian root: bitter, tonic, gr. x to ʒfs, bis terve die: half a cwt. of gentian yielded 25℔ of extract.

2. Made from lesser centory; much cheaper.

Extractum ligni guaiaci. From lignum vitæ shavings; antivenereal.

Extractum ligni Campechensis. *E. hæmatoxyli.* From logwood; astringent, gr. x to ʒfs in cinnamon water, ter quaterve die vel post singulas sedes: 80℔ of logwood yielded 14℔ of extract.

Extractum radicum hellebori nigri. *E. hellebori nigri.* From black hellebore root; alterative, emmenagogue, gr. iij—viij, bis terve die; cathartic, resolvent, gr. x to ℈j: 28℔ of the root yielded 11℔ of extract.

Extract of hops. *Extractum humuli.* From hops, in the usual manner; anodyne in cases which do not admit the use of opium, gr. v to ℈j, pro re nata.

Extractum radicis jalapæ. Prepared by water only, is much milder in its operation than those with spirit.

Theriaca Germanorum optima. *Extractum baccarum juniperi optimum.* Soak juniper berries in cold water, and evaporate the infusion carefully poured off from the sediment; sweet tasted, semitransparent, and amber coloured.

2. *Theriaca Germanorum altera. Ext. bacc. junip. sine contusione.* Boil juniper berries in water, and evapo-

rate the decoction; agreeable to the taste, aromatic: about 1-8th of extract is obtained.

3. *Theriaca pauperum. Extr. bacc. junip. contusarum.* The berries are bruised previous to decoction; is dark brown, thick, sharp tasted, and by no means agreeable. Excellent bitters, stomachics, and tonics.

Jamaica kino. From the sea-side grape of Jamaica, coccoloba uvifera, in the same manner as cutch; its infusion is precipitated of a blue black by the oxysulphate of iron: astringent, useful in loosenesses, internal hæmorrhages, and the whites, gr. x to ℈j.

Jamaica kino. *Extract of mahogany.* Prepared by decoction; used for real kino.

Extract of lily of the valley. Cathartic.

Extractum osmundæ regalis. Used in rickets.

Extractum papaveris. *Extr. capitum papaveris somniferi.* From broken poppy heads, the seed being taken out, by decoction and evaporation; narcotic, anodyne, much weaker than opium, dose gr. ij to ℈j: 28℔ of broken heads yielded 5℔ and a quarter of extract.

Extractum quassiæ. From the wood.

Extract of oak bark. *Extr. corticis quercûs.* From oak bark; astringent, gr. x—℈j, or more.

Extract of pepper. *Extractum piperis nigri.* From the decoction; it requires 550 pints of water to extract all the sapidity of ℔j of pepper, and the extract is much stronger tasted than the pepper itself.

Extractum foliorum rutæ. *Extr. fol. rutæ graveolentis.* By evaporating a decoction of rue leaves; tonic, detergent, gr. x to ℈j, bis terve in die.

Extract of savine. *Extractum sabinæ. Extr. foliorum sabinæ.* As the former, stimulant, emmenagogue, gr. x to ℈j, bis terve in die.

Extractum sarsaparillæ. From sarsaparilla root; alterative, diaphoretic, gr. x to ʒj, in pills, or to increase the power of the decoction: 20℔ of fibres yielded 6℔ of extract.

Extractum sennæ. *Extr. foliorum cassiæ sennæ.* From senna leaves, in the same manner; serves as a basis for purgative pills, having scarcely any power of its own.

Extractum stramonii, P. L. 1824. Sem. stram. ℔j, water Oviij, soak for four hours, bruise, boil to 4 pints; strain while hot, and evaporate.

2. *Extractum stramonii.* Prepared from the juice and

decoction mixed together: 158℔ of fresh stramonium yielded 37℔ of juice; the cake was boiled in water, and the decoction added to the juice yielded, by evaporation, 3℔ and a half of extract, which was full of particles of nitre; narcotic, in doses of gr. j to v, bis in die.

Extractum taraxaci. From bruised fresh dandelion roots in boiling water; resolvent, diuretic, gr. x to ʒj, with vitriolated tartar.

2. From the herb, a cwt. and three quarters yielded, by expressing of the juice and then evaporating, 8℔ and a half of extract.

Extract of tea. From China; dry, solid, blackish, shining, and very brittle; it has a very weak smell and taste of tea, mixed with a styptic flavour, is easily dissoluble in the mouth, and tinges the spittle green; the solution in boiling water is brownish green, of a rough taste, and rather disagreeable smell.

Extractum valerianæ. From the root of valerian, in a covered vessel; antispasmodic, gr. x to ʒfs, or more.

Barry's extracts. These differ from the common by the evaporation being carried on in a vacuum produced by admitting steam into the apparatus, which resembles a retort with its receiver; the part containing the liquor to be evaporated being a polished iron bowl. As the temperature is much lower than in the common way, the virtues of the plant are less altered, the extracts are generally green, and contain saline crystals, but some of them will not keep.

Essential salt of bark. Bruise bark, and infuse in cold water, strain, and evaporate by a very gentle heat.

Essence of spruce. From the twigs of Scotch fir; used to flavour treacle beer, instead of hops.

Essence of malt. Infuse malt in water (first boiled and then cooled till it reflects the image of a person's face in it), pour off the infusion, and evaporate it to the consistence of new honey; used in sea voyages.

Black extract. *Hard multum.* From coculus Indicus, by decoction in water, and evaporation to a stiff tenacious mass; narcotic, intoxicating, used in brewing ale.

OBS. To make extracts smooth, chemists sometimes add to each quarter of a cwt. 1℔ of gum Arabic, and a pint of olive oil.

2. Or to every 3lb add a little gum, ʒij of olive oil, and ʒj of rectified spirit, which will give it a gloss.

6. MIXED EXTRACTS.

Prepared partly by water, and partly by spirit of wine, or by a mixture of both.

Extractum rhei. Soak 1lb of rhubarb in seven pints and a half of water, mixed with half a pint of rectified spirit, for four days; strain, let it settle, and evaporate the clear liquor; cathartic, gr. x to ʒfs, but principally used as a basis for purging pills.

Extractum corticis Peruviani cum resina. *Extr. cinchonæ officinalis. Extr. cinch. resinosum.* Soak lbj of bark in rectified spirit lbiiij, for four days, and pour off the tincture; boil the residuum in water, filter, and evaporate to the consistence of new honey; then add the tincture, previously brought to the same consistence by distilling off the spirit, and evaporate the whole in a gentle heat to a proper consistence. Astringent, tonic; dose gr. x to xxx, in pills.

Extractum cascarillæ resinosum. From cascarilla by means of spirit and water, as the extr. cort. Peruv. c. resinâ; tonic, gr. v—ʒj bis terve in die: 28lb yielded 5½lb of extract.

Extractum jalapii. *Extr. jalapæ molle. Extr. jalapæ resinosum. Extr. convolvuli jalapæ.* From jalap, by means of spirit and water, in the same manner as the extr. cort. Peruv. c. resinâ above mentioned; an active purgative, gr. x to ʒj; it ought to be well ground with a little sugar or kali vitriolatum to hinder it from griping; 18lb of jalap yielded 16lb of extract.

2. *Extractum jalapæ durum.* For powdering.

Extractum podophylli, P. U. S. Cathartic.

7. FARINA.

Wheaten flour. *Ador. Farina. F. tritici.* The most nourishing of the flours, as containing a substance of an animal nature, called the gluten of flour, and which also causes it to make the best bread, when properly fermented; the mixture of the flour and water being raised either by a

portion of old dough, leaven, or the froth of fermenting wort, yeast or barm.

Six sorts of wheat flour are sold in London, Fine flour, Second flour, Middlings, Fine middlings, Coarse middlings, Twenty-penny flour; all depending upon the fineness of the sieves.

A bushel, or 61lb of wheat, produces on grinding 60¾lb meal, which by dressing is resolved into 48lb second flour, 4¼lb fine pollard, 4lb coarse pollard, and 2¾lb bran, 2lb being lost in the process.

A sack of second flour, or five bushels, weighing by law 250lb, requires generally 3 or 4 oz. of alum, sometimes from 2 to 8, with 4lb common salt, half a gallon yeast, and about 3 gallons water, producing about 80 quartern loaves, sometimes 82 or 83.

A sack of flour, 3 oz. alum, 6lb common salt, one bushel potatoes, 3lb yeast, with water q. s. produces a white, light, and highly valuable bread.

A sack of indifferent flour, 1lb magnesia, with salt, yeast, and water as usual, makes excellent bread.

It is generally supposed, that an imperfect kind of fermentation analogous to that in the preparation of wine or beer, takes place in making bread; but others deny this, because this dough does not yield any ardent spirit on distillation, although the same dough diluted with water and let to ferment for sixteen hours, yielded a portion of spirit; the dough also falls so rapidly, that it cannot be supposed the fermentation is finished. The bakers in summer time, when the yeast has turned acid, are in the habit of adding a little subcarbonate of potash or of ammonia, which raises the dough in a few minutes: mineral waters, containing much carbonic acid, raise the dough without the addition of yeast; and other substances, which contain much enveloped air, also render the dough spungy, as eggs beaten to a froth or snow water.

Rye flour. *Farina secalis.* Used to make either a sweet bread, raising the dough by yeast, or an acid bread by using leaven for that purpose; this last is cooling, not so nourishing as the former, but more suited to an animal diet.

Barley flour. *Farina hordei.* When made into bread with yeast, it requires the dough to be baked very soon after it is made, as it grows sour almost immediately: a

paste of barley meal and water is also used to take the hair off skins, previous to their being tanned.

Oat meal. *Farina avenacea.* Used to make gruel, and also thin unleavened cakes; is very resolvent when employed as a poultice.

Wheat starch. *Amylum tritici.* From wheat flour, by washing it in sacks in a current of water, which carries off the starch and saccharine substance, and leaves the gluten in the sacks: the water being received in troughs is left to ferment, which, decomposing the saccharine substance, renders the starch that is deposited, on standing, very pure and white: this starch is friable, easily pulverised, crimp between the fingers, without smell or taste. Wheat in France yielded almost 3-4ths its weight, but in Sweden not quite half its weight. Does this depend upon climate? Demulcent, perhaps astringent; used for glysters in diarrhœa, dysentery, &c.

2. *Common starch.* Starch mixed with powder blue, to give a blueish tinge to the linen, which is stiffened with its solution in boiling water: this colour being given to it in opposition to the yellow starch, tinged with saffron or turmeric, formerly employed, but which went out of fashion on the execution of the famous midwife, Mrs. Turner, who was hanged in a ruff of that colour: used as a cement, but unfit for internal use.

Semolina. Wheat flour, granulated while moist, and dried to deprive it of its solubility in hot water.

Kisel. Mix 1 or 2lb of wheat flour, a handful of wheat bran, and a little yeast with some water, let it stand in a warm place for a fortnight, when the supernatant acid liquor is to be poured off, and the starch washed with cold water: boil this starch, while still moist, with a little cow's milk, pour it into moulds to become solid, and eat it with cream, or wine and sugar.

Rye starch. Is floury, greyish white, scarcely crimp, and retains the smell and taste of the grain, which yields about half its weight of starch.

Barley starch. Powdery, greyish white, scarcely crimp, and retains the smell and taste of the grain, which yields rather more than half its weight of starch.

Oat starch. Floury, greyish, not crimp, with a weak smell and taste of water-gruel: the grain yields half its weight of starch.

Indian arrow-root. *Fecula marantæ.* From the root of maranta arundinacea, by pounding or grating it in water, and letting the fecule settle: when rubbed up smooth with a little cold water, and boiling water poured upon this paste, it dissolves easily, by stirring, into a transparent jelly, without requiring to be boiled: nutritive.

2. *Potatoe flour. Potatoe starch. French sago. Petit sague. Common arrow-root.* May be made from frozen potatoes in as large a quantity, and as good, as from those which have not been spoiled by the frost; very white, crimp to the fingers, and colours them; friable, heavy, sinking in water: when held towards the light it has shining particles in it; dissolves in boiling water as easily as true arrow-root: 100lb of potatoes yield 10lb of starch.

Dwarf kidney-bean starch. Is very white and crimp: 1 oz. of beans yielded upon trial gr. 48.

Pea starch. White, crimp, and good; the peas yield 1-4th their weight.

Earth-pea starch. From the bulbs of lathyrus tuberosus: 1lb of the bulbs yielded 3 oz.

Bean starch. White, crimp: 1 oz. yielded gr. 75.

Lentil starch. White and crimp: 1 oz. yielded gr. 98.

Chich-pea starch. From the seeds of cicer arietinum: white and good: 1 oz. yielded gr. 102.

Meadow-saffron starch. May be prepared from the root of meadow saffron where those plants are plentiful; when boiled with water it is brown like sago, and cements well.

Fecule of briony. *Fecula bryoniæ albæ.* From the root.

Portland island sago. *Gersa serpentariæ. Cerussa serpentariæ. Fecula ari maculati.* From the root of arum; prepared in large quantities in the isle of Portland.

All the above species of starch are prepared in a manner similar to that of wheat or potatoes, and others may be made from different roots or seeds; they are all nutritive.

Liuta. A kind of starch procured from the roots of several species of alstrœmeria, in Peru.

Inulin. A white farinaceous powder that settles as the decoction of elecampane roots cools. It differs from starch; for although it dissolves in water, it does not remain united, but separates as the water grows cold.

Sago. Prepared from the trunk of the sago tree, by splitting it, bruising the logs in water to separate the fecule,

pouring off the water and letting it stand to settle: when the sediment is half dried in the air, it is granulated by being passed through a coarse seive, and the drying finished first in the sun, and then by fire: a single tree yields from 3 to 4 cwt. of sago. Flat cakes are also made of the half-dried fecule by baking it in moulds.

Cassava. Prepared from the root of the jatropha manihot, by expression of the juice, which is extremely acrid, and baking the cake that is left; also from yucca gloriosa.

Tapioca. Prepared from the same root, in the manner of potatoe starch, breaking the moist fecule into roundish lumps, and drying them in that form: this and cassava only swell and soften in water, and thus make good puddings.

2. *English tapioca.* From potatoes, by boiling the starch before it is dried, stirring it to break it into lumps.

Lint-seed meal. *Farina lini vera.* Emollient; used in poultices, but the ground cake is usually sold for it.

Lint-seed cake. Left after the oil has been expressed from the lint-seed; used for fattening cattle, for short-breathed horses, and for manure.

2. *Ground lint-seed cake. Linseed powder. Farina lini vulgaris.* Used for poultices, but requires in general some oil or fat to be added to keep it from drying up too hard.

Almond cake. *Amygdalæ placenta.* Left after the expression of the oil; is principally composed of albumen.

2. *Ground almond cake. Almond powder. Farina amygdalarum.* Used instead of soap for washing the hands.

Lock-soy. Rice boiled to a kind of paste, and drawn out into threads; the Cochin-chinese is transparent; the Chinese opaque and less esteemed; used to thicken soups.

Rice glue. Rice flour (not ground rice), boiled to a paste with water: a good and white cement.

8. ELATERIUM.

Elaterium album. The half-ripe fruit of spurting cucumber cut in pieces, so that the juice may drain out, which is left to settle, the liquid part poured off, and the sediment dried in the sun; hydragogue, gr. fs—ij.

Elaterium nigrum. *Extractum elaterii. Succus spissatus momordicæ elaterii.* From the nearly ripe spurting cucumber, by expressing its juice, and proceeding as before, drying the fecule with a gentle heat; much weaker.

9. COLOURING MATTERS.

Woad. *Glastum.* From the leaves of the plant so called, by grinding them to a paste, of which balls are made, placed in heaps, and occasionally sprinkled with water, to promote the fermentation; when this is finished, the woad is allowed to fall into a coarse powder; used as a blue dye-stuff.

Indigo. *Anil. Indicum.* From the leaves and young shoots of several species of indigofera and nerium, by soaking them either in cold water, or still better in water kept warm, and at about 106 deg. Fahr. till the liquor becomes deep green; it is then drawn off, and beat or churned till blue flakes appear, when lime-water is added, the yellow liquor drawn off, and the blue sediment dried, and formed into small lumps: of this fecule many varieties are found in trade, owing to variations in the process; the Guatimala indigo is generally esteemed the best, and has, like some other kinds, a coppery tinge; used as a blue dye.

Carmine. *Carminum. Purpura vegetabilis.* Boil ʒj of cochineal, finely powdered, in 12 or 14℔ of rain or distilled water, in a tinned copper vessel for three minutes; then add alum gr. xxv, and continue the boiling for two minutes longer, and let it cool: draw off the clear liquor, as soon as it is only blood warm, very carefully, into shallow vessels, and, laying a sheet of paper over each of them to keep out the dust, put them by for a couple of days, by which time the carmine will have settled. In case the carmine does not separate properly, a few drops of a solution of tin, i. e. dyers' spirit, or of a solution of green vitriol, will throw it down immediately; the water being then drawn off, the carmine is dried in a warm stove, and should be entirely soluble in liquid ammonia. The first coarse sediment serves to make Florence lake; the water drawn off is *liquid rouge.*

2. Boil ℔j of cochineal powdered, and ʒvj of alum in 40℔ of water, strain the decoction, add ʒfs of dyer's spirit; and after the carmine has settled, decant the liquid and dry the carmine: this process yields about ʒjfs; used as a paint for the ladies, and also by miniature painters.

Wassunta gunda. A coloured powder, obtained from the capsules of rottleria tinctoria; used in dyeing yellow.

10. ANIMAL SECRETIONS,

And Excretions, more or less miscible with Water.

White of egg. *Albumen ovi.* Nutritive, coagulates like blood by heat, and therefore used to clarify turbid liquors, and also as a varnish.

Yelk of egg. *Vitellus ovi.* Nutritive, coagulable the same as the whites, and used along with them for that purpose, as also to render oily substances miscible with water.

Sepia. *Cuttle fish ink.* When fresh taken from the cuttle fish, it is a black glary liquid, of a viscid consistence, a peculiar fishy smell, and very little taste; it is preserved for use by being spread round saucers or gallipots, so as to dry before putrefaction commences; used for writing ink, and for a paint, much superior in ease of working to Indian ink, which latter dries so quick, that it is difficult to colour a large pale shadow with it, and when once dry, some part always adheres to the paper, and cannot be removed; whereas sepia may be washed almost clear off.

Human blood. *Sanguis hominis.* Anti-epileptic, dried ʒfs, in powder, in cinnamon water, omni mane.

Goats blood, dried. *Sanguis hirci siccatus.* Sudorific, antipleuritic.

Sheeps blood.

Ox blood. Used instead of eggs to clarify liquids; when dried by a gentle heat, regulated by water-baths placed one within another, so as not to be coagulated, they have been exported for the purpose of clarifying sugar-cane juice.

Human urine. *Urina hominis.* Aperient; used in jaundice, ʒj—ij, omni mane.

All-flower water. *Cows urine. Urina vaccæ.* Used as a purge, half a pint drank warm from the cow.

Ox gall. *Fel tauri. Fel bovis.* Cosmetic, detergent, used in ear-ache, also as a collyrium, and gtt. xx—xxx in wine as an emmenagogue, and to facilitate labour; used with oil to take off oil paint.

Prepared ox gall. The fresh gall is left for a night to settle, the clear fluid poured off, and evaporated in a water-bath to a proper consistence; used by painters in water colours to destroy the greasiness of some of their colours, and to wash over tracing paper, that it may be written upon with ink; it is used also instead of soap to wash greasy cloth.

White-bear gall. *Fel ursi.* Anti-epileptic.

Hares gall. *Fel leporis.* Used as a collyrium.

Gall of eels. *Fel anguillarum.* Used to facilitate labours.

Cows milk. *Lac vaccinum.* Nutritive, the fattest of those usually employed; boiled with sugar will keep some time; turns sour and curdles, but does not putrify.

Skimmed milk. Sits easy on the stomach; used as a varnish, and vehicle for painting in distemper.

Asses milk. Used in consumption.

Goats milk. Used in consumption.

Ewes milk. Thinner than that of the cow. antiphthisic.

Mares milk. Like goats milk in quality; restorative.

Rennet whey. *Serum lactis.* Milk 2 pints, rennett ℥ss, infused in a little hot water, mix, and keep in a gentle heat for some hours, then strain.

Butter milk. *Lac ebutyratum.* By straining churned cream, the butter being left on the strainer, and the butter milk passing.

Woman's milk. *Lac mulieris.* Are principally composed of sugar of milk dissolved in water; highly nutritive, laxative; popular remedies in atrophy and phthisis.

Frangipane. Evaporate skimmed milk to dryness, by a gentle heat; used to form artificial milk.

Stone-horse dung. *Fimus equinus. Stercus equi non castrati.* Antipleuritic, in asthma and difficulty of breathing; infused in pennyroyal, or hyssop water, or in white wine, and the strained infusion drank: its effects probably owing to the sulphur it contains.

Cow dung. *Fimus vaccæ.* Used as a cataplasm in erysipelatous swellings, being previously mixed with some unctuous matter to prevent its growing hard, and highly commended in the gout; also used very largely in calico printing as a cheap mucilage.

Sheeps dung. Used in dyeing, for the purpose of preparing cotton and linen to receive certain colours, particularly the red of madder and crosswort.

Poudrette. Human excrements, dried to a powder and sold in sacks, for manure.

Album Græcum. *Stercus canis.* The white excrements emitted by dogs in good health; detergent, also outwardly, with honey, in sore throats.

Pigeons dung. *Stercus columbæ.*

Peacocks dung. *Stercus pavonis.*

Goose dung. *Stercus anseris.* Used as poultices to the feet in malignant fevers.

Edible birds nests. *Nidi esculenti.* The nest of a species of swallows inhabiting the Indian Archipelago; these nests are formed of a mucous slime secreted in the stomachs of these birds, and flung up for that purpose: they are added to soup, to render it thicker; the feathers sticking to them are then separated by straining.

11. GELATINOUS EXTRACTS.

Carpenters' glue. *Gluten commune.* Prepared from the skins of animals, their bones, and other offal, by boiling them with water for a long time, skimming off the fat, adding a little alum, and boiling the broth down to a thick jelly, which is then poured out, and, when cold, cut into squares, and dried in the air upon nets; used as a cement.

Fish glue. Is made in like manner from various membranous and solid parts of sea fish and cetaceous animals.

Double size. Is made from skins, in the same manner as glue, but is not boiled down so low, only so far that it is a tremulous jelly when cold.

2. *Single size.* Is not boiled down so low.

12. ROSINS.

Flag annotto. *Orleana. Terra orleana. Orleana in foliis.* In square cakes like soap, of 2 or 3℔ each, beat up with oil, either lintseed, nut, or whale.

2. *Roll annotto. Orleana in rotulis.*

3. *Egg annotto. Orleana in ovulis.*

4. *Spanish annotto. Orleana in baculis.* In small oblong cakes, internally of a bright red colour. From the seeds of bixa orellana, by steeping them in water for seven or eight days, stirring the liquid, passing it through a sieve, and boiling it; when the colouring matter is scummed off and put up while soft into cakes of various forms; astringent, discussive, febrifuge, but little used in medicine; chiefly employed as a dyeing drug.

The Spanish or East Indian is prepared by rubbing the seeds with the hands, previously dipped in oil, till the red pellicles come off, and are reduced into a clear paste, which

is scraped off and dried in the shade. This is used by the ladies as a paint.

Gum anime. *Cancamy. Gummi anime. Cancamum.* The extravasated juice of hymenæa courbaril; cephalic, uterine; dose, in powder, ʒj.

Benjamin. *Benzoinum. Assa dulcis. Styracis benzoini balsamum.* The best is obtained, by incision, from the styrax benzoin, and inferior sorts from the terminalia benzoin and the laurus benzoe; odoriferous, fragrant, balsamic, anti-asthmatic, and used in perfumery and odoriferous fumigations.

Jamaica-birch rosin. *Resina chibou.* Obtained from the bursera gummifera; is excellent for varnishes.

Caranna. *Gummi Caragna. Tacamahaca Caragna.* The tree which yields it is not well known; brought from New Spain in masses, covered with broad leaves; less efficacious than true tacamahaca as a resolvent.

2. One kind of caranna has a fetid smell when burnt, and is thought to be the rosin of some sort of chamerops.

West Indian copal. *Copal occidentale.* Produced by the rhus copallinum of Spanish America; it is used as a cement.

East India copal. *Gum Kikekanumala. Copal orientale.* Which is rarer, is produced by the elæocarpus copalifera. They are both used in cephalic fumigations and plaisters, but more commonly in varnishes. Copal and anime, are frequently mistaken for one another; but anime is soluble in spirit of wine, and copal is not. It is even difficult to dissolve copal in oils, but it is soluble in oil of rosemary.

Melted copal. Obtained by putting not more than 2 oz. at once of copal into a wire net, suspended in an iron tube placed upright, and surrounded with fire, so that as soon as the copal melts it may drop into a pan of water; a kind of oil separates from it, and the copal becomes soluble in spirit of wine, and still more so if the melting is repeated.

West India elemi. *Icica. Elemi occidentale.* Obtained, by incision, from the amyris elemifera of South America; imported in mats or chests of 4 to 6℔; yielding a sweet odour when burnt.

East India elemi. *Elemi orientale. Cancame antiquorum?* From the gardenia elemifera of Ceylon; imported

from Turkey, wrapped up in flags; antiseptic, detergent, used in the composition of ointments.

Gum guaiacum. *Gummi guaiacum. Guaiaci resina.* Obtained, by incision, from the guaiacum officinale; tonic, antiscorbutic, diaphoretic, in doses of gr. v to ℈j, in pills or in emulsion, purgative in doses of gr. xv to ℈ij.

Stick lac. *Lacca in ramulis. Lacca in baculis.* Formed by the insects called coccus lacca, on the branches of trees.

Seed lac. *Lacca in granis.* Stick lac broke off the branches, and which has been digested in warm water by the dyers, for the extraction of its colour; is brownish.

Lump lac. *Lacca in massis.*

Shell lac. *Lacca in tabulis.* Which has been boiled in water, by which its colour has been extracted, the rosin melted, and then poured upon a wet slab; transparent, lightish red. Calefacient, attenuant, aperitive, diaphoretic, diuretic; used in dentrifices, in varnishes, and to form sealing-wax.

Ceylon lac. *Lacca Zeylanica.* Exudes from the croton lacciferum; is in red sticks, purer than that collected by the insects just mentioned; is astringent, and dyes silk red.

Ladanum. *Labdanum.* Exudes from the cistus Creticus, obtained by lashing the tree with leather straps, to which it adheres and is scraped off.

2. An inferior sort is obtained by boiling the twigs of cistus ladaniferus in water: digestive, tonic, astringent; also used in tooth-ache.

Mastich. *Mastiche. Resina lentiscina. Pistaciæ lentisci resina.* By incision, from the pistacia lentiscus; tonic, detersive, and chewed to sweeten the breath and fasten the teeth.

Olampi gum. *Gummi olampi.* From America.

Barbary mastich. From the pistacia Atlantica.

Burgundy pitch. *White pitch. Pix Burgundica. Pix alba. Resina abietis humida. Resina alba humida. Pini abietis resina sponte concreta. Pix arida*, P. L. 1809. *Pix abietina.* Obtained, by incision, from the Norway spruce fir, pinus abies, and becomes solid immediately: a vigorous tree will yield in one year 30 or 40lb of juice: it is melted with water and strained through coarse cloths: it is of a close consistence, rather soft, of a reddish brown colour, and not unpleasant smell: it is very adhesive to the

skin, and therefore forms excellent plaisters when they are wanted to remain on for some time; rubefacient, useful in colds, short breath, &c.

Common frankincense. *Perrosin. Thus fœmininum. T. vulgare. Olibanum vulgare. Resina abietis sicca. Abietis resina*, L. P. since 1809. Exudes from the Norway spruce fir; it differs from Strasburg turpentine in being compact, opaque, and of a deep yellow; and also differs very slightly from Burgundy pitch, but is by no means so adhesive: it yields, by distillation, an oil, substituted for oil of turpentine, but very inferior, and not possessed of the same qualities.

Native rosin. *Resina pini nativa.* Exudes from the pinus sylvestris, the turpentine drying upon the wound, and forming a white crust over it.

Common rosin. *Resina pini communis.* Prepared from native pine rosin by melting and straining through a cloth; used indifferently with Burgundy pitch; adheres to the fingers.

Gum juniper. *Gum sandarach. Pounce. Gummi juniperi. Sandaraca.* Yielded by the thuya articulata, and not by the juniperus oxycedrus, as supposed by Linnæus and his followers; astringent and tonic, used also to prevent ink from sinking in parchment, bad paper, or where they have been scraped, and to make a varnish by dissolving it in spirit of wine, or in oil of turpentine.

Dragons blood in the tear. *Sanguis draconis in lacrymis.* Obtained from the dracæna draco, by incision: the purest, used in varnishes and dentrifices; powder a bright red: *cinnabris* of the ancients.

Dragons blood in sticks. *Sanguis draconis in cannis. Pterocarpi draconis resina.* In small masses, wrapped in leaves, dark red, breaks smooth; powder crimson: also obtained from the red sanders tree.

Dragons blood in balls. *Sanguis draconis in globulis.* Obtained by macerating or steaming the fruit of the calamus draco; in round masses wrapped up in leaves of reeds, coarse grained; powder brownish red. Are all astringent, especially this last, which contains a portion of tannin.

Red storax. *Gum storax. Thus Judæorum. Styrax rubra. Styracis balsamum. Balsamum Styracis officinalis.* Obtained, by incision, from the styrax officinale, and perhaps

from the liquidambar orientalis; the purest, in tears, but it has lost some of its smell in drying.

Common storax. *Styrax calamita.* Has been received in reeds or vessels, and saw-dust added immediately to thicken it; is preferred by the perfumers as more fragrant; storax is soluble in spirit of wine, but not in oil.

Purified storax. *Styrax colata. S. purificata.* The Dublin college orders it to be heated till it softens, and then pressed between heated iron plates; the London college directs it to be dissolved in spirit of wine, and the solution strained and distilled to a proper consistence: 1℔ storax, warmed in bags, and pressed between iron plates, so hot, that they are nearly sufficient to make water hiss, yields two oz. and a half of strained storax. Storax is stimulant and expectorant in doses of gr. x to ʒfs.

Tacamahac. *Tacamahaca.* Is yielded by the fagara octandra: imported in gourds, greenish, soft, smells of lavender, tastes aromatic, is rare; cephalic, nervine, and externally suppurative, astringent; used in fumigations.

American tacamahac. *Balsamum Focot.* Is yielded by the populus balsamifera; greenish yellow, in tears run into a mass; sweet scented: stomachic.

Balsam of Tolu in jars. *Red balsam of Peru. Balsamum Tolutanum. B. Peruvianum rubrum.* Brought over in cocoa shells, red, solid, having been dried in the air; nervine, cephalic, anti-asthmatic.

Yellow gum. *Gummi flavum N. S. W. Gummi resina acaroidis.* Resin of the xanthorrhœa hastilis, or acarois resinifera of New South Wales; antidysenteric, and employed to unite the lips of wounds, however large or dangerous; also used to compose a cement: strongly resembles bee bread.

True varnish resin. Yielded by the terminalia vernix; used by the Chinese in varnish.

Manchineel gum. Yielded by the hippomane mancinella. Used instead of guaiacum.

Canarium gum. Yielded by C. balsamiferum; sweet-scented, used for incense.

Clove gum. *Resina caryophyllorum.* Reddish brown, found among cloves.

Gum chandra. *Muschat rosin. Gummi look? G. chandetros. G. chamderros.* Obtained from the valeria Indica, it resembles amber, and is sometimes found among

Sumatra camphire: it might be imported in abundance; used for ornaments.

Saul dammer. Exuded from the saul tree, shorea robusta. Used in India for all the purposes of turpentine, rosin, and pitch.

Tecamez sandal resin. Is yielded by the sandal tree of Tecamez.

Hog gum. Exudes from the hog-gum tree, rhus metopium. Is black, very adhesive, so called because the wild hogs when wounded rub themselves against the tree.

Resin of tabernæmontana. Is the concreted juice of T. arcuata.

Mombin rosin. The produce of spondias myrobalanus.

Bursera rosin. The produce of B. Orientalis; is tonic, styptic.

Uvaria gum. From U. tripetaloidea, very odoriferous.

Augia rosin. From A. Sinensis; black, used in China for varnish, and medicinally as a purgative.

Peruvian mastich. From the moly tree, schinus molle; white, smelling like fennel and pepper.

Coumia resin. From amyris ambrosiacia; used as incense, and in chronic diarrhœa.

Ticuna. From amyris toxifera; used to poison weapons for war and hunting.

Kina-kina resin. Yielded by myrospermum pedicellatum: used by gouty persons to hold in the hand.

Lovage resin. *Resina ligustici.* Exuded by Cornish lovage, yellow.

Common pitch. *Stone pitch. Pix sicca. P. atra. P. navalis. P. arida*, P. L. before 1809. Obtained by boiling or distilling tar to the desired consistence; in medicine used only as a resolvent in plaisters.

Yellow rosin. *White rosin. Pix Græca? Colophonia. Terebinthina cocta. Resina alba. R. flava. R. pini oleo volatile deprivatum.* Obtained by boiling or distilling turpentine with water, or by boiling or distilling turpentine per se, and pouring the residuum, while yet fluid, into water, of which it absorbs about 1-8th of its weight; suppurative externally, used in ointments and plaisters.

Brown rosin. *Black rosin. Pix Græca. Colophonium. Resina nigra.* Obtained by boiling or distilling turpentine without water; suppurative externally.

13. RESINOUS EXTRACTS.

Rosin of scammony. *Resina scammonii.*

Rosin of jalap. *Resina jalapæ.* One pound of root yielded one oz. rosin; 10℔ yielded 1℔.

Rosin of guaiacum. *Resina guaiaci.*

Rosin of turbith. *Resina turpethi.* Eight oz. yielded ʒv. Are all obtained by digesting spirit of wine upon the several substances repeatedly, till the last portion is not tinged; distilling off the spirit till but a fourth part remains, and then adding a little cold water, which causes the rosin to settle; this rosin is then washed and dried: they have the qualities of the substances from which they are extracted, but must be given in smaller doses.

Extractum cinchonæ resinosum. Soak 1℔ bruised bark in 4℔ spirit of wine for four days, and distil off the spirit to a due consistence.

2. *Barry's resinous extract of bark.* Distil tincture of bark, made with S. V. R. nearly to dryness, remove the rosin on its surface, and evaporate slowly the remaining liquid to a fine extract.

Rosin of aloes. *Resina aloes.* Is the insoluble residuum left in making washed aloes.

Opium purificatum, P. D. Digest ℔j of sliced opium in ℔xij of proof spirit of wine; and after filtration, distil off the spirit till the mass is reduced to a proper consistence; it is ordered to be kept in two states:

1. *Opium purificatum molle.* Fit for pills.

2. *Opium purificatum durum.* Sufficiently hard to powder.

Alkoholic extract of nux vomica. Nux vomica rasped ʒiiij, alkohol ℔j, macerate 14 days, strain and evaporate to an extract; S. V. R. may be used, but the extract is not so powerful.

2. *Rosin of nux vomica. Dry alkoholic extract of nux vomica.* Make an extract of nux vomica with S. V. R. dissolve it in water, filter, and evaporate; acts strongly on the nervous system; in pills, gr. j to ij, increased gradually to ℈j, or until the tetanic symptoms become considerable, in palsy.

Brucine. Digest ether on powdered bark of brucea antidysenterica, to separate a fatty matter; drain, add alkohol,

digest, filter, evaporate to dryness; dissolve the mass in water, add liquor plumbi subacetatis, until a sediment ceases to fall down; filter, pass sulphuretted hydrogen gas through the clear liquor; filter again, and add calcined magnesia; filter again, wash the sediment very slightly with cold water, dry, digest in alkohol, filter, and distil off the spirit. To purify the brucine thus obtained, add a solution of oxalic acid, crystallize, add a mixture of alkohol and ether to extract the colouring matter, then dissolve the oxalate of brucine in water, add calcined magnesia, filter, digest the sediment in alkohol, filter and let the spirit evaporate by exposure to the air. Brucine is crystalline, very bitter, scarcely soluble in water, has only one 12th the medical virtue of strychnine.

Cinchonine. Boil Peruvian bark in S. V. R. until all the bitterness is extracted; mix the tinctures, distil to dryness; dissolve the rosin in boiling water, rendered very acid with spirit of salt; add calcined magnesia, boil for a few minutes till the liquor is clear; when cold, filter, wash the sediment left on the filter with cold water, dry it, boil alkohol upon it until all the bitterness is extracted; pour off the alkohol, and as it cools, the cinchonine will crystallize. It may be purified by solution in a very weak acid, and the addition of an alkali; white, crystalline, scarcely soluble in water, or in ether.

Delphine. Stavesacre seeds, q. p. blanch, beat to a paste, boil with a little water, strain, add calcined magnesia, boil for some minutes, filter, wash the sediment with water, and digest it in alkohol, decant the tincture and distil off the spirit; the delphine is left as a white powder; scarcely soluble in water, but soluble in alkohol or ether.

2. Bruise unhusked stavesacre seeds, add weak sulphuric acid, filter, add liquor ammoniæ to separate the delphine; dissolve in alkohol, distil off the spirit, dissolve again in spirit of salt, add calcined magnesia to saturate the muriatic acid, and throw down the delphine purer than before; redissolve in alkohol, filter, and distil off the spirit.

Emetine. Pour ether on powdered ipecacuanha, digest, distil, and repeat this as long as any fatty odorous matter is extracted from the root; then pour on S. V. R., and make a tincture, repeating with fresh spirit as long as any thing is dissolved; distil gently to dryness, dissolve what is left in cold water; add subcarbonate of magnesia to separate the

gallic acid it contains, pour on S. V. R., dissolve, filter, and evaporate to dryness. In reddish brown scales, easily running in the air, not crystallizable; emetic in doses of a quarter grain, or rather more.

2. *Pure emetine.* Digest powdered ipecacuanha first in ether, and then in rectified spirit; distil off the spirit, and dissolve the remainder in water, add calcined magnesia in sufficient quantity; pour off the liquor, wash the remainder with a little very cold water to separate the colouring matter, and dry it, digest alkohol on it, filter, distil off the spirit; dissolve the remainder in diluted acetic acid, clarify the solution by bone black, and add liquor ammoniæ to throw down the emetine, which is white, scarcely soluble in water; emetic in doses of a sixteenth of a grain.

Gentianine. Gentian root in powder q. p., digest in ether for two days and nights, filter, evaporate nearly to dryness; add to the yellow crystalline mass thus obtained alkohol, until it no longer becomes coloured; evaporate to dryness, redissolve in S. V. T., filter, evaporate again to dryness; dissolve in water, add some calcined magnesia, boil, filter; digest the sediment in ether, and evaporate to dryness. Gentianine is yellow, scarcely soluble in water, very soluble in alkohol or ether; a strong aromatic bitter, in doses of gr. ij.

Morphia. *Morphium. Morphine.* Opium ℥iij, water ℥x, soak for 5 days; filter, add calcined magnesia ʒj gr. xij; boil for 10 minutes, filter, wash with cold water till the water passes off clear, and afterwards alternately with hot and cold proof spirit, as long as it becomes coloured; boil the residuum in alkohol for a few minutes; as it cools, crystals of morphia will separate.

2. Opium 1℔, water q. s. make a strong infusion; strain, add liquor ammoniæ as long as any precipitate falls; strain, evaporate the liquid part until thick, add more liquor ammoniæ to separate the morphia; filter again, wash the morphia with cold water: when well drained, sprinkle it with a little S. V. R. to carry some of the colouring matter through the filter; then dissolve the morphia in acetic acid, add some fresh burnt bone black, shake often in the course of the day, and next day filter; the liquor now passes colourless: add liquor ammoniæ to separate the morphia, in the form of a white powder, from the acid. It may be crystallized by solution in alkohol, and setting it by to evaporate of itself.

Extremely bitter, scarcely soluble in water; narcotic, but used in the form of an acetate or sulphate.

Quinine. Made from yellow bark, in the same manner as cinchonine from common Peruvian bark; white, scarcely soluble in water, very soluble in ether, by which it may be separated from cinchonine, if they are mixed together.

Solanine. Juice of nightshade berries, quite ripe, q. p. filter, add liquor ammoniæ, a greyish sediment falls; filter, wash the sediment, and boil in alkohol; filter, and distil off the spirit; the solanine is left as a white powder; not soluble in water, bitter; emetic, narcotic.

Strychnine. Boil rasped nux vomica in water, evaporate the decoction to the consistence of a syrop; add lime to unite with the acid, and set the strychnine free: pour on S. V. R. to dissolve the strychnine, strain, and evaporate to dryness. The strychnine may be rendered purer by dissolving again in alkohol, evaporation, and crystallization; the brucine, being more soluble in spirit, remains in solution. White, crystalline, or granular; scarcely soluble in water; acts still more strongly on the nervous system than rosin of nux vomica; in pills, containing 1-12th or 1-8th of a grain each.

Veratrine. Digest Indian caustic-barley seeds in boiling rectified spirit, filter while hot; distil nearly to dryness; dissolve in cold water, filter, evaporate slowly to make the yellow colouring matter separate; add a solution of sugar of lead in water, filter to separate more of the colouring matter; pass hepatic air, or sulphuretted hydrogen gas, through the clear liquor, filtrate to separate the sulphuret of lead, evaporate a little; add calcined magnesia, filter, digest the sediment in boiling alkohol, filter, and evaporate till a yellowish substance is left; which may be purified and rendered white by dissolving it in alkohol, and adding water to throw down the pure white veratrine. Errhine, produces a very abundant salivation; cathartic, in doses of a quarter of a grain; in larger doses emetic, producing tetanus.

14. TURPENTINES AND BALSAMS.

Balm of gilead. *Balsamum Gileadense verum. B. Judaicum. B. de Mecha. Amyridis Gileadense balsamum. Opobalsamum.* Exudes from incisions made in the amyris Gileadensis, or in the amyris opobalsamum, and is

limpid, white, of a very penetrating sweet turpentiny smell, and has a sharp bitter astringent taste; very rare; a drop of it, let fall on warm water, spreads over the whole surface, and on the water cooling, again contracts itself.

2. *Balsamœleon. Oleum balsami.* Obtained by boiling the twigs and leaves in water; thin and oily.

3. *Xylobalsamum.* Obtained by a longer continued decoction, is thicker and less odoriferous; this is the most usual: antiseptic, vulnerary; its fumes are useful against barrenness: used also as a cosmetic, stimulating the skin so as to cause redness and swelling.

Canada balsam. *Balm of Gilead. Resina strobilina*, P. L. *Balsamum Canadense. Terebinthina Canadensis. Pini balsameæ resina liquida.* Contained in vesicles under the bark of the pinus balsamea, or balm of Gilead fir, or exudes from its cones.

Balsam of capivi. *Balsamum Copaibæ. Copaiba. Copaiferæ officinalis resina liquida.* Flows from the copaifera officinalis; imported from the Brazils, in small casks of 100 to 150lb; detersive, vulnerary, diuretic, and astringent, may be given to gtt. lx, or more, if the stomach will bear it, in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa. By taking about gtt. xxx of elixir of vitriol, in a glass of water, twice a day, the stomach may be made to retain gtt. lxx to c of the balsam nocte maneque; it is a good dressing for fresh wounds.

Hungarian balsam. *Resina strobilina* of the Germans. Exudes from the extremities of the branches of the mountain or Mugho pine; it is also obtained by expression from the cones; highly esteemed in Germany.

White balsam of Peru. *Natural balsam. Balsamum album. Styrax alba. Balsamœleon.* Obtained by incision from the myrospermum Peruifera.

Strasburg turpentine. *Resina abietis*, P. L. before 1809. *Oleum abietis. Terebinthina Argentoratensis.* Obtained by piercing the tubercles of the bark of the silver fir, pinus picea. A man can collect only 4 oz. in a day.

Chio turpentine. *Cyprus turpentine. True Venice turpentine. Resina terebinthi. Terebinthina vera. T. Chia. T. Cypria.* Obtained, by incision, from the turpentine tree, pistacia terebinthus.

Common Venice turpentine. *Resina laricis. Terebinthina Veneta. Pini laricis resina liquida.* From the larch by boring it nearly through.

Common turpentine. *Horse turpentine. Resina pini. Terebinthina vulgaris. T. communis.* From the Scotch fir, by cutting a hollow in the tree to catch the turpentine, and taking off the bark for a space of about eighteen inches above it.

Briançon turpentine. *Terebinthina Brianzonica.* From the pinus cembro. All the turpentines are stimulant and diuretic; dose ℈j to ʒj in pills, or made into an emulsion with yelk of egg or almonds; used externally, they are vulnerary and suppurative.

Black balsam of Peru. *Common balsam of Peru. Myroxyli Peruiferi balsamum. Balsamum Peruvianum vulgare. B. Peruanum.* Obtained by boiling the bark and branches in water.

The balsams of Peru all contain benzoic acid, which gives them a very fragrant smell; taste sharp and bitter; are nervine, cephalic, stomachic, anti-asthmatic, externally vulnerary; dose gtt. x to xxx; used also in perfumery.

Balsamum populi. From the buds of the populus balsamifera, expressed between heated plates, as those of the black poplar yield scarcely any; is buttery, brown, reddish, rather fragrant; 4 oz. of buds yielded ʒij of balsam.

Rackasira balsamum. Transparent, brownish, red, thick, drawing in threads, balsamic smell and taste, rather bitter when tasted and glues the lips together.

Liquid storax. *Styrax liquida.* Obtained by boiling the young shoots of the liquidambar styraciflua in water.

Liquid amber. *Liquidambra. Ambra liquida.* Obtained, by incision, from the liquidambar styraciflua; is resolvent, suppurative, and used in perfumes, as it has the smell of benzoin.

East India tacamahac. *Balsamum viride. Oleum Mariæ. Balsamum Calaba.* Yielded by the calophyllum inophyllum; yellowish, becomes thick and green by drying, sweet-scented.

Balsam of Tolu in gourds. *Balsamum Tolutanum. B. de Tolu. Toluiferæ balsami balsamum.* From the toluifera balsamum, which is now supposed to be the same as the myrospermum Peruifera; a resin of a reddish colour, an agreeable sweetish taste, of a middle consistence between liquid and solid, very glutinous, an excellent smell, and having the fragrance of lemons; anti-phthisical, vulnerary, anti-arthritic, nervine; dose, gtt. x—xxx.

Balsam Acouchi. Flows from the amyris acuchini; odorous, vulnerary, nervine.

Wooraroo poison. *Balsam Arouarou.* Flows from the icica heptaphylla; smells like citron: used to poison weapons.

Balsam Houmiri. Flows from the myrodendron houmiri; red, transparent, balsamic: used for torches.

Japan turpentine. Obtained, by incision, from rhus vernix; used in varnishing.

Wood oil. A kind of balsam obtained from the trunk of the dipterocarpus turbinatus.

Soft mastich. *Mastich oil.* Obtained from mastich trees, which have been grafted upon the turpentine tree; is of the consistence of turpentine.

15. GLUTINOUS MATTERS.

Caoutchouc. *Indian rubber. Gummi elasticum.* The concrete juice of jatropha elastica; the bark being wounded, a milky juice flows out, which, being spread upon clay moulds, dries very soon in the air, or by being held over torches; in this manner are formed water-proof boots and portmanteaus, as also bottles, of which great numbers are brought to Europe, and used for rubbing out the traces of black-lead pencils, and for syringes: Caoutchouc softens by heat and dissolves in oils, petreoleum, and ether; its brown colour is partly derived from the smoke of the torches used in drying it; it is not used as a medicine, but only for varnish, and to make elastic catheters, bougies, and probes.

A very elastic kind of caoutchouc is yielded by the urceola elastica of China. A soft kind is yielded by the ficus Indica, and other sorts by the jack-tree, and the castilla elastica.

Bird-lime. *Viscus aucupum.* Obtained by boiling missletoe berries in water till they break, pounding them in a mortar, and washing away the branny refuse with fresh water.

2. From the bark of holly stripped in June or July, and boiled in water for six or eight hours, until it becomes tender: the water being then separated carefully from the bark, it is laid in layers with fern, and left to ferment for two or three weeks, until it goes into a kind of mucilage, which is then to be pounded in a mortar into a mass; this mass is

well rubbed in the hands in running water, till all the refuse is worked out, and the bird-lime then put into an earthen vessel and left for some days to purge itself: it may also be made from other vegetables; it is discutient externally, and is also used from its adhesive quality to rub over twigs, for the purpose of catching birds or small animals.

The milky juice of sapium aucuparium is used as a bird-lime to catch parrots; as is also that of hippomane biglandulosa: the seeds of pittosporum tobira are surrounded with a resinous bird-lime, and the fruit of schozolana is covered with a kind of bird-lime.

Gluten of wheat flour. Is obtained by mixing flour with a little water into a stiff paste as for pastry, and then kneading this paste in water until the starch and saccharine matter is washed out. It is of a grey colour, extensible like Indian rubber. The superiority of wheat flour depends upon this substance, which turns blue when mixed with guaiacum.

16. MUCILAGINOUS OILS.

Oil of sweet almonds. *Oleum amygdalarum. O. amygdalinum. O. amygdalæ. O. amygdalæ communis.* Is usually made from bitter almonds for cheapness, or from old Jordan almonds, by heat; the oil from which soon grows rank, while that from fresh Barbary almonds, drawn cold, will keep good for some time. The almonds are sometimes blanched by dipping in boiling water, or by soaking for some hours in cold water, so as to part with their skin easily; but are more usually ground to a paste, which is put into canvass bags, and pressed between iron plates in a screw press, or by means of a wedge: 1 cwt. of bitter almonds unblanched produces 46℔ of oil; the cake pays for pressing.

Oil of star-anise seeds, by expression. *Oleum anisi stellati.* Is of an agreeable fragrancy.

Ground pea oil. From the arachis hypogæa; eatable, but strong tasted; burns well, makes good soap.

Oil of ben. *Oleum de ben.* From the nuts of the guilandia moringa; scentless, colourless, keeps long without growing rank.

Camellia oil. From the seeds of camellia oleosa. Used for the table.

Hemp oil. *Oleum cannabis.* From hemp-seed; good for frying in, used by the painters as a drying oil.

Nettle-tree oil. From the seeds of celtis australis. Excellent for the lamp.

Cornel oil. From the seeds of cornus mascula and c. sanguinea. Answers for lamps, but not for the table.

Oil of common physic-nut. *Oleum cicinum. O. jatrophæ curcadis.* Used as castor oil for a purge.

Nut oil. *Oleum nucum coryli.* From the kernel of the hazel nut, very fine; substituted for oil of ben: used by painters as a vehicle for their colours.

Beech mast oil. *Oleum fagi.* Very clear, keeps well, and is a very good salad oil.

Buck-wheat oil. From the seeds of buck-wheat.

Hemp-nettle oil. From the seeds of galeopsis tetrahit. Yielded very plentifully.

Gingko oil. From the seeds of gingko biloba. Used for the table.

Sun-flower seed oil. From the seeds of helianthus annuus: they yield well, and are recommended for cultivation; perhaps the Jerusalem artichoke would answer better, as both the root and seed would be saleable.

Walnut oil. *Oleum nucum juglandis.* Makes good plaisters; will not keep; used by painters, is very drying: 90lb av. of kernel, yield 20 to 24 quart bottles of oil.

Expressed oil of bays. *Oleum laurinum.* From bay-berries; very fluid, insipid.

Cold-drawn lint-seed oil. *Oleum lini sine igne. O. lini usitatissimi.* Viscous, bitter; makes but a soft soap; used in lamps, but chiefly in painting, is very drying.

Oil of mace in jars. *Oleum macis in ollis.* Obtained from nutmegs by the press; buttery, having the smell and colour of mace, but grows paler and harder by age: 2lb nutmegs in Europe yielded six oz. of this oil.

True oil of mace, by expression. *Oleum macis expressum verum.* Red, remains always liquid or soft, has a strong smell of mace, subacid taste, imported in jars or bottles, the lower part being rather thicker than the top: 1lb and a half of mace yielded in Europe, ℥jfs of oil.

Madi oil. From the seeds of madia sativa; very fine.

Oil of stone-pine kernels. *Oleum nucis pini.* Grows rank very soon: 16lb of kernels yield 5lb of oil.

Best salad oil. *Oleum maturum. O. completum.* From Italian olives, imported from Lucca and Genoa, fine yellow, perfectly inodorous.

2. *Salad oil. Sweet oil.* From French olives, imported from Marseilles; grass green, inodorous.

3. *Olive oil. Oleum olivarum. Olivæ oleum. O. fixum fructûs olivæ Europeæ.* Imported from Sicily, Naples, Candia; that of Gallipoli is the best, but all are rank, being made from olives which have been left in heaps to sweat. Its quality is estimated by the quantity of foot or lees that separates on standing, the less the better; used for plaisters and ointments, and largely in the woollen manufacture.

4. *Oleum omphacinum.* From the cake left on pressing olives, pouring hot water on it, and again submitting it to the press; or from unripe olives: thick, deposits much sediment.

5. *Droppings of sweet oil.* The foot deposited by olive oil; used instead of the preceding for oiling iron work.

Oil of poppy seeds. *Poppy oil. Huile d'oeillette. Oleum papaveris.* Used as a salad oil; is not narcotic, as has been supposed; has a slight odour; keeps well, is drying, does not burn well, and smokes very much, makes a soft soap, but very good plaisters.

Apricock oil. *Huile de marmotte. Oleum chrysomelinum.* Agreeable to the taste, used for that of almonds.

Argan oil. From the seeds of rhamnus Siculus: sold for olive oil.

Cold-drawn castor oil. *Oleum de Kerva. O. Kervinum. O. palmæ liquidum. O. ricini.* From seeds, not less than six months old, blanched with cold water, and pressed; 10lb yield 3lb of oil.

2. *East India castor oil. Bapennah lamp oil.* From the seeds ground with water in a mortar; 2 bushels and an half yield 4 gall. of oil.

3. *West India castor oil. Ricini oleum.* Obtained by bruising the seeds, tying the mass in a bag, and boiling in water; 10lb yields 1lb of oil. Purgative, in doses of ʒfs to ʒjfs, floated on some distilled water or on wine; or, if it does not usually stay well on the stomach, on some tincture of senna; or made into an emulsion with yelk of egg, and a little distilled water, with gtt. xx of lavender drops, and a teaspoonful of simple syrop: it may also be used in clysters: is particularly useful where a stimulant would be hurtful, as

it operates quickly without disturbing the system; externally, in swelling pains. Contrary to most medicines, on frequent repetition a less dose is sufficient.

Croton oil. *Tiglii oleum.* From Molucca grains; extremely cathartic; when good, a drop is a sufficient dose.

Rape oil. *Oleum rapæ.* Is made from rape seed, dries slowly, makes but a softish soap, fit for ointments, but does not make good plaisters; the mucilage it contains may be got rid of, in great measure, by adding half an oz. of oil of vitriol to two pints of the oil.

Gingelly oil. *Sweet oil. Oleum sesami verum.* From the seeds of the sesamum orientale; used for food, and in painting.

Oil of sesamum. *Oleum sesami vulgare.* From the seeds of gold of pleasure, myagrum sativum; used for burning in lamps, and in ointments, &c.

Mustard oil. *Oleum sinapis.* From the seeds of black mustard, generally from the hulls after the flour has been sifted from them.

Rutty's oil of mustard seed. Obtained from mustard seed, after the common oil has been procured; is acrid, and recommended by Dr. Rutty in rheumatism.

Kuteera oil. From the seeds of sterculia platanifolia.

Tea-seed oil. From the seeds of thea oleosa, very limpid.

Hutsella oil. From the seeds of verbesina sativa, very fine.

Oil of vernicia montana. Yellow, used as a varnish, is extracted from the kernels.

17. VEGETABLE BUTTERS.

Boiled oil of bays. *Oleum laurinum verum. O. fixum lauri nobilis.* From bayberries, by pounding them into a mass, boiling it in water for some hours, and when the water is cold, skimming off the oil, which is thick like butter, and green.

Butter of laurus glauca. Used for candles, obtained by expression.

Myrtle oil. *Myrteum.* From the myrtle berries; concrete, odoriferous, astringent.

Mava butter. Expressed from bassia butyracea.

Palm oil. *Mackaw fat. Oleum palmæ. O. palmæ*

sebaceum. *O. fixum nucum cocos butyraceæ.* Yellow, butyraceous, sweet scented, used for food, and in emulsions as a demulcent; externally it is peculiarly emollient, and well adapted for ointments.

Oil of mace in cakes. *Banda soap.* *Oleum macis in massis.* Is cut out of the jars of oil of mace when it is discoloured and grown solid by age.

African butter, of which there are two sorts, obtained from different nuts not well known.

Butter of cacao. *Oleum cacao.* Obtained from the kernels of the chocolate nut; that by expression is liquid, but by boiling is concrete, and keeps well; used for food: yields about 1-8th of oil by expression, or 1-4th by boiling.

American green wax. *Cera viridis.* Obtained from the candleberry myrtles by boiling the berries in water, they yield 1-4th of their weight of wax; used to make sweet-scented candles, and also for the darker ointments and plaisters, instead of bees wax.

Vegetable tallow. Obtained from the seeds of the tallow tree, croton sebiferum, and from the Bencoolen nuts of the c. moluccanum, is concrete, and used for candles.

Guy-amadou. A concrete oil, like tallow, extracted from the fruits of the virola sebifera or myristica sebifera; used to make odoriferous candles.

Oil of faba pichurim. White, butter-like, smelling like sassafras, becomes yellowish and tallowy by age: 1℔ yields about one oz. and a half of oil.

Cocoa nut oil. White, used entirely to make gas for lights; makes a stinking soap.

18. ESSENTIAL OILS.

All these oils, unless otherwise expressed, are obtained by distillation, with a sufficient quantity of water to prevent the articles from adhering to the still, and the oil and water acquiring a burnt taste; they are all stimulant, in doses of gtt. ij to x upon sugar.

Distilled oil of wormwood. *Oleum essentiale absinthii.* From the herb; stomachic: 25℔ of green wormwood yielded from 6 to 10 drachms of oil; 4℔ of dry yielded an oz. and 18℔ only ʒjʃs.

Oil of acorus. *Oleum acori.* *O. calami aromatici.* 50℔ yielded 2 oz., 1℔ yielded ℈ij; sweet-scented.

Essential oil of bitter almonds. *Oleum amygdalarum amararum.* Contains Prussic acid; poisonous to poultry.

Oil of anise seeds. *Oleum anisi. O. volatile pimpinellæ anisi.* From the seeds; is congealed except in warm weather; carminative; poisonous to pigeons, if rubbed on their bill or head: 1℔ yielded ʒij.

Oil of star anise seeds. *Oleum anisi stellati.* From the capsules; liquid, very fragrant, has the scent of anise.

Oil of dill seed. *Oleum anethi.* Carminative.

Neroli. *Oleum florum aurantiorum.* From the flowers of the orange tree: 6 cwt. of flowers yield only 1 oz. of oil.

2. *Oleum florum citri.* From the flowers of the citron tree; amber coloured, slightly fragrant: 60℔ yield 1 oz.

Essence of bergamotte. *Oleum limonis Bergamottæ.* From the peels of the Bergamot orange; very fragrant.

2. *Huile d'orange.* From orange peel; very fragrant.

3. *Huile de petit grain.* From small unripe oranges; gold colour.

Oleum stillatitium radicis carlinæ. From the root of the carline thistle; is fragrant, sinks in water.

Kyaputty oil. *Cajeput oil. Oleum cajuputi. O. volatile melaleucæ leucadendri.* From the leaves; imported from the East Indies, generally in large copper flasks; is cooler than that of peppermint but smells of turpentine; stimulant, antispasmodic, gtt. iij—v, on sugar, and externally in rheumatism.

Oil of carui. *Oleum carui.* From the seeds; carminative: 2℔ yielded more than 1 oz., and 1 cwt. only 83 oz.

Distilled oil of cacao. From the chocolate nut; thick, reddish, rather buttery.

Oil of cloves. *Essence d'oeillettes. Oleum caryophyllorum aromaticorum. O. caryophylli.* From that spice, is very heavy, acrimonious; supposed to contain some part of the rosin of the clove: 1℔ cloves yielded from ʒjfs to ʒijfs; 7℔ and a half yielded 1℔ of oil.

2. Expressed from the cloves when ripe.

Oil of cloves is imported from the spice islands, is stimulant, and added to purgative pills to prevent griping; externally applied to aching teeth.

Oil of wormweed. *Oleum chenopodii.* From c. anthelminticum.

Oil of cassia. *Oleum cassiæ.* From cassia buds; stimulant, stomachic: 30℔ yields 4 oz.

Distilled oil of chamomile. *Oleum essentiale chamæmeli. O. anthemidis.* From the flowers; stomachic: 1℔ yielded a drachm, 82℔ yielded ʒxiij, and at another time ʒxviij: it is of a fine blue, even if distilled in glass vessels.

Oil of cinnamon. *Oleum cinnamomi.* From the fresh bark; imported from Ceylon.

2. *English oil of cinnamon.* From the bark of inferior cinnamon, imported under the name of cassia; 1℔ yields from ʒj to ʒjfs: stimulant, stomachic.

De Guignes says the cinnamon of Cochin China is so full of essential oil, that it may be pressed out by the fingers.

Essence of cedrat. *Oleum citri finum.* From the yellow part of citron peel; colourless, very thin, and fragrant.

2. The second oil obtained by the distillation of the yellow part of citron peel; greenish: 100 citrons yield 1 oz. of the white essence, and half an oz. of this.

3. From the yellow part of citron peel by expression between two glass plates.

4. From citron peel by expression; very fragrant, but does not keep so well as the distilled oil.

5. From the cake left on squeezing citron peel, by distillation with water; thick.

6. *Common essence of cedrat. Oleum citri commune.* From the lees left in the casks of citron juice; clear, fragrant, greenish: 50℔ of fæces yield, by distillation, 3℔ of essence.

Oil of clary flowers. 130℔ fresh yielded 3 oz. and an half; used in perfumery for soap?

Oil of partridge berry. *Oleum gualtheriæ.*

Oleum fœniculi. From sweet fennel seeds; carminative: 1 bushel yielded 18 oz.

Oil of hyssop leaves. *Oleum hyssopi.* 2 cwt. yielded 6 oz.; 30℔ yielded ʒix.

Essence des violettes. *Oleum iridis.* From the root of Florentine orris; used in perfumery.

Essence of jasmine. *Oleum jasmini.* From the flowers not picked from their cups: yielded in very small quantity, highly fragrant.

Oleum juniperi. *O. baccarum juniperi communis.* From the berries; diuretic: 1℔ yielded ʒiij, and 48℔ yielded 6 oz.

Essence of lavander. *English oil of lavander. Oleum lavandulæ. O. lavandulæ spicæ.* From the flowers of narrow-leaved lavander; 24 bundles produced 144 oz.

Foreign oil of lavander. *True oil of spike. Oleum spicæ verum.* From the flowers and seeds of broad-leaved lavander, and more commonly those of French lavander, stœchas, with a quick fire; sweet scented; but the oil of the narrow-leaved lavander, or English oil, is far the finest.

True Riga balsam. *Baume de Carpathes. Balsamum Libani.* From the shoots of the Aphernousli pine, pinus cembra, previously bruised and macerated for a month in water; pellucid, very liquid, whitish, smell and taste of oil of juniper, vulnerary, diuretic.

Essence of lemons. *Essentia limonum. Oleum essentiale epidermidis fructûs limonis. Citri Medicæ oleum volatile.* From the fresh peels of lemons; limpid, watery, fragrant; used in perfumery.

Distilled oil of mace. *Oleum macis stillatitium.* From that spice: liquid, pale citron, smelling of the mace.

Oil of sweet marjoram. *Oleum marjoranæ.* 85℔ fresh yielded 3 oz. ʒvj.

Oil of balm. *Oleum melissæ.* 6 baskets yielded ʒj.

Oil of peppermint. *Oleum menthæ piperitæ. O. herbæ menthæ piperit. florescentis.* From the dried plant: 4℔ of the fresh herb yielded ʒiij; in general it requires rectification to render it bright and fine; stimulant, carminative.

Oil of mint. *Oleum menthæ viridis. O. menthæ vulgaris. O. menthæ sativæ.* From the dried plant; 33 doz. yielded 8 oz. and a half; 6℔ of fresh leaves yielded ʒiijfs; and 4℔ dried yielded 1 oz. and a half; stimulant, carminative, antispasmodic.

Oil of milfoil flowers. *Oleum millefolii.* 18 baskets yielded 4 oz. ʒiiij; 14℔ dry yielded ʒiij.

Oleum monardæ. From *m. punctata.*

Essence of myrtle. *Oleum essentiale myrti.* From the flowers and leaves; fragrant.

Essence of jonquil. *Oleum narcissi.* Used in perfumery.

Distilled oil of nutmegs. *Oleum nucis moschatæ stillatitium.* From that spice: liquid, pale yellow; a sebaceous insipid matter swims upon the water in the still.

Oil of thyme. *Oleum origani.* From the plant: 2

cwt. fresh yielded 5 oz. and a half, 3½lb dried yielded ʒjfs; stimulant, makes the hair grow, caustic, used in tooth-ache applied to the tooth, and by the ferriers.

Oil of pimento. *Oleum pimentæ. O. fructûs myrti pimentæ.* From allspice; stimulant: 1 oz. yielded gtt. xxx.

Oleum pimpinellæ. From the roots of pimpernell; blue.

Oil of penny royal. *Oleum pulegii.* From the herb when in flower: 13lb yielded ʒvj; emmenagogue.

Oil of raventsara. *Oil of cloves. Oleum raventsaræ.* From the leaves.

Oil of rhodium. *Oleum e ligno rhodii.* From the true lignum rhodium; genista Canariensis? 80lb yielded ʒix; and in another parcel of very resinous old wood, 80lb yielded 2 oz.; light, yellowish, but by keeping grows red.

2. From the root of rosewort, rhodiola rosea; yellowish, having the smell and taste of that from the true lignum rhodium: 1lb yielded ʒj.

Butter of roses. *Adeps rosarum.* From the flowers of damask roses, white, solid, separating slowly from the rose water: having but little scent of its own, it is used to dilute the scent of musk, civet, and ambergrise: 1 cwt. of roses yielded from half an oz to an oz.

Attar (itur, utr,) gul or guhl. *Oil of roses. Oleum rosæ.* Imported from the East and the Barbary coast, where it is obtained from the evergreen rose and the musk rose; the newly distilled rose water being exposed to the cool night air.

Oil of rose mary. *Oleum rosmarini. O. summitatum florescentium rorismarini officinalis.* From the flowering tops; sweet-scented: 1 cwt. yielded 8 oz.; 1lb of dry leaves yielded from ʒj to ʒiij; 70lb of fresh leaves yielded 5 oz. It affords a good specimen of the sesquipedalian names of the Edinburgh college.

Distilled oil of rue. *Oleum rutæ.* From the dried plant; carminative, antispasmodic: 10lb of leaves yielded ʒij to ʒiiij; 4lb in flower yielded ʒj; 60lb yielded 2 oz. and a half; 72lb, with the seeds, yielded 3 oz.

Oil of savine. *Oleum sabinæ.* From the dried plant; stimulant, powerfully emmenagogue; externally rubefacient.

Essence of sandal. *Oil of rhodium. Oleum santali albi.* 1lb yielded 2 drachms.

Oil of sassafras. *Oleum sassafras. O. rad. lauri*

sassafras. From the root of sassafras: 24lb yielded 9 oz.; 30lb yielded 7 oz. ʒj; and 6lb yielded 2 oz.

Oil of lemon thyme. *Huile de tain. Oleum serpylli.* 104lb a little dried yielded 3 oz.; 98lb fresh yielded 2 oz. and half; 51lb yielded 1 oz. ʒvj; used to scent soaps.

Oil of thyme. *Oleum thymi.* 2 cwt. fresh flowers yielded 5 oz. and a half.

Essence de tubereuse. *Oleum tuberosæ.* Scented.

19. CAMPHIRE.

Japan camphire. *China Camphire. Camphora.* Obtained from the roots and shoots of the laurus camphora and laurus cinnamomum, as also the capura curundu, by distillation with water, and distinguished in trade by the place from which it is imported, into East India and China camphor: this crude camphire is refined by sublimation with one sixteenth its weight of lime, in a very gentle heat. Camphire is stimulant, narcotic, and diaphoretic, gr. v to ℈j, in pills or a bolus; small doses frequently repeated being most stimulant, and a full dose at once most sedative; too large a dose occasions vomiting and convulsions, to be counteracted by the exhibition of opium: it may also be given suspended in liquids, by means of mucilage, yelk of egg, or almonds. Camphire is put into drawers or boxes to keep insects from them, and is used in fireworks: combined with drastic purgatives, it moderates their acrimony, and it augments the efficacy of the Peruvian bark, whether employed to cure fever or gangrenes.

Sumatra camphire. *Borneo camphire.* Is obtained by merely splitting a large tree, not belonging to the genus laurus, being the dryobalanus camphora of Forster; the heart of this tree containing camphire mixed with essential oil in lumps the thickness of a man's arm, 12 or 14 inches apart; a middling tree contains 11lb; a large one, double that quantity.

South American camphire. *Brazil camphire.* In tears, from the caratte.

Liquid camphire. *Oleum camphoræ.* From the same tree as the Sumatra camphire.

Camphire from essential oils. Obtained from the oils of the labiate plants, by a careful distillation, without addition, or one third of the oil; the residuum will be found

to contain crystals of camphire; on separating which, and redistilling the remaining oil two or three times, the whole of the camphire may be obtained: oil of rosemary or of sweet marjoram yields about 1 oz. of camphire from 10 of the oil; of sage 1 oz. from 8; and of lavander 1 oz. from 4, or even less of oil: it seems to differ from that of the camphire of the laurel; as that from oil of thyme is in cubical crystals, does not form a liquid solution either with nitric or sulphuric acid, and is precipitated from nitric acid in a glutinous mass: that from oil of marjoram is not volatile, and although it takes fire it soon goes out. This rosin, like the others from essential oils, may be obtained in a larger proportion if the oil is kept in slightly stopped bottles in a cool place.

Artificial camphire. Obtained from oil of turpentine, by passing the muriatic acid gas disengaged from an equal weight of common salt, by means of oil of vitriol through it, when about one half of the oil will be changed into camphire, which however differs from the common, in that it is not dissolved by aquafortis, and when dissolved by strong spirit of nitre, it is not separated by the addition of water.

20. DISTILLED OILS.

Oil of turpentine. *Turps. Common oil of spike. Oleum terebinthinæ. O. spicæ vulgare.* Distilled from common turpentine, in Europe with the addition of about six times as much water; but in America, where the operation is carried on upon a very large scale, no water is added, and its accidental presence is even dreaded, lest it should produce an explosion of the stilling apparatus.

Spirit of turpentine. *Rectified oil of turpentine. Oleum terebinthinæ ætherum. O. volatile pini purissimum.* From oil of turpentine, by a fresh distillation with a gentle heat, without water, in a retort; by which, however, it is very little improved; vermifuge, ʒj to ʒjſs.

2. *Oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum.* Ol. tereb. ℔j, water 4 pints, distil.

Krumholz oil. *Oleum templinum.* By distillation from Hungarian balsam.

Balsam of turpentine. *Dutch drops. Balsamum terebinthinæ.* Obtained by distilling oil of turpentine in a glass retort, till a red balsam is left.

2. By distilling rosin, and separating the oils as they come over; first a white oil, then yellow, lastly a thick red oil, which is the balsam; stimulant, diuretic.

Tar. *Cedria. Pix liquida.* From old trees of the Scotch fir, by distillation in a coarse manner: the heat produced by the combustion of one part of the pile being managed so as to carry on the distillation of the other part. The coarsest of these oils. Same qualities as the other terebinthaceous oils.

Oil of tar. *Jeran. Oleum pini. O. tædæ.* Obtained by distilling tar: highly valued by painters, varnishers, &c. on account of its drying qualities; it soon thickens of itself, almost to a balsam.

Oil of bricks. *Oleum lateritium.* From olive oil, mixed with brick-dust or sand, and distilled; very resolvent, useful in palsy and gout.

Butter of wax. *Oleum ceræ.* From wax by distillation; emollient.

Oil of box. *Oleum buxi.* From box wood, by distillation, without addition; resolvent.

Birch oil. *Oleum betulæ.* Obtained by distilling birch bark; used in Russia for currying leather, to which it gives a very peculiar smell, much disliked by insects.

Oil of benjamin. *Oleum benzoini.* Obtained by distilling the residuum left after making flowers of benjamin, by a strong fire; used instead of birch oil, in making an imitation of Russia leather.

Oil of hartshorn. *Oleum cornu cervi.* From hartshorns.

2. *Dippel's oil. Animal oil. Rectified oil of hartshorn. Oleum Dippelii. O. animale. O. cornu cervi rectificatum.* From oil of hartshorn, by a slow distillation, in a retort, &c. no bigger than is necessary, and saving only the first portion that comes over, or with water, in a common still: very fine and thin, and must be kept in an opaque vessel, or in a drawer or dark place, as it is quickly discoloured by light; antispasmodic, anodyne, diaphoretic, gtt. x—xxx in water; externally stimulant.

Oil of bones. *Oleum ossium.* Burnt in lamps for English lamp black.

Oleum fuliginis. From wood soots; very fetid.

21. ANIMAL OILS AND FATS.

Goose grease. *Adeps anseris.* From roasted geese; esteemed highly emollient, and used in clysters; also emetic, and the easiest in its action of any.

The fat of eels. *Adeps anguillæ.* Collected from eels while roasting; used to preserve steel from rusting.

Capons grease. *Adeps gallinæ caponis.* Emollient, more so than hog's lard, but less than goose grease.

Human fat. *Adeps hominis.* The most emollient of any kind of fat; used in the Russian hospitals.

Hares fat. *Adeps leporis.* Suppurative.

Pikes fat. *Axungia lucii.* Used to anoint the soles of the feet and chests of children in coughs and colds.

Badgers fat. *Adeps mellis.* More solid than hog's lard, and more efficacious.

Vipers fat. *Pinguedo viperæ. Axungia viperina.* Used in eye ointments, and to anoint the back in consumptions.

Bears grease. *Pinguedo ursi.* Emollient, discutient, and much used to make the hair grow.

Hogs lard. *Barrows grease. Axunge. Axungia. Adeps suilla præparata. A. præparata.* Obtained, like the rest of the animal fats, from the raw lard, by chopping it fine, or rather rolling it out to break the cells in which the fat is lodged, and then melting the fat in a water bath, or other gentle heat, and straining it while warm.

2. By boiling in water, and skimming off when cold; contains water, apt to grow rank much sooner than when melted by itself; emollient in ointments and poultices.

Mutton suet rendered down. *Sevum ovillum curatum. S. præparatum.*

Beef suet rendered down. *Sevum bovinum curatum. S. vaccinum curatum.* Enumerated separately in the old London Pharmacopœias, until 1745. *S. præparatum.*

Goats suet. *Sevum hircinum.*

Stags marrow. *Medulla cervina.*

Beef marrow. *Medulla bovina.* Are all emollient.

Deers suet. *Sevum cervinum.* Used by the gilders: a small quantity is put by them into their *gold size.*

Yelk of wool. *Œsypus.* Obtained by washing raw wool in warm water.

Neats foot oil. *Nerve oil. Trotter oil. Oleum nervinum.* Obtained by boiling neat's feet, tripe, &c. in water: a coarse animal oil, very emollient, much used to soften leather, and keep it in that state.

Guacharo oil. Obtained from the peritoneum, &c. of the guacharo bird; half liquid, transparent, scentless, and may be kept a year without becoming rank; used in cookery.

Carolina pigeon oil. Obtained from Carolina pigeons in large quantities.

Spermaceti. *Cetaceum.* Obtained from train oil by filtration or long standing; pectoral internally, ʒfs to ʒjfs with sugar, or made into an emulsion; emollient externally.

Thran oil. *Train oil. Oleum cetaceum.* A coarse oil, of an ill smell; used as food by the northern nations, but only for lamp oil in the south; distinguished by the shops into whale oil, seal oil, liver oil, refined spermaceti oil: many methods have been tried to get rid of its smell: the spermaceti contained in it is separated by repeated filtration, or by long standing, and the oil itself is purified by stirring it with lime-water, or a weak ley of potash.

Fresh butter. *Butyrum insulsum.* Obtained from cream by agitating it; emollient, used in ointments.

Clarified butter. *Butyrum purificatum.* Made by melting fresh butter in a gentle heat, letting it settle, and pouring off the clear.

Oil of yelks of eggs. *Oleum e vitellis ovorum.* Obtained by boiling eggs, so that the yelks may be hard, separating the whites, roasting the yelks, first broken in two or three pieces each, in a frying pan over the fire till the oil begins to exude out of them, and then pressing them with great force; very emollient; fifty eggs yield about five oz. of oil. Old eggs yield the greatest quantity.

22. BEES WAX.

Bees wax. *Cera flava.* Deposited by bees in their hives, forming the partitions of the cells in which they store their honey; obtained from the honey-comb, by melting it, and imported largely from the Baltic, Levant, and Barbary: demulcent, used in diarrhœa and dysentery, made into an emulsion by first melting it with olive oil, and triturating it

with the yelk of an egg, adding, by degrees, some mucilaginous liquid, ℈j, ter quaterve in die.

Cera flava purificata. Common bees wax melted, scummed, and let to settle.

Virgins wax. *Cera alba in offis.* Obtained from bees wax, by exposing it in thin flakes to the action of the sun, wind, and rain, frequently changing the surface thus exposed, by remelting it and reducing it again to thin flakes; used in making candles, and in white ointments, for the sake of its colour; it is kept in the shops in round cakes.

2. *Block white wax. Cera alba in massis.* Is rather cheaper than that in offis.

Bee bread. *Propolis.* Collected or formed by bees, for the purpose of covering the bottom of the hive, and every thing in their way which is too heavy to be removed by them; it is a mixture of rosin with wax; fume antiasthmatic.

White lac. *Pe la?* Resembles bees wax, but is secreted by insects in the same manner as lac.

23. ANIMAL RESINS.

Ambergris. *Ambra grisea.* Found in the sea and in the intestines of the spermaceti whale, *physeter macrocephalus*, mixed with the beaks of the cuttle fish; appears to be the excrement of the animal when in a morbid state, though some still suppose it to be a fossil substance, oozing out into the sea, where, swimming about, it is sometimes swallowed by that whale; aphrodisiac, gr. iij—x, triturated with sugar in wine; principally used in perfumery, when diluted with spirit of wine; when burned, smells agreeably, whence it is useful in pastilles.

2. *Black amber. Ambra niger.* Is of a darker colour than the ambra grisea, but in other respects the same.

Musk. *Moschus in granis.* Secreted by the moschus moschiferus, or musk deer; stimulant, antispasmodic, gr. ij —℈fs, horis tertiis vel quaternis, in a bolus. Has the strongest smell of any natural substance hitherto known, and, when used in a very small quantity, augments the smell of other substances, without imparting its own; when burned, smells disagreeably.

Russian castor. *Castoreum Rossicum.* Secreted by the beaver, in bags near the rectum; orange brown, bitter, acrid,

with a peculiar strong and unpleasant smell; antispasmodic, perhaps emmenagogue, gr. x to ℈j, in a bolus.

2. *New England castor. Castoreum Novæ Angliæ.* Very different smell from the former; used for it, as the Russian is not now to be had.

Civet. *Zibethum.* Secreted by the civet cat, in follicles near the anus. Its smell is unpleasant unless diluted. Antispasmodic, but scarcely ever used alone internally; used in perfumery to augment the smell of other substances; when burned smells disagreeably.

Raw silk. *Sericum.* Secreted by the phalena bombyx, for its security while in the state of a pupa or grub; cordial, restorative, ʒj in powder.

Silk worm gut. Made by pulling a silk worm, when ready to spin its coccoon, in two, extending the silk as far as it will go, and hanging it up to dry; imported from Italy: used by anglers for the end of their line next the hook.

Cob web. *Tela aranearum.* Secreted by spiders to form their nets; externally styptic, internally febrifuge; used in quartan agues, dose gr. x; the cobwebs of the different kinds of spiders, appear, however, to differ in their effects.

Cheese. *Caseus.* Separated from milk by the addition of rennet and subsequent straining; for the purpose of keeping, it is generally salted and pressed. There are many varieties of it, arising from the addition of cream to the milk, or its substraction from the milk, the separation of the whey with or without compression, the salting of the curd, the breaking of the curd or not, before pressure, the making with pressure or without, the colouring with saffron or arnotto, the keeping, &c.

24. MINERAL OILS.

Distinguished from vegetable oils by their miscibility with, or solubility in naphtha.

Nafta. *Naphtha. Oleum petræ album.* Pale yellow, fine, thin, very inflammable.

2. *Artificial nafta.* From coal tar, by distillation.

Oil of petre. *Rock oil. Petroleum. Oleum petræ.* Red or brown.

2. Floats on the water on which coal gas gasometers are placed, also from coal tar by distillation; used for lamps.

Barbadoes tar. *Pisseleon Indicum. Petroleum Bar-*

badense. Bitumen. Petroleum. Dark, very thick, semi-liquid.

Jew's pitch. *Asphaltum.* Pitch black, hard, strong-scented; used in varnishes.

2. Left in distilling Barbadoes tar, or coal tar.

Amber. *Succinum. Carabe.* The whitest is preferred for medical use; balsamic, in powder, ℈j to ʒj, in gonorrhœa and the whites: the transparent kinds are used in jewellery, and the coarser are distilled for oil of amber; also used as a cement.

Cologne earth. *Cullens earth. Umber. Terra Coloniensis.* Black, or blackish brown, mixed with brownish red, fine grained, earthy, smooth to the touch, becomes polished by scraping, very light, burns with a disagreeable smell: found near Cologne; used in painting, both in water colours and in oil; used also, in Holland, to render snuff fine and smooth; very different from the brown ochre, which is also called Umber, and is not combustible.

Oil of amber. *Oleum succini*, P. L. before 1809. Distilled from coarse pieces of amber, which are not fit for jewellery; stimulant, antispasmodic; externally discutient, rubefacient; used in rheumatism, hooping-cough, and paralytic limbs.

2. *Rectified oil of amber. Oleum succini rectificatum. O. succini*, P. L. since 1809. Oil of amber redistilled twice.

3. *Balsam of amber. Balsamum succini.* The thick oil, left in rectifying oil of amber.

Oleum petrolei Barbadensis. Distilled from Barbadoes tar, by the retort, in a sand heat. Blue, when viewed with the back to the light, and orange when placed between the eye and the light.

Coal tar. Distilled from fossil coals; used as a coarse cheap varnish.

Artificial musk. *Moschus fictitius. Resina succini.* Rectified oil of amber one part, nitric acid four parts; digest, a black matter is deposited, to be well washed in water; smell similar to that of musk or ambergris, and may be used for them in medicine.

25. ÆTHER.

Æther sulphuricus. Mix gradually equal weights of spirit of wine and oil of vitriol, and as soon as the mixture

completed, place the retort in a sand bath previously eated to 200 deg. so that the liquor may boil as soon as ossible, continue the distillation until a heavier liquor be- ins to appear under the ether in the receiver. If half the ormer quantity of spirit of wine is added to the residue left n the retort in the first distillation, more ether may be ob- ained, which may be rectified as the first portion.

2. *Æther rectificatus.* Æth. sulphurici fl.ʒxiv; potassæ usæ ʒfs; aq. dist. flʒij; distil fl.ʒxij; add aq. dist. flʒix; hake together and decant the supernatant ether. Stimulant, ntispasmodic, gtt. xx—ʒjfs, in water or wine; externally efrigerant, used in head-ache, and in burns, and dropped nto the ear in ear-ache.

Ether. *Naphtha vine. Æther vitriolicus.* Spir. ether. vitriolici, P. L. 1788, ℔ijfs, aq. kali puri ʒj; distil. xiiij.

Nitrous ether. *Æther nitrosus.* Put ʒxxiv of nitre nto a retort, placed in a pan of cold water, and pour upon , by degrees, a mixture of ʒxij of oil of vitriol with ʒxix y measure of spirit of wine, which has been made gradually nd grown cold; let the vapour, the evolution of which must e regulated with great caution by the addition of warm or old water to that in the pan, pass through a pint of spirit f wine: to the ethereal liquor thus obtained, add q. s. of ried salt of tartar, about ʒj is generally sufficient, to neu- ralize the acid, upon which the ether will, in a short time, eparate and swim on the surface: if it be required very ure, it may be rectified to one half, by distillation in a ater bath, at about 140 deg. Fahr.; scarcely ever used, robably stimulant, &c. as common ether.

Oil of wine. *Oleum vini.* Mix equal measures of pirit of wine and oil of vitriol, distil by a gentle heat, taking are that the black scum does not pass over into the receiver; eparate the oily portion that passes over, adding soap ley to t to correct the acidity, then distil it by a gentle heat; ether asses over, and the oil remains floating on the watery liquor n the retort.

2. *Oleum æthereum.* Continue the distillation of the ngredients for ether, with a less degree of heat, after the ether is come over, until a black froth begins to rise, then emove the retort from the fire, adding sufficient water to he liquor in the retort, that the oil may float on the surface; eparate this oil, and add lime water, q. s. to neutralize the

adherent acid, on which the oil will separate itself: anti-spasmodic.

26. SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

The various degree of strength of these was technically denominated by numbers, referring to an arbitrary strength, called, in the English laws, proof spirit, a gallon of which weighs 7℔ 11 *oz.* 3 *drachms av. When spirit is said to be* 1 *to* 3 *over proof, it is meant that* 1 *gall. of water added to* 3 *gall. of the spirit, will reduce it to proof; on the contrary,* 1 *in* 3 *under proof, signifies that in* 3 *gall. of that spirit there is contained* 1 *gall. of water, and the remaining* 2 *gall. are proof spirit. As a gallon of water weighs by law* 8℔ 7*oz.* 5 *drachms, av., the specific gravity of proof spirit is to that of water as* 910 *to* 1000. *Of late, by a new regulation of the excise laws, the use of a hydrometer is introduced, which shows the number of hundred parts of spirit that any liquor contains above proof, or their deficiency below proof.*

Brandy. *Eau de vie. Aqua vitæ. Spiritus vini Gallicus.* From wine; the best is obtained from the wines of the middle of France; those of Languedoc and Spain yield about one quarter of brandy, Burgundy less than an eighth, Bordeaux about a fifth. New wine yields more than old. An inferior sort is obtained from wines which have turned sour, and from the lees left in the casks on racking the wine from one vessel to another for the sake of fining it; and a still worse sort from the cake and refuse of the wine-press, fermented for this purpose with the addition of water: when first distilled, it is white like water, but by keeping in oak casks it acquires a deep colour; as it improves by keeping, extract of oak is frequently dissolved in it to give a false appearance of age.

Malt spirit. Made by mixing 60 quarters of barley grist ground low, and 20 quarters of coarse ground pale malt, with 250 barrels of water, at about 170 deg. Fahr. taking out 30 barrels of the wort, and adding to this 10 store of fresh porter yeast, and when the remaining wort is cooled down to 55 deg. adding 10 quarters more malt, previously mixed with 30 barrels of warm water, stirring the whole well together, and putting it to ferment along with

the reserved yeasted wort; this wash will be found to weigh by the saccharometer 28—32lb per barrel, more than water. In the course of 12 or 14 days, the yeast head will fall quite flat, and the wash will have a vinous smell and taste, and not weigh more than 2—4lb per barrel, more than water. Some now add 20lb of common salt, and 30lb of flour, and in three or four days put it into the still, previously stirring it well together. It is estimated that every 6 gall. of this wash will produce 1 gall. of spirit at 1 to 10 over proof, or 18 gall. of spirit from each quarter of grain.

In Holland they first mix 10 quarters of rye meal with a small quantity of cold water, and then add as much boiling water as is necessary to make a thin mash, and set it to ferment with a small quantity of yeast; about the third day they add 3 quarters of malt meal previously mixed with warm water, and as much yeast as at first, stirring the whole well together: this wash weighs only 18lb per barrel, more than water, and sometimes less: their stills are from 300 to 500 gallons each, and they draw in the first distillation three cans of phlegm after the runnings cease to burn on the still head, and five cans when distilling *low wines*.

Jamaica rum. From the refuse of the raw sugar manufactories, by taking equal quantities of the skimmings of the sugar pans, of lees or returns, as they are commonly called, and of water; and to 100 gallons of this wash are added 10 gallons of melasses; this affords from 10 to 17 gallons of proof rum, and twice as much low wines.

2. *Double distilled rum*. Is rectified to a strength approaching to spirit of wine.

Sugar spirit. From the washings, skimmings, and other waste of the sugar boilers: it is a very pure spirit, and used to mix with brandy.

Cane spirit. From the juice of the sugar cane.

Melasses spirit. *Rum*, is obtained from melasses, by mixing 2 or 3 gall. of water with one gall. of melasses, and to every 200 gall. of this mixture adding a gallon of yeast; once or twice a day the head as it rises is stirred in, and in three or four days, 2 gall. more of water is added to each gall. of melasses originally used, and the same quantity of yeast as at first: four, five, or six days after this, there is added a third portion of yeast, as before, and about 1 oz. of jalap root powdered (or in winter 1½ oz.), on which the

fermentation proceeds with great violence, and in three or four days, the wash is fit for the still: 100 gallons of this wash is computed to yield 22 gall. of spirit 1 to 10 over proof.

Raisin spirit. Obtained from raisins fermented with a proper quantity of water, and distilled with a quick fire, in order to bring over as much as possible of the flavour, this spirit being used to mix with malt spirit: 10 gall. is sufficient to give a vinous flavour to 1600 of common malt spirit.

Cyder spirit. Obtained from cyder.

Batavia arrack. *Goa arrack.* Obtained from the juice of the palm tree.

China arrack. From rough rice, or from millet.

Potatoe spirit, which turns blue when mixed with water.

Skirret spirit.

Carrot spirit. Are obtained in the north of Europe from those roots.

Whiskey, from oats, carelessly distilled and suffered to burn to; the empyreumatic flavour being by habit rendered agreeable.

Peach brandy. From that fruit; much drank in some parts of the United States.

Bird cherry spirit. Twelve gallons of the berries will yield 9 pints of spirit.

Juniper berry spirit. A tun measure of berries will yield 6 or 8 gallons of spirit.

Spirit from faints. In rectifying spirits, and in distilling compound spirits, after the first strong portion has been drawn off, the weaker, and in some cases discoloured, spirit that arises is saved, as long as it will take fire when thrown on the still head by a candle or lighted paper, under the name of faints, and when a sufficient quantity has been collected it is rectified: the spirit thus obtained is principally used to make anise seed cordial, as the strong flavour of the anise seed will overpower any other flavour the spirit may have acquired.

Koumiss. From mare's milk by the Tartars, the separation of the curd and cream being prevented by frequent agitation. A similar spirit, but much weaker, has been obtained from cow's milk, by the same manœuvre being practised.

Kirschenwasser. From common cherries.

Marasquina. From morello cherries.

Spirit of wine. *Copying liquid. Spiritus vinosus rectificatus. S. rectificatus. Alcohol*, Ph. Ed. All spirit 1 to 20 over proof is thus deemed in the English laws: the London college and that of Edinburgh order it for medical use to have the specific gravity of .835, but the Dublin only .849.

2. Melasses spirit 30 gall. kali puri. 6℔ draw 25 gall., add faints of spirit of wine 5 gall. kali puri. 6℔. draw 20 gall. rectified spirit and 5 gall. faints.

Varnish makers spirit. *Extract spirit of wine for varnishes. Alkohol*, P. L. 1780. *Alcohol*, P. L. 1809. Is obtained either by careful rectification to the highest possible strength, or by distilling spirit of wine from dried pearl ash, or dry muriate of lime. The London and Dublin colleges order it for medical use to have the specific gravity of .815, but for chemical purposes it has been prepared as high as .800 and even .798.

Proof spirit. *Spiritus vinosus tenuior. S. tenuior. Alcohol dilutum.* Differs from the raw spirits above described, although of the same strength, by being always formed of spirit of wine, diluted with water. The London college mentions no proportions, but requires the spec. grav. of .930; the Dublin advises the mixture of four measures of rectified spirit with three of water, and the Edinburgh orders equal measures of their alcohol and water, the spec. grav. of which mixture they quote as .935. The chemists in London are in the habit of making their proof spirit, by taking half spirit of wine and half water, whenever it is required, as they seldom or never keep it in that state.

Tincture of salt of tartar. *Tinctura salis tartari.* Melt 6 oz. of salt of tartar in a crucible; powder it while hot, and immediately pour upon the powder a quart of spirit of wine, digest it for several days, and decant.

Tincture of antimony. *Tinctura antimonii.* Take crude antimony 1 oz., salt of tartar and saltpetre, of each 2 oz. and a half: mix and throw them into a red hot crucible; when melted, pour them out into an iron mortar, powder the mass while hot, and before it grows cold put it into a bottle with ℔iiij of spirit of wine, digest and decant.

This and the preceding are to be considered as alcohol made without distillation; but they receive an alkaline taint, which renders them impure.

All these spirits are stimulant, but more employed as

luxuries than medicines; externally used in burns, and, when diluted, in ophthalmia; employed also in chemistry as a solvent of resinous matters. The rectified spirit renders paper transparent, and soon evaporating, the paper becomes opaque again, but is a poor substitute for tracing paper.

27. CHARCOAL.

Charcoal. *Carbo ligni.* Varies in its qualities according to the wood from which it is prepared: that of the soft woods, as the willow, alder, &c. well burned, is best for crayons, for making gunpowder, and for clarifying liquids; that of the harder woods is used for fuel, or for a support for substances exposed to the flame of a blowpipe. Charcoal powder is used as a tooth-powder, and in poultices to correct fetid ulcers; that of the areca nut is the most fashionable dentrifice.

Beech black. *Blue black.* Beech wood, burned in close vessels; mixed with white lead, produces a blueish grey colour; used as paint.

Frankfort black. Charcoal made of the lees of wine, well washed and ground with water, used to make printer's ink.

Noir d'Espagne. *Suber ustum.* Charcoal made of cork burnt in close vessels; used as a colour in painting.

Peach stone black. Peach stones, cherry stones, &c. burnt in close vessels; mixed with white lead it produces the colour called old gray.

Vine twig black. Vine twigs burnt in close vessels; blueish black; when mixed with white lead it produces a silver white colour.

Tartar black. Argol burnt in close vessels, then washed and ground with water; used by the copper plate printers, and for superior letter press printing.

Best ivory black. *Cologne black. Cassel black. Ebur ustum nigrum. Spodium.* From ivory shavings burned; used as a dentifrice and a paint: with white lead forms a beautiful pearl gray colour.

Hartshorn black. *Cornu ustum nigrum.* Left in distilling hartshorn for the spirit.

Bone black. *Common ivory black.* The residuum left in the iron still, after the distillation of bone; reddish,

used for making blacking for shoes, &c. and for clarifying liquors.

Rice black. From burnt rice, is deficient in colour.

Sugar black. From sugar burned to a coal; deficient in body, but a warm colour for washing; works very free, and equal in mellowness to Indian ink.

Wheat black. From wheat burned to a coal, superior to lamp black, and equal to ivory black; dries well and hard in 8 hours, with boiled oil only: covers the ground well in one colouring.

Burnt sponge. *Spongia usta.* The sponge being cut to pieces, is well beaten to separate the sand it contains, and which makes up the far greater part of its weight, and is then burnt in a close vessel, until it is black and friable; used in bronchocele and scrofulous complaints; ʒj—ʒiij, in an electuary, or in lozenges held under the tongue.

Vegetable æthiops. *Pulvis quercûs marinæ.* From fucus vesiculosus, or bladder wrack, burned in a close vessel, till it is black and friable: in bronchocele, &c. as the preceding. Is also prepared from the pila marina.

Russian lamp black. *Fuligo lampadum.* Made by burning the chips of resinous deals, made from old fir trees, in tents, to the inside of which it adheres; mixed with lintseed oil, apt to take fire by itself: used as a paint.

2. *English lamp black.* From distilled oil of bones, burnt in lamps with a long smoking wick; does not take fire with drying oils.

Wood soot. *Fuligo ligni.* Collected from chimnies, under which wood is burnt for fuel; contains sulphate of ammonia; bitter, antispasmodic.

Bistre. From wood soot, by pulverisation, and washing over, an excellent brown water colour, superior to Indian ink for drawings, when they are not intended to be tinted with other colours.

Soot black. The soot of coal fires, sifted, used as a coarse black colour for making gray mortar.

Brown hair powder. Roast flour in an iron pan over the fire till it is brown.

Roasted coffee. The seeds of the coffee shrub roasted by a gentle fire; used to make an infusion, which being poured off or strained, and sugar added to it, is a grateful drink, with or without milk.

Hunt's œconomical breakfast powder. Rye roasted along with a little butter, and used as coffee. It is a good substitute, and can scarcely be distinguished from it.

English coffee. Wheat, barley, holly berries, acorns, sunflower seeds, beech mast, peas, beans, succory root, seeds of gooseberries and currants, left in making wine, and washed, and even sliced turneps have been used as substitutes for foreign coffee, and roasted with the addition of a little butter or oil; but they want the agreeable aroma of the foreign: the best substitute is said to be the seeds of the yellow water flag, gladiolus luteus, or iris pseudacorus, which is frequently found by the sides of pieces of water.

Cacao. The roasted husks of the cacao bean, or chocolate nut; used to make a poor kind of coffee drink.

Patent malt. Germinated barley roasted till nearly black; used as coffee, and also to colour beer.

Roasted quassia. Sold ground to embitter beer, and give it colour, but the beer soon grows turbid.

28. CALCULI.

Formed in organized bodies.

Calculus humanus. Used in obstructions, and in preventing the growth of calculi!

Oriental bezoar. *Lapis bezoar orientalis.* Obtained from the stomachs of several Asiatic gazelles or antelopes. Formerly, esteemed the highest cordial; and being excessively dear, about the same value as gold, was, like pearls, almost always ordered although seldom used, in medicines for the rich, to the great profit of our predecessors.

2. *Occidental bezoar. Lapis bezoar occidentalis.* From several other animals, much cheaper; used instead of the former, by persons who had faith but no money, or apothecaries with more conscience than ordinary.

Tabasheer. *Tabaxir.* A stony concretion formed in the joints of the bamboo cane. Used in diseases arising from obstructions.

29. SULPHURS.

Native sulphur. *Rock sulphur. Sulphur nativum. Sulphur vivum citrinum.* Found near volcanoes, fine yellow colour, burning away entirely, leaving no fæces; much used by silversmiths.

2. *Sulphur vivum griseum.* Found near Mount Vesuvius, grey, burns with a blue flame when heated, but the flame soon goes out, earthy; principally used for the manufacture of brimstone and alum.

Rough brimstone. *Brimstone. Sulphur factitium. Sulphur citrinum.* Obtained by sublimation from pyrites, or by eliquation from the earthy minerals containing sulphur; yellow.

2. *Sulphur griseum.* Grey.

Roll brimstone. *Sulphur in rotulis. S. rotundum.* Is brimstone, purified by redistillation, and poured into moulds.

Horse brimstone. *Dregs of sulphur vivum. Sulphur caballinum. S. vivum. Sulphuris vivi recrementa.* The fæces left in the purification or sublimation of sulphur; very impure; used in external applications to the inferior cattle.

Flowers of sulphur. *Flores sulphuris. Sulphur sublimatum.* From brimstone, by sublimation, into large chambers built for the purpose; pulverulent; when long kept in loosely stopped vessels, the surface becomes acid.

2. *Washed flowers of sulphur. Flores sulphuris loti. Sulphur sublimatum lotum.* The common flowers washed with water to get rid of the acid. Sulphur is laxative, propelling the fæces with very little stimulus to the system; useful in piles, ʒfs to ʒj, nocte maneque; diaphoretic, communicating its peculiar smell to the sweat: used internally, and externally in ointments, as a specific in the itch and other cutaneous affections; its suffocating fume, while burning, is used to whiten linen, straw bonnets, &c. and to kill bees and other insects.

Milk of sulphur. *Lac sulphuris. Sulphur præcipitatum*, P. L. 1815. From sulphur 1℔, fresh burned lime 2℔, boiled in water, 4 gall., filtered, and the milk thrown down by adding spirit of salt, q. s. and washing the sediment till it is insipid; used internally in preference to the flowers, probably contains water.

2. *Sulphur præcipitatum*, P. L. 1745. From liver of sulphur ʒvj, dissolved in water ℔jfs, adding spirit of vitriol q. s. and washing the precipitate till it is insipid.

3. *S. præcipitatum*, P. L. 1809. Sulphur 1 part, quicklime 3 parts, water, q. s.: boil, filter while hot, add spirit of salt q. s. and wash the precipitate.

Liver of sulphur. *Hepar sulphuris.* Brimstone in

powder 1℔, kali ppm. 3℔: mix by infusion in a covered vessel; the most usual practice.

2. Fl. sulph. and pure caustic potash or soda, ana p. æq. melt.

3. Fl. sulph. ʒiv: melt and add kali ppm. ʒſs. P. L. 1720.

4. *Kali sulphuratum, Potassæ sulphuretum*, P. L. 1809. Flowers of sulphur ʒj, kali ppm. ʒv: unite by fusion.

5. *Potassæ sulphuretum*, P. L. 1815. Fl. sulph. ʒj, kali ppm. ʒij. Melt.

6. *Sulphuretum kali*, P. D. *Sulphuretum potassæ*, P. E. Fl. sulph. kali pp. ana p. æq.: mix and melt: expectorant, diaphoretic; used in catarrh and cutaneous affections; dose, gr. x to xv; proposed as an antidote to arsenic, but of doubtful utility.

Phosphorus of urine. *Kunckel's phosphorus. Phosphorus urinæ. P. Kunckelii.* From urine putrefied and distilled in an iron pot, with a glass or stone-ware head; the residuum taken out, ground, put into small earthen retorts, and distilled, with a very violent heat, into water.

2. From phosphoric acid mixed with charcoal powder, and distilled into water.

3. By pouring a solution of sugar of lead into urine, which precipitates a white powder, to be mixed with charcoal powder, and distilled with a violent heat into water.

Inflammable at a very low heat, and therefore it must be kept under water, purified by being kept in fusion in a glass tube under water until the impurities have settled; principally used as an easier and speedier method of procuring fire than the common; also used to analyse atmospheric air and to form phosphoric ether.

30. METALLIC SULPHURETS AND CARBURETS.

Common antimony. *Sulphuret of antimony. Antimonium fusum. Antimonii sulphuretum.* From crude antimony, by fusion and pouring into conical moulds; imported from Germany: prepared for medical use by trituration and washing over; diaphoretic, used in rheumatism, scrofula, and cutaneous diseases as an alterative, ℈j—ʒj nocte maneque; given largely to horses, mixed with their

food, to smooth their coats; used in the arts to purify gold, and by the ladies to paint their eyebrows and eyelashes black.

2. *Crude antimony. Eyes medicine. Antimonium crudum.* Found in mines, in long needles, formerly preferred for medical and chemical use.

MEDICINAL REGULUS OF ANTIMONY. *Antimonium medicinale. Regulus antimonii medicinalis.* Common antimony 5 oz., kali ppm. 1 oz., common salt 4 oz.; powder, mix, melt; when cold, separate the scoriæ at top, powder the mass, and wash it well: more active than common antimony.

ANTIMONIUM MEDICAMENTOSUM. Common antimony 5 oz., common salt 4 oz., nitre and argol ana 1 oz., mix, melt, grind, and wash well.

LIVER OF ANTIMONY. *Hepar antimonii.* Common antimony 2℔, potash 4℔: mix and melt; emetic, in doses of gr. iij—vj, but mostly used as a violent purge for grease in horses' heels, and for preparing baths for disorders of the skin, by adding an acid.

2. Antimony, salt petre, ana 1℔, melt together.

KERMES MINERAL. Common antimony, finely ground, 4℔, kali ppm. 1℔, soft water 2 gall.; boil for half an hour, filter through paper supported by linen, into deep pans previously warmed; let it cool very slowly; the kermes settles as it cools: the antimony left upon the filter may be boiled again several times with fresh kali and water. Deyeux, the usual process.

2. Common antimony 1 oz. aqua kali 6℔. Beaumé.

3. Common antimony 1℔, aqua kali 6℔. Chaptal.

4. Common antimony 1℔, natron ppm. 3℔, water q. p. Dizé. Proceeding as before.

5. Prepared antimony ℥fs, natron ppm. ℥x, distilled water a gallon; boil for half an hour, filter, let it settle, wash the precipitate with cold water which has been recently boiled, dry the precipitate by a heat of 90 deg. Fahr. folded up in glazed paper to keep the air and light from it: produces a very dark crimson powder, of a smooth velvetty appearance. Cluzel: obtained the prize given by the Paris society of apothecaries.

6. Common antimony 16 oz. kali ppm. 8 oz., flowers of sulphur 1 oz.: mix, melt together, pour out; when cold, reduce the mass to powder and boil in water q. s.; filter while hot; the kermes precipitates as the water cools, and is to be well washed.

This preparation occupies in foreign practice the place of our James's powder, in doses of gr. fs—iij, as a diaphoretic, cathartic, and emetic.

Golden sulphur of antimony. *Sulphur auratum antimonii.* Is separated from the alkaline liquor which has deposited the kermes mineral, by adding any acid, but generally the acetic: when the acid is added in separate portions, the precipitate may be obtained of different colours and strength, the first being redder and stronger, the latter yellow and weaker.

2. Common antimony 2lb, flowers of sulphur 1lb, aq. kali puri q. s. to dissolve the whole; filter, precipitate immediately with spirit of vitriol, wash and dry the precipitate. Weigleb.

3. Common antimony 2 oz. sulphur 3 oz. and proceed as in the preceding process. Goettling.

It may be used as kermes mineral, but requires a double or treble dose.

Sulphur antimonii præcipitatum, P. L. before 1788. Antimon. comm. ℥vj, tartari ℥xij, nitre ℥vj, melt, separate the regulus; dissolve the scoriæ in water, filter, and precipitate by adding spir. salis, q. s.

Sulphur antimonii præcipitatum, P. L. 1788. *Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum*, P. L. 1809. Common antimony powdered 2lb, aqua kali 4lb, water 3lb: boil for three hours, strain while hot, and add immediately spirit of vitriol q. s. to precipitate the sulphur, which is to be well washed and dried.

Sulphur antimonii fuscum. Crude antimony, kali ppm. ana 1 oz.: melt together, powder, and dissolve in water 4lb; let it cool; when cold, add spirit of vitriol q. s. to precipitate the remainder of the sulphur, agitate the mixture, that this last precipitate, which is yellow, may be mixed with the other; wash and dry: these are mixtures of kermes mineral with golden sulphur of antimony, and therefore to be esteemed inferior to the former; dose, gr. j to v.

Orpiment. *King's yellow. Yellow sulphuret of arsenic. Auripigmentum.* Native in mines, yellowish green, with brilliant gold-coloured spangles: used by painters. Caustic: composed of about 43 parts of sulphur and 57 of metallic arsenic.

Realgar. *Red arsenic. Chinese vermillion. Hartall. Red sulphuret of arsenic. Risigallum. Sandaracha Græ-*

corum. Auripigmentum rubrum. Native in mines; fine red colour like vermillion; used also by painters: composed of about 25 parts of sulphur and 75 of metallic arsenic: made into cups, in which the juices of acid fruits being left become cathartic.

YELLOW ARSENIC. *Yellow sulphuret of arsenic. Arsenicum flavum. A. citrinum.* Made of white arsenic 100lb, brimstone 30lb, by sublimation; yellow, heavy, taste very sharp and burning.

RED ARSENIC. *Red sulphuret of arsenic. Arsenicum rubrum factitium.* From arsenical and sulphureous pyrites exposed to sublimation together.

MAGNES ARSENICALIS. Sulphur, white arsenic, and common antimony, ana p. æq. mix by fusion: corrosive.

IRON PYRITES. *Brass balls. Horse gold. Copperas balls. Native sulphuret of iron. Pyrites ferri.* Brass yellow, in balls or crystallized; collected for the manufacture of green vitriol; by exposure to the weather they are decomposed into a saline powder, from whence the vitriol is extracted by elixiviation and crystallization.

CHALYBS CUM SULPHURE PRÆPARATUS. With a red hot bar of steel melt a roll of brimstone, so that it may fall into a vessel of water; separate the brimstone which falls at the same time into the water, and reduce the chalybs into a fine powder.

2. *Sulphuret of iron.* By melting iron filings or scales of iron and brimstone, p. æq. in a covered crucible; melts easily, and takes sharp casts.

3. *Sulphuretum ferri.* Iron filings 6 oz. flowers of sulphur 2 oz.: mix together and melt in a covered crucible. Used in preparing hepatized ammonia.

POTTERS LEAD ORE. *Sulphuret of lead. Galena.* Found in mines, breaks in cubes; used by the potters in glazing earthen vessels.

CINNABAR. *Vermilion. Hartall. Cinnabaris. Sulphuretum hydrargyri rubrum*, P. E. Found native, liable to be confounded with realgar, or red arsenic, and also manufactured by the chemists, by grinding 170lb of quick silver and 50lb of brimstone together, throwing the mixture by ladle-fulls into heated earthen sublimers, where it takes fire, the superfluous sulphur is consumed, the mouths of the vessels are then covered with tiles, which stops the conflagration, when the sublimation commences, and is continued

until the whole is risen up. The process of the Dutch manufacturers.

2. By making a paste of æthiops mineral, and spirit of nitre, at 36 deg. Beaumé; drying this paste the next day, pulverising it and subliming as usual. *Martin.*

3. By triturating 300 parts of quick silver and 68 of flowers of sulphur, with aqua kali q. s. to moisten them, until they are converted into æthiops mineral, then add 160 parts of kali præparatum, and as much water: continue the trituration over a fire, adding water occasionally, so that the powder may be constantly covered with about an inch deep of water: in about two hours it turns brown, and soon afterwards red; no more water is then to be added, but the trituration is continued until the colour has acquired its greatest beauty, when it must be withdrawn from the fire, otherwise it will pass to a dirty brown. *Kirchoff.*

4. *Cinnabaris factitia.* Quick silver 25 oz. sulphur 7 oz. Triturate and sublime.

5. *Hydrargyrus sulphuratus ruber. Sulphuretum hydrargyri rubrum*, P. D. P. L. 1809. Quick silver 40 oz. sulphur 8 oz. as before.

6. Extemporaneously, by shaking quick silver in a solution of liver of sulphur in water; and still better in Boyle's fuming liquor or sulphuret of ammonia.

7. *Cinnabaris antimonii.* Is obtained as a secondary product in the making of butter of antimony, by raising the fire after the butter has come over; brown.

8. *Cinnabaris antimonii.* Quick silver 15℔, rough brimstone 5℔, crude antimony 1℔ and a half; mix and sublime.

Diaphoretic; used in cutaneous diseases and gout; also as a vermifuge, gr. x to ʒfs; externally ʒfs thrown upon a red hot iron is used as a fumigation to check the progress of venereal ulcers in the throat, nose, or mouth; it should be totally volatile by heat, and communicate no colour to spirit of wine.

Aurum musivum. *Sulphuret of tin. Aurum mosaicum.* Quick silver, tin, sulphur, sal ammoniac, ana p. æq. the tin being first melted, the quick silver poured into it, and then the whole ground together, and sublimed in a bolt head, the aurum musivum lies at the bottom.

2. Tin ℔j, quick silver ℔fs; melt together, grind with flowers of sulphur ʒvij, sal ammoniac ℔fs: sublime.

3. Dissolve tin in spirit of salt, precipitate by natron

ppm.: mix the precipitate with half its weight of sulphur, and sublime.

4. Dissolve tin in spirit of salt; add liver of sulphur dissolved in water, which throws down the aurum musivum.

5. Tin filings, sulphur, sal ammoniac, ana p. æq.: sublime. In these sublimations, if the fire is too great, only a grey sulphuret of tin is obtained. Used as a metallic gold colour in varnish work, sealing-wax, &c.: is supposed to be the basis of Blain's powder for the distemper in dogs.

Black lead. *Plumbum nigrum. Cerussa nigra. Plumbago.* Found native; derives its name from its colour, as it is really composed of iron and charcoal, the last being in a much greater proportion than in steel; used for pencils, crayons, and the coarser sort to give a metallic lustre to other bodies, or to diminish the friction, in cases where grease or oil would be improper.

31. METALS.

Gold leaf. *Aurum foliatum. Aurum in libellis.* Used to gild pills and other substances; there is a green variety, not arising from any alloy, but tinged externally.

Party gold. Is gilt silver, hammered into leaves.

Shell gold. *Aurum in musculis.* Made by grinding the cuttings of gold leaf with thick gum water, and spreading the ground gold in pond-muscle shells.

True gold powder. *Aurum pulveratum.* Grain gold 1 oz. quick silver nearly boiling 6 oz.; rub together; then either distil off the quick silver, or corrode it away with spirit of nitre, and heat the black powder that is left to redness.

2. *Bronze powder.* Grain gold 1 oz. dissolve in a mixture of spirit of nitre 16 oz. with common salt 4 oz.; add to the clear solution green vitriol 4 oz. dissolved in water; wash the precipitate and heat it to redness.

3. Dissolve gold in aqua regia, and draw off the acid by distillation; used in painting, gilding, &c.

Silver leaf. *Argentum foliatum.* Used to cover pills and other substances.

Shell silver. *Argentum in musculis.* By grinding the cuttings of silver leaf with strong gum water, and spreading it in pond-muscle shells; used for writing silver-coloured letters, but tarnishes, and is inferior to argentum musivum.

Silver dust. *Crocus argenti.* By adding slips of copper to a solution of silver in spirit of nitre, and washing the precipitated metal with spirit of wine; used in japanning.

Quick silver. *Quick. Mercury. Argentum vivum. Mercurius. Hydrargyrus. Hydrargyrum.* Found native, but mostly extracted from the native sulphurets.

Purified quick silver. *Argentum vivum purificatum. Hydrargyrus purificatus. Hydrargyrum purificatum.* Rub the quick silver with an equal weight of iron filings, and distil it from an iron vessel.

2. Distil 2-3rds. P. D. Very wasteful.

3. Distil it without addition, and then wash it with vinegar or brine.

4. By straining through chamois leather: this is the most usual method; but if lead is mixed with bismuth by melting them together in a gentle heat, and then put into quick silver, they will pass along with it through leather; on standing, however, the bismuth is thrown up in the form of a dark-coloured powder, the lead remaining combined.

5. By distilling it from cinnabar and iron filings ana p. æq. when great purity is required.

Given in obstinate costiveness to the extent of ℔j or ℔jfs, in hopes of forcing a passage by its weight; used by water gilders to dissolve their gold, by looking-glass makers to soften their tinfoil, by barometer and thermometer makers for their instruments, and in some other arts.

Copper. *Cuprum.* This, like pewter, is used for making vessels, which are now generally tinned on the inside: these vessels have been proscribed by the colleges upon insufficient grounds, since, like lead, it cannot be dissolved while tin is co-existent in the mixture. When acids are boiled in vessels, part of whose tin lining is abraded, the acids take up some of the tin, and deposit it on the abraded part, thus repairing the damage, in the same manner as brass pins are tinned by boiling with tin filings and cream of tartar. Acid syrops and stews are, and have been prepared for centuries in untinned copper vessels, without any ill effects, although in gentlemen's houses and elegant inns they have occasionally produced of late direful effects; but the common cooks use only pewter spoons for stirring, and, by leaving them in the liquid, render the acids ineffective upon copper, which effect is not produced by the silver spoons of superior establishments. Although the salts of copper are

violent emetics, yet ʒj of filings has been taken against the rheumatism; and Rouelle used to exhibit, in his lectures, a lock of green hair he had himself cut from the head of an aged founder, who had much used that remedy.

Powder gold. *Bronze powder. Aurum sophisticum.* Verdigris 8 oz., tutty 4 oz., borax, nitre, ana 2 oz., corrosive sublimate ʒij, made into a paste with oil, and melted together; used in japan work as a gold colour.

Iron filings. *Ferri ramenta. F. limatura. F. scobs.* Tonic and astringent, used in chlorosis, gr. v—x, bis terve in die.

Iron wire. *Ferri fila.* Only used in preparations, being the purest, which alone can be drawn into wire.

Steel. *Chalybs. Mars.* Found native, and also made from iron, by stratifying or melting it with charcoal, of which it takes up a minute portion, which gives the hardness to the compound; the filings are sometimes used as a stimulant and tonic; also in fireworks.

Lead dust. *Pulvis plumbi.* By melting lead, adding bruised charcoal, and diffusing the lead among it, then pounding and washing away the charcoal; used by potters.

Granulated lead. By melting lead, pouring it, in a small stream, from an iron ladle with a hole drilled in its bottom, into a pail of water: this operation is performed for the purpose of facilitating its mixture with other bodies.

Pewter. Is made of lead hardened with tin, and in the best kinds with antimony; used for making vessels, which have been proscribed by the colleges, who have, in this instance, been influenced by unauthorized prejudices, since Proust has shown, Journ. de Phys. for 1806, that acids boiled in pewter vessels took up none of the lead, which they will not touch while tin is present; that when even a solution of sugar of lead was boiled in a pewter vessel, the lead was precipitated in its metallic state, and tin extracted from the vessel: lemon juice, diluted with water, left for a day and a night in the coarsest pewter vessels, did not dissolve an atom of lead, but acted only on the tin. Lead and tin ana p. æq. melted together, and ʒj, taken for two successive days, produce not the least inconvenience.

Tin foil. *Stannum foliatum. Stanniolum.* In thin leaves; used for ornament, and to cover the hind surface of looking-glasses, being softened with a small quantity of

quick silver, which is afterwards pressed out of it by heavy weights.

Tin filings. *Limaturæ stanni.* Vermifuge, ʒj in syrop, in the morning fasting.

Powder of tin. *Pulvis stanni.* Melt tin in an iron mortar, and stir it while cooling, until it become a powder, then sift it.

2. Melt tin and pour it into a wooden box, rubbed on the inside with chalk, put on a cover that fits close, and shake it violently, till the metal is reduced to powder; vermifuge, in doses of ʒij—ʒfs.

Spelter. *Zinc. Zincum.* From lapis calaminaris, mixed with charcoal and distilled.

2. Sublimed, as a secondary product, in the fusion of some German ores; used to produce galvanism, and in fireworks.

Amalgam of zinc. *Amalgama zinci.* To zinc 2 oz. heated in a crucible, add quick silver 5 oz. also heated; used to spread upon the rubbers of electrical machines.

Tin glass. *Bismuth. Marcasita argentea.* Eliquated from its ores; used in metallic mixtures to communicate fusibility; also in powder, as an imitation of silver for writing and painting.

Fusible metal. Bismuth 2 oz. lead 5 oz. tin 3 oz. melted together; melts in boiling water.

2. *Smith's solder for tin.* Lead, tin, of each 4 oz. bismuth 8 oz.; melts in boiling water.

3. *Onion's fusible metal.* Lead 3 oz. tin 2 oz. bismuth 5 oz.; melts at 197 deg. Fahr. Used to write on asses skin, or paper prepared by rubbing burnt hartshorn into it; also, for toy spoons, to surprise persons by their melting in hot liquors.

Argentum musivum. Bismuth, tin, ana 2℔; melt together, and add quick silver 1℔; brittle, used as a silver colour.

Regulus of antimony. *Regulus. Antimony. Stibium. Regulus antimonii. Plumbum antimonii.* From common antimony, saltpetre, and argol, ana p. æq. pulverised, injected by degrees into a red hot crucible, and melted; the regulus settles at the bottom.

2. Common antimony 16 oz. tartar 12 oz. nitre 6 oz.: melt, and pour out into a melting cone; when cold, separate the regulus, and if required to be very pure, remelt it once

or twice, throw upon it, whilst in fusion, 1 oz. of nitre, and keep it melted for a quarter of an hour.

3. Common antimony 16 oz. calcine in a shallow vessel till no sulphureous vapour arises from it, taking care it does not melt, which requires 10 hours at least; it yields 12 oz. 3 dr. 24 gr. of calx, mix this with as much black soap, and melt: produces 9 oz. 6 dr. 54 gr. of regulus.

4. *Martial regulus of antimony. Regulus antimonii Martialis.* Upon 1℔ and a half of small nails heated to redness in a crucible, throw a mixture of 1℔ common antimony, 4 oz. nitre, and 2 oz. tartar: melt and pour out; separate the regulus, and remelt it three or four times, throwing upon it each time 2 oz. nitre.

5. Common antimony 2℔, iron 1℔, potash half a pound; melt: productive, but impure.

6. Common antimony 3℔, iron 1℔, potash half a pound; melt: less productive, but purer.

When this operation is well performed, the regulus always has on its upper surface the appearance of a star, it is then called *regulus antimonii stellatus;* used to form small cups, in which wine, being let to stand for a night, becomes emetic, or balls are made of it, which are infused in wine for the same purpose; used also to harden lead, and thus make a compound metal fit for the best kind of pewter and for printers' types.

Regulus Jovis. Made by melting regulus of antimony with tin, generally in equal quantities, and casting it into the form of a cup, for rendering wine emetic; is less brittle than the pure regulus: these metals, mixed in various proportion, are used for making mirrors, medals, &c.

Metallic arsenic. *Regulus of arsenic. Arsenic. Regulus arsenici.* From white arsenic mixed with oil or charcoal powder and sublimed; used in making metallic alloys.

32. METALLIC SUB-SALTS;

Or combinations of the oxides of the metals, with acids or alkalies; the compounds differing from salts by not being very soluble in water.

Aurum fulminans. By dissolving gold in aqua regia made with common salt, or a mixture of the spirits of nitre

and of salt, and adding spirit of hartshorn q. s. to precipitate the gold.

2. By dissolving gold in aqua regia made with sal ammoniac, and precipitating the gold with kali ppm. Requires much care, as it explodes, with the utmost violence, on the least friction, or a very slight heat: its fulminating quality may be destroyed, and the gold recovered, by boiling it in oil of vitriol, or oil of tartar, as also by mixing it with sulphur, and exposing it to a gentle fire, which burns the sulphur away; it first becomes purple, and then appears in its metallic form. Aurum fulminans is sedative, antispasmodic, and carminative; used in spasmodic colic, in doses of gr. iij—vj.

Fulminating silver. *Brugnatelli's fulminating powder.* By dissolving silver gr. xl, in spirit of nitre ℥ij, or lunar caustic ʒj, in distilled water ℥ij; to this solution add spirit of wine ℥ij, and boil the mixture in a retort or flask, so that the condensed steam may run back into the boiling liquid, a white crystalline powder forms at the bottom; when no more seems to form, let it cool, wash the fulminating silver with river water, and dry it between bibulous paper, but without heat: explodes with the slightest friction; a small portion, about 1-3rd of a grain, being put in the middle of a bit of silver paper, the edge of which is smeared with paste, a bubble of glass is then wrapped up in this paper; the bubble thus loaded will explode if thrown upon the ground, or trod upon; is a good alarm, if put in places where it may be trodden upon by thieves, &c.

Turbith mineral. *Turpethum minerale. Mercurius emeticus flavus. Hydrargyrus vitriolatus. Oxidum hydrargyri sulphuricum. Subsulphas hydrargyri flavus.* The quick silver is to be corroded by boiling it in about an equal weight of oil of vitriol to dryness; the white mass is then flung into a large quantity of boiling water, it immediately changes to a yellow powder, which is to be well washed and dried; emetic in doses of gr. ij—viij; useful in inveterate gonorrhœa, and particularly in swelled testicles from a venereal cause, has also been recommended as a preservative against hydrophobia; alterative, gr. j—ij in leprosy and obstinate glandular obstructions; as an errhine, diffused among other powders.

Sweet sublimate. *Calomel. Chloride of mercury. Mercurius dulcis sublimatus. Calomelas. Hydrargyri*

submurias. Submurias hydrargyri sublimatum. By grinding 40℔ of corrosive sublimate with 30℔ of quick silver, subliming the grey powder, repeating this sublimation two or three times, powdering and washing the sublimate with boiling water. Its crystals are rectangular prisms having large quadrangular planes substituted in the place of their solid angles.

2. *Sweet precipitate. Chloride of mercury. Mercurius dulcis præcipitatus. Hydrargyrus muriatus mitis. Submurias hydrargyri præcipitatum. S. hydrargyri præcipitatus.* Dissolve quick silver in spirit of nitre, by boiling, observing to have more quick silver than the acid will take up, pour off the solution into a boiling brine, composed of common salt equal to half the weight of the quick silver dissolved in water, in the proportion of about half an oz. of salt to a pint; the precipitate thus produced is to be well washed and dried.

Both these are the same in quality, differing only in the manner by which they have been prepared, and very slightly in external appearance, the sweet precipitate being in very fine powder, and of a clear white, the sublimed preparation, as usually prepared, requiring, in general, levigation to reduce it to any fineness, and then of a dull white or ivory colour. But if the calomel, instead of being sublimed in a bolt head, is distilled in a low retort having a very short and wide neck, sunk entirely in sand, so that the neck of the retort may be too hot for the calomel to settle there, it may be driven over into a large globe receiver half filled with water, as a fine white powder. A sloping sand pot, as described in my Elements of Pharmacy, is most convenient for this purpose.

Dose, as an alterative, gr. j—ij nocte maneque; if it does not pass through the bowels it affects the mouth, which may be avoided by joining purgatives with it; as a cathartic, gr. v to viij or x, but was formerly, and still by some persons, given in doses of ℈j.

White precipitate. *Mercurius præcipitatus albus. Calx hydrargyri alba. Hydrargyrus præcipitatus albus.* Produced by dissolving corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac ana ℥vj, in half a gallon of water, adding half a pint of aqua kali, washing the precipitate, and drying it.

2. *Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album.* Corrosive sub-

limate ʒvj, sal ammoniac ʒiiij, aqua kali half a pint, distilled water four pints, proceeding as above.

3. *Submurias hydrargyri ammoniatum.* Add to the liquor poured off from the sweet precipitate in its manufacture, spirit of sal ammoniac q. s. to throw down a new precipitate; wash this with cold distilled water, and dry it on blotting paper.

4. By dissolving 1 oz. of quick silver in spirit of nitre q. s. diluting this solution with distilled water, adding to it a solution of sal ammoniac ʒij—iiij in half a pint of water, and precipitating by aqua kali q. s.; if, in consequence of adding too much kali, the fine white colour is injured, a few drops of spirit of sal ammoniac will restore it.

Was confounded with sweet precipitate, from which it may be readily distinguished by its not becoming black when rubbed with lime water: used externally in making a detergent ointment.

Rough verdigris. *Ærugo. Viride æris. Cupri subacetas.* Prepared by putting plates of copper into a cask between layers of vine twigs, and moistening them with sour wine; emetic internally, in very small doses; externally, caustic; much used as a paint.

2. By corroding copper with vinegar, tartar, and common salt.

3. *Ærugo preparata.* Rough verdigris q. p. grind with water; add more, and pour off the coloured water into another vessel, where let it settle; then pour away the water, and dry the sediment, repeating this washing with the remaining, until all is either dissolved or washed over.

Scheele's green. Precipitate a solution of blue vitriol 2℔, in water q. s. by a solution of white arsenic 11 oz. and kali ppm. 2℔, in boiling water 2 gall. and wash the precipitate; used as a paint.

Æs ustum. Copper, rough brimstone, ana p. æq. laid in strata, common salt, a small quantity sprinkled on each layer, exposed to the fire till the brimstone is burned out: when one piece is rubbed against another, it ought to have a red colour like cinnabar; caustic.

Flake white. *Cerussa vera. Plumbi carbonas. P. subcarbonas. P. oxidum album.* Made by suspending rolls of thin sheet lead over vinegar in close vessels, the evaporation from the vinegar being kept up by the vessels being placed in a heap of dung, or a steam bath.

2. By dissolving litharge in dilute acetic acid, and passing carbonic acid gas through the solution; astringent, cooling; used externally; or employed as paint, mixed with nut oil. It should be completely soluble in nitric acid, and the solution should not yield a precipitate when added to a solution of sulphate of soda.

Patent yellow. *Muriate of lead. Chloride of lead.* Common salt 1 cwt. litharge 4 cwt. ground together with water, kept for some time in a gentle heat, water being added to supply the loss by evaporation, the soda then washed out with more water, and the white residuum heated till it acquires a fine yellow colour: used as a paint, instead of King's yellow, is not so bright, but does not injure the health of the painters so much as that poisonous colour.

Naples yellow. Lead 1℔ and a half, common antimony 1℔, alum and common salt ana 1 oz. calcined together.

2. Flake white 12 oz. diaphoretic antimony 2 oz. calcined alum half an oz. sal ammoniac 1 oz.; calcine in a covered crucible with a moderate heat, for three hours, so that at the end of that it may be barely red hot: with a larger proportion of diaphoretic antimony and sal ammoniac, it verges to a gold colour. Used as a yellow colour.

Prussian blue. *Cyanuret of iron. Hydrocyanate of iron. Cæruleum Berolinense.* Red argol and saltpetre, of each ℔ij, throw the powder by degrees into a red hot crucible. Dry bullock's blood over the fire, and mix ℔iij of this dry blood with the prepared salt, and calcine it in a crucible till it no longer emits a flame; then dissolve common alum ℔vj, in water ℔xxvj, and strain the solution; dissolve also dried green vitriol ℥ijſs, in water ℔ij, and strain while hot; mix the two solutions together while boiling hot: dissolve the alkaline salt calcined with blood in water ℔xxvij, and filter through paper supported upon linen; mix this with the other solution, and strain through linen: put the sediment left upon the linen, while moist, into an earthen pan, and add spirit of salt ℔jſs, stir the mass, and when the effervescence is over, dilute with plenty of water, and strain again; lastly, dry the sediment.

2. Mix 1℔ of kali præparatum with 2℔ of dried blood, or any dry animal substance, put it into a high crucible, or long pot, and keep it in a red heat till it no longer flames or smokes; then take out a small portion, dissolve it in water, and observe its colour and effects upon a solution of silver in

aqua fortis; for, when sufficiently calcined, it will neither look yellowish, nor precipitate silver of a brownish or blackish colour: it is then to be taken out of the fire, and when cool dissolved in a pint and a half of water.

Take green vitriol p. j, common alum p. 1 to 3, mix and dissolve them in a good quantity of water, by boiling, and filter while hot; precipitate this solution by adding q. s. of the solution of prepared alkali, and filter. The precipitate will be the darker the less alum is added; but at the same time it will be greener from the great admixture of the oxide of iron which is precipitated, and which must be got rid of by adding, while moist, spirit of salt, diluting the mixture with water, and straining.

3. Precipitate a solution of green vitriol with the solution of prepared alkali, and purify the precipitate with spirit of salt; precipitate a solution of common alum with a solution of kali præparatum: mix the two sediments together while diffused in warm water, strain and dry.

Chromate of iron. Found in mines, black, hard enough to cut glass, with an imperfect metallic lustre. Used for making chrome yellow.

Chrome yellow. *Chromate of lead.* Prepared from chromate of iron, by heating it with nitre or pearl ash; elixiviating the mass, and mixing the ley with a solution of lead in spirit of nitre, or of sugar of lead in water; it should not effervesce with nitric acid; used as a gold colour paint.

33. METALLIC OXIDES.

Purple precipitate. *Cassius' purple. Præcipitatum Cassii.* Solution of gold in aqua regia 1 oz. distilled water 1 lb and a half; mix and hang in the liquid slips of tin.

2. By precipitating the diluted solution of gold by dyers' spirit: used to communicate a purple colour to glass when melted in an open vessel; in a close vessel the glass receives no colour.

Crocus of gold. *Crocus Solis.* By dissolving gold in aqua regia, made of common salt, and adding kali ppm. q. s. to precipitate the whole; also used to colour glass purple; but it is difficult to produce by either of these means an equable colour: if heated strongly, it recovers its metallic lustre, and may be used for true gold powder.

2. By dipping rags in the solution of gold, drying and

burning them: used to gild metals by rubbing it on them with a cork.

Æthiops per se. By shaking quick silver in a large bottle, or by triturating it with water; pulverulent, black.

Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum, P. L. Boil calomel ʒj in a gallon of lime water; wash the grey sediment with water, and dry it.

Pulvis hydrargyri cinereus. Quick silver ʒij, dilute nitrous acid ʒij, distilled water ʒviij, aqua carbonatis ammoniæ q. s. about ʒjfs.

2. *Oxidum hydrargyri cinereum*, P. E. Quick silver ʒiv, dilute nitrous acid ʒv, distilled water ʒxv, aqua carbonatis ammoniæ q. s.

Dissolve the metal in the acid, dilute the solution with the water, and precipitate with the alkali, wash and dry the precipitate.

Totally different from the London oxide of the same name: all three are used in syphilis, and are not apt to disorder the stomach and bowels; dose gr. j—iij, bis in die.

Calcined mercury. *Precipitate per se. Mercurius præcipitatus per se. Mercurius calcinatus. Hydrargyrus calcinatus. Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum. Oxidum hydrargyri.* By exposing a thin stratum of quick silver to the action of heat sufficient to keep it boiling, in a vessel, called Boyle's hell, contrived to admit air without letting the vapour of the quick silver escape. In red scales, darker than red precipitate may be used for the same purposes.

Red precipitate. *Mercurius corrosivus ruber.* Quick, aq. fortis composita, ana pond. æq. dissolve, decant, and evaporate on a sand heat, until it becomes red.

2. *Hydrargyrus nitratus ruber.* Quick, nitrous acid, ana ʒxij, acid muriat. ʒj; dissolve and evaporate to dryness.

3. *Mercurius præcipitatus corrosivus. Hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum. Oxidum hydrargyri nitricum. Oxidum hydrargyri rubrum per acidum nitricum.* By dissolving quick silver in spirit of nitre with heat, and evaporating till a dry mass is left, which is then calcined in a broad shallow vessel until it no longer emits red vapours.

4. *Arcanum corallinum. Mercurius corallinus.* By digesting the preceding in three times its weight of spirit of wine for two or three days, then setting fire to the spirit, and stirring the precipitate as the spirit burns.

5. *Pulvis principis.* By triturating the preceding with

the oil of tartar, and then washing out the salt again with water: both this and the preceding manipulation are employed with a view of rendering the preparation milder for internal use.

6. Quick 36 oz. dissolve in aqua fortis 60 oz. digest two days to clear it, distil to dryness in a gallon retort; pour on a similar solution, and distil again to dryness: for this, six retorts are required, set in a sand heat. The aqua fortis that comes over may be used again, adding a quarter of fresh: calcine the mass in three retorts, with receivers, set in separate furnaces; for the first three hours, flowers should settle in the arch of the retorts; in the next three, they should be driven into the neck; in the last three, the matter in the retorts should become first yellow, then orange, lastly vermilion red; the fire being then stopped, the residuum will be a shining red scaly mass, of a proper marketable quality. The aqua fortis that comes over is of a blue colour.

Antisyphilitic, gr. fs—ij nocte maneque, but principally used externally as an escharotic, and stimulant to foul ulcers, for which purpose it must be finely pulverised.

Green precipitate. *Mercurius præcipitatus viridis. Lacerta viridis.* By dissolving quick silver ʒj in spirit of nitre q. s. at the same time dissolving also copper ʒj in another parcel of spirit of nitre, mixing the two solutions, evaporating to dryness, and calcining the residuum in a shallow vessel till no more red fumes appear; caustic.

Green bice. *Malachite. Viride montanum optimum. Chrysocolla.*

2. *Copper green. Viride montanum vulgare.*

Blue bice. *Cæruleum montanum. Lapis Armenus præparatus.* Found in mines; prepared, by grinding and washing, for paints.

Blue verditer. *Azurum cinereum.* Made by the refiners from the solution of copper obtained in precipitating silver from nitric acid by heating it in copper pans; this solution they heat, and pour upon whiting moistened with water; stirring the mixture every day, till the liquor loses its colour, when it is poured off, and a fresh portion of the solution poured on, until the proper colour is obtained.

2. *Green verditer.* The preceding process often miscarries, and a green colour is produced instead of a blue.

Brunswick green. Copper filings or clippings 2lb,

sal ammoniac 3℔, water q. s. to float them; lay by for a few weeks, and then wash the colour; produce about 6℔.

Dross of lead. *Plumbum ustum.* Obtained by melting lead, and raking off the scum till it is entirely reduced to dross.

2. By putting thin plates of lead into a pot with powdered brimstone between them, setting it on fire, stirring it until it is reduced to ashes, and washing it with water; used in making plaisters and ointments.

Massicot. *Ochra plumbaria factitia.* Made by roasting potter's lead ore, or dross of lead, until it acquires a yellow colour; used as a paint.

Litharge of gold. *Lithargyrus auri.* Yellow, impure.

Litharge of silver. *Lithargyrus argenti.* White: obtained in the extraction of silver.

English litharge. *Lithargyrus. Plumbi oxidum semivitreum.* Made by melting red lead; used in making plaisters, being more convenient than red lead, and from its peculiar scaly appearance it cannot be adulterated. In grinding litharge, 12 oz. of olive oil are added to each cwt. to prevent dust.

Red lead. *Minium. Plumbi oxidum rubrum.* By roasting litharge in a flaming fire; used in making plaisters, and as a paint: adulterated with red earths.

Orange red. *Sandix.* Made by calcining white lead; is a brighter colour than red lead.

The loadstone. *Magnes.* Found in iron mines; astringent; used externally to draw weapons out of wounds, also as an amulet against the gout, and to draw over or stroke certain parts in painful diseases, as a magical remedy.

The blood stone. *Lapis hæmatitis. Hæmatitis.* Found in mines; made into polishers, and when prepared used also as a polishing powder; drying, astringent, agglutinating.

Scale of iron. *Black oxide of iron. Protoxide of iron. Squama ferri. Oxidum ferri nigrum.* The scales of iron beaten off by the blacksmith in his work, separated from the dirt by means of a magnet, reduced to powder in a mortar, and washed over: do not occasion flatulence.

2. *Æthiops Martialis.* By keeping iron filings under water, shaking them occasionally (to hasten the process, a

few drops of any acid may be added), washing the black powder thus obtained, and drying it quick to prevent rust.

3. By heating, in a covered crucible, iron filings with half their weight of red oxide of iron.

4. By heating the red oxide of iron with oil; but this is either black lead, or contains a portion of it, and is therefore improper.

Rust of iron. *Crocus Martis aperitivus. Ferri rubigo. Limaturæ ferri preparatæ. Chalybs præparatus cum aceto. Chalybis rubigo. Carbonas ferri præparatus.* Iron filings, or iron wire, is exposed to the air, and frequently moistened with water, to which a small quantity of vinegar may be added; the rust is then ground to powder and washed over; seems to be rather a red oxide, although referred to the carbonate by the Edinburgh college.

2. *Ferri carbonas. C. ferri præcipitatus.* A solution of 4 oz. of green vitriol in water, is precipitated by another solution of 5 oz. of natron præparatum in water, the precipitate is washed with warm water, and dried without exposure to the air, that it may retain its green colour.

3. By precipitating the solution of green vitriol with kali præparatum, instead of natron, performing the process in hot water, and drying it by steam. Powell.

4. *Ferri subcarbonas*, P. L. 1815. By precipitating a solution of 8 oz. of green vitriol in water, by a solution of 6 oz. of natron præparatum.

Crocus martis. *Peroxide of iron. C. Martis astringens. Oxidum ferri rubrum.* By calcining iron or steel filings till they become of a red colour.

2. *Crocus Martis aperitivus*, P. L. 1720. *C. M. sulphuratus.* By melting together equal parts of iron filings and sulphur, and calcining the mass till all the sulphur is driven off.

3. *Brown red. Rouge. Crocus. Colcothar. Oxidum ferri rubrum.* By re-calcining green vitriol (previously calcined to whiteness, or distilled for its oil) by an intense heat until it becomes very red, and washing the residuum. P. E. omits this washing. The scarlet parts are rouge; those which are red, purple, or bluish, and by being exposed to the greatest heat are the hardest, are called crocus.

4. By washing the residuum left in the distillation of aqua fortis till all the saline matter is abstracted.

5. *Crocus Martis Zwelferi.* Iron filings and nitre ana

p. æq. injected into a red hot crucible, kept in the fire for an hour, and then well washed.

6. By pouring upon iron filings twice their weight of aqua fortis, and washing the crocus with warm water.

7. *Crocus Martis antimonialis Stahlii.* Scoriæ of the Martial regulus of antimony well washed, p. j, nitre p. 2 or 3; calcined together for some time, and then washed.

8. *Jeweller's rouge.* By precipitating a solution of green vitriol in water, by a solution of natron præparatum or of kali præparatum, and calcining it till of a scarlet colour.

Is tonic, stimulant, gr. v to x; used in the composition of astringent, drying, and strengthening plaisters and ointments; employed also for polishing metals.

Chalcitis. Found occasionally, being native green vitriol calcined by natural causes, but rare, and no ways preferable to colcothar.

Potee powder. *Polisher's putty. Cineres stanni.* Procured by melting tin, raking off the dross as it is formed, and calcining this dross till it becomes whitish.

2. *Stannum pulveratum*, P. L. 1788. Tin 6lb, melt, and stir till it becomes covered with a powder, which take off, and when cold, sift. Very different from that of 1745.

3. By melting tin with an equal weight of lead, and then raising the heat so as to render the mixed metal red hot, when the tin is immediately flung out in the state of potee powder; very hard, used for polishing glass and japan work.

Bezoardicum Joviale. Tin 1 oz. nitre 3 oz. flung into a red hot crucible, and the calx well washed.

Antihecticum Poterii. Tin, regulus of antimony, ana p. æq. melted together, then deflagrated with three times as much nitre, and well washed; are astringent ℈j—ij, used in phthisis.

Lapis calaminaris. *Calamina. Carbonas zinci impurus.* Found in mines; drying, astringent: used in ointments; but cawk, sulphate of barytes, coloured, has been lately sold for it; used also to furnish zinc, and for making brass.

Tutty. *Tutia. Tuthia. Oxidum zinci impurum.* The sublimate collected in the chimnies of furnaces in which ores mixed with lapis calaminaris are smelted, this sublimate being mixed with clay on cylindrical moulds and baked; or it is collected during the roasting of blende, attaching itself

to the upper part of the furnace: drying, astringent; used in eye waters and eye ointments.

Flowers of zinc. *Flores zinci. Zincum calcinatum. Zinci oxydum*, P. L. before 1824. Procured by burning zinc in a long deep crucible, placed sideways in a furnace, so as to collect the flowers conveniently as they form: antispasmodic; used in epilepsy, gr. v—x; also in painting, as a substitute for white lead.

2. *Diaphoretic calaminaris.* Lap. calam. 4 oz. spir. nitri ℔j: dissolve, decant, distil to dryness, powder, and wash the residuum; sudorific, gr. x to l.

3. *Pompholix. Nihil album.* Collected in the smelting furnaces, wherein zinc ores or brass are melted; used in ointments for tutty.

Magistery of lapis calaminaris. *Hydrated oxide of zinc.* Dissolve lapis calaminaris in spirit of salt, and add spirit of urine to precipitate it: wash and dry; emetic, cathartic, gr. iij to viij. *Wilson.*

2. *Zinci oxydum*, P. L. 1824. White vitriol ʒxij, aq. dist. Oj; dissolve, add liquor ammoniæ q. s. wash the precipitate and dry.

Protoxide of antimony. *Powder of Algaroth. Mercurius vitæ.* Pour butter of antimony into distilled water, wash the precipitate, and dry it by a gentle heat.

2. Digest 1℔ of liver of antimony for a day in three pints of water, to which 1℔ of oil of vitriol and 1℔ of common salt has been previously added: decant the clear solution and pour it into hot water, wash and dry.

3. *Oxidum antimonii nitro-muriaticum.* Spirit of salt ʒxj, spirit of nitre ʒj, common antimony ʒij, dissolve, pour the clear solution into a gallon of water, and wash.

4. *Oxydum antimonii*, P. L. 1809. Mix in a matrass; spirit of nitre ʒj, with spirit of salt ʒxj, add by degrees common antimony ʒij, strain the solution and pour it into a gallon of water, in which kali ppm. ʒij has been previously dissolved: wash and dry the precipitate; process very uncertain, often produces peroxide, ʒj of spirit of nitre having been directed instead of ʒj, as in the preceding.

5. *Oxydum antimonii*, P. L. 1815. Dissolve emetic tartar ʒij in distilled water, and ammonia ppa. ʒij in another portion of water, mix the two solutions, boil till the precipitation is complete, and wash the precipitate.

6. Peroxide of antimony 4 oz. regulus of antimony 1 oz.: mix and melt. Violently emetic, gr. fs to j.

Peroxide of antimony. *Diaphoretic antimony. Antimonium diaphoreticum. Calx antimonii. Antimonium calcinatum.* Common antimony 1℔, purified nitre 3℔, inject by spoonfuls into a red hot crucible, powder, and wash; the flowers that stick to the side of the crucible must be carefully separated, otherwise they render it emetic.

2. *Bezoar mineral. Bezoarticum minerale.* Upon butter of antimony drop slowly as much spirit of nitre, distil it off, and pour it on again, adding one third new spirit of nitre; repeat this operation, and calcine the residuum.

3. To powder of algaroth add twice as much spirit of nitre, distil to dryness, calcine the residuum and edulcorate it with warm water.

4. *Magistery of diaphoretic antimony. Materia perlata.* To the water that was used in washing the diaphoretic antimony, add spirit of vitriol, or some other acid, as long as any precipitate is produced, which is to be washed.

5. *Cerussa antimonii.* Regulus of antimony 2℔, purified nitre 3℔: grind together, and proceed as for diaphoretic antimony; produce 2℔, 13 oz. In this operation and similar ones, the admixture of the emetic flowers may be avoided by sinking the crucible deep in the coals, so that the sides, up to the very top, may be too hot for them to settle on; or they may be collected by using a tubulated earthen retort.

6. To 4 oz. of regulus of antimony, finely powdered, add by degrees 12 oz. of spirit of nitre, distil to dryness, powder the mass and wash it.

Diaphoretic, in doses of gr. ij—x; but Wilson, Course of Chymistry, p. 106, says, he has known diaphoretic antimony given with good success by half an ounce at a dose, and repeated two or three times a day, and that for several days successively.

Flowers of antimony. *Flores antimonii.* Throw into an ignited tubulated retort powdered common antimony by spoonfuls, till as many flowers come over into the receivers as you desire: the bottom of the retort must be very hot, and the fire kept up steadily: emetic, in doses of gr. j—ij.

Argentine flowers of antimony. *Flores antimonii argentei.* Keep regulus of antimony melted in vessels which admit the air, but prevent the escape of the flowers, and afford them a cool place on which they may settle: referred

to the peroxide; but they are considerably emetic, and therefore seem to be a protoxide.

Glass of antimony. *Vitrum antimonii. Antimonium vitrifactum. Oxidum antimonii cum sulphure vitrificatum.* Formed by roasting powdered common antimony in a shallow vessel, over a gentle fire, till it is of a whitish grey, and emits no fumes in a red heat, then melting it in a quick fire into a clean brownish red glass. If the antimony has been calcined too much, it will require a little common antimony to be added to render it transparent: composed of eight parts of protoxide, united with one of common antimony; violently emetic, in doses of gr. j—ij, and very uncertain in its operation; used in making antimonial wine and emetic tartar.

Crocus metallorum. *Crocus antimonii*, P. L. 1745. Common antimony and saltpetre ana equal weights, mix and melt.

2. *Crocus antimonii*, P. L. 1788. Common antimony and saltpetre, of each 1lb, common salt 1 oz.; mix and melt.

3. *Crocus antimonii lotus. Oxidum antimonii cum sulphure per nitratem potassæ.* Common antimony and saltpetre, of each equal weights: mix and melt, pour out, separate the reddish part from the whitish crust, reduce the former to powder, and wash it as long as it communicates any taste to the water; another beautiful sesquipedalian name of P. E.

4. Common antimony 8 oz. rough saltpetre 7 oz. ground together, put into an iron mortar, and set on fire by a lighted coal: an inferior article.

5. By roasting common antimony to a dull grey, and melting it: the common process.

These are emetic, in doses of gr. ij—viij, but uncertain and sometimes violent; used for making emetic wine, &c. and a purge for cattle: the yellowish red varieties contain four parts of protoxide and one of antimony; the dark red, two parts of protoxide to one of antimony.

Purging antimony. *Antimonium catharticum.* Glass of antimony 4 oz. oil of vitriol 12 oz. digest two days, distil to dryness, wash the residue, and add to it as much Glauber's salt, and twice as much sal enixum; melt together, powder, and wash: the most certain of all the antimonial purges, gr. ij to ℈ss. Used now in some nostrum.

Magistery of bismuth. *Pearl white. Fard. Spanish white. Magisterium marcasitæ. Bismuthi subnitras.* Dissolve bismuth in spirit of nitre q. s. and add river or dis-

tilled water, which throws down a white powder, to be washed and dried in the shade. Keep from the light.

Bismuthi oxidum album. Bismuth 4℔, spirit of nitre q. s. about 2℔; dissolve and precipitate by kali ppm. 4℔, in water 6℔: wash the precipitate well: used as a cosmetic paint; grows yellow by keeping.

Flores bismuthi. Bismuth ℔ss, nitre ℔j; grind together and inject by degrees into an ignited tubulated earthen retort, with receivers annexed to catch the flowers.

Manganese. *Magnesia nigra.* Found in mines; used in a small proportion to render glass colourless, or in a large proportion to colour it purple; and in chemical processes to produce oxygen gas by distilling, or to supply oxygen to the species for spirit of salt, and thus convert it into oxymuriatic acid.

Black wad. Found in mines; earthy, mixed with lint-seed oil, in moist weather grows hot, and takes fire.

Perigord stone. *Lapis Petracorius.* Found in mines; used to colour glass black.

Iodine. Extract all the soluble part of kelp by water, and crystallize the soda by evaporation; to the mother ley add oil of vitriol to excess and boil the liquid, then strain it to separate some sulphur, and mix the filtered liquor with as much manganese as there was oil of vitriol used: on applying heat, the iodine sublimes in the form of greyish black scales, with a metallic lustre; emetic, gr. ss, daily; specific in bronchocele; but its action must be carefully watched, as it produces cholera, and extreme emaciation.

Schwanberg's fever powder. Common antimony 1℔, heat it, when ready to melt add, by degrees, hartshorn shavings 4 oz. stirring it, and keep it in a red heat for some time.

2. *Antimonial powder. Pulvis antimonialis*, P. L. 1788. *Oxidum antimonii cum phosphate calcis.* Common antimony in gross powder, hartshorn shavings, ana 2℔; roast in an iron pot until they form a grey powder, put this into a long pot, with a small hole in the cover, keep it in a red heat for two hours, and grind it to a fine powder.

3, *Dr. James's powder. Pulvis antimonialis*, P. L. since 1809. Common antimony 1℔, hartshorn shavings 2℔; proceed as in the former. Both uncertain preparations.

4. *Chenevix's antimonial powder.* Mercurius vitæ and phosphate of lime (obtained by dissolving burnt bones in spirit of salt and precipitating the solution by sp. corn. cervi)

ana equal weights; dissolve in spirit of salt, and pour the solution into water alkalized with spir. corn. cervi. Febrifuge and diaphoretic, gr. iij—viij; in larger doses, gr. x—℈j, emetic and purgative; used also as an alterative in cutaneous diseases.

34. EARTHS AND CLAYS.

As these are more used as paints than medicines, they are arranged by their colours. The modern mineralists pay so little attention to these substances, notwithstanding their great use far superior to that of stones, that it almost seems necessary to remind them that earths and clays exist in nature.

Terra Lemnia alba. Dirty white with a grey cast, very heavy, rough, harsh, not colouring, burns very hard, outwardly dark brown, inwardly brownish yellow; used in dysenteries and malignant fevers.

Bolus Armena alba. Bright white, compact, very smooth and soft, not colouring, burns very hard, and at last forms a whitish grey glass; sudorific.

Bolus candida. *Axungia Lunæ.* Pearly white, light, smooth, not unctuous nor colouring; burns to a very pale whitish yellow: astringent, cordial.

Tobacco-pipe clay. *Blanc d'Espagne. Cimolia alba.* White, smooth, unctuous, slightly colouring, burns rather hard, and very white; used to make tobacco-pipes, and to take grease out of clothes.

2. *White lumber stone. Terra sigillata alba. Terra Samia vulgaris.* Tobacco pipe clay, made into cakes with a stamp.

Soap-rock. *Spanish chalk. Paræonium. Creta Hispanica. C. sartoria.* White, firm, compact, weighty, hard, smooth, unctuous, not colouring, burns to a stone; writes upon glass, and if rubbed off, the marks become again visible by breathing upon the place: used by tailors to draw their patterns; to take out grease spots; and to engrave upon, the engraving being afterwards hardened by fire.

Terra Cimolia. White, compact, smooth, colouring, burning rather harder; found in the island Argentiere: used to wash clothes.

Chalk. *Creta. C. argentaria.* White, differing in hardness; when newly burned, it grows hot with water, and

falls into powder; antacid, used in heartburn, gr. x—ʒij; externally absorbent.

Whiting. *Spanish white. Blanc de Troyes. Calcis carbonas præparata. Creta præparata.* From the soft variety of chalk, by diffusion in water, letting the water settle for two hours, that the impurities and coarser particles may subside, then drawing off the still milky water, letting it deposit the finer sediment, decanting the water when clear, and drying the sediment; is much finer than the common ppd. chalk of the apothecaries, but is principally used as a cheap white paint.

2. *Creta præcipitata.* Precipitate a solution of muriate of lime by a solution of natron ppm. in water, and wash the sediment: no ways different from common whiting.

Magnesia alba. *Magnesia*, P. D. *Magnesiæ carbonas.* Obtained by precipitating the bittern or liquor left in the boiling of sea water, after the common salt has been separated by evaporation, by a ley of wood ashes or kali ppm.

2. *Magnesiæ carbonas*, P. L. 1809. Epsom salt, kali ppm. ana p. æq.; dissolve separately in plenty of water, add the two solutions while boiling hot, strain, and wash the sediment till the water is insipid.

3. *Magnesiæ carbonas*, P. L. 1815. *Magnesiæ subcarbonas.* Epsom salt 12 oz. potas. subcarbon. 9 oz. water 3 gall.; mix.

4. *Henry's magnesia.* Epsom salt 56℔, dissolve in water, and precipitate with natron ppm. q. s. dissolved in water, wash the sediment well, and finish the washing with rose water: is made up while drying, either into large cubes with the edges bevelled, or in small dice; is powdered by being rubbed through a sieve; antacid, laxative, ʒfs—ʒij, mixes well with milk, sometimes occasions flatulence, recommended in calculous complaints.

Calcined magnesia. *Magnesia usta. Magnesia*, P. L. and P. E. Expose magnesia alba to a red heat for two hours, or until it exhibits a peculiar luminous appearance: produces about half its original weight; antacid, laxative, ʒfs—ʒij, does not occasion flatulence, but is not so soluble in the stomach as the other; it absorbs scarcely any carbonic acid by exposure to the air.

Magistery of alum. *Earth of alum. Alumine.* Dissolve alum in water, and add to the solution spirit of

hartshorn, or aqua kali, sufficient to precipitate the earth: used as a basis for paints.

Italian white chalk. *Gesso. Bianchetto di pittori.* Dull white, hard, compact, regular texture, colouring, burns rather harder; used for a crayon.

Blanc de Bougival. White marle, composed of two parts clay and one of chalk, made up in oblong cakes; used in painting.

Blanc de Moudon. *Blanc de Morat. Earth of Gera?* Silvery, silky, white, very fine, effervescing with acids; used in painting.

Blanc de Rouen. White marle made up in masses of 1lb each; used in painting.

Strigau earth. *Bole. Terra sigillata Silesiaca. Axungia solis.* Deep dull yellow, smooth, coarse but compact, heavy, not colouring, burns very hard, and to a fine red; from Strigau in Silesia; astringent and alexiterial.

Yellow ochre. *French ochre. Spruce ochre. Powder ochre.* Fine dusky yellow, compact, firm, smooth, unctuous, slightly colouring, when moist very viscid, burns very hard, and to a fine bright red; Shotover Hill, Oxfordshire, and elsewhere; used in painting.

Venice Tripoli. *Terra Tripolitana vera.* Whitish yellow, or pale straw, firm, harsh, dry, colouring, burns rather harder, and to a pale rose colour; used for polishing and cleaning metals.

English Tripoli. Calcine the septaria ludi Helmontii, or waxen veins, found on the east coasts of England.

2. Calcine the clunch, or curl stone, of the Staffordshire mines; gives gold and silver a beautiful black lustre.

Clay ochre. Deep yellow, heavy, close, firm, smooth, not colouring, burns to a fine deep colour, without any hardness; from Mendip hills: used in painting.

Yellow earth. *Argilla lutea.* Pale yellow, very fine, loose, friable, colouring greatly, astringent taste, burns to a fine rose colour, but not harder; from Saxony: used for polishing, and as a paint.

Italian ochre. Fine yellow, firm, compact, very light, colouring, astringent; burns very hard, and to a dull red: used in painting.

Coarse ochre. Fine bright yellow, heavy, hard, firm, irregular texture, harsh, dusty, colouring, very impure;

burns to a very pale ashen red, but no harder; Mendip Hills: used in painting.

Roman ochre. Hard, heavy, very deep or brown yellow, firm, regular, harsh, dusty, colouring very much, burns rather hard, and to a fine purplish red; Somersetshire, also near Rome: used as a paint.

Founders loam. Deep yellow, fine, soft, with spangles of mica, slightly colouring; burns to a pale red, but not harder; Thrup, in Northamptonshire, also near Highgate Archway: used by founders for their moulds.

Red Armenian bole. *Bolus Armena rubra.* Deep red, hard, heavy, close, rough, colouring the hands; burns rather harder, and to a brighter red; astringent and alexiterial.

Common Lemnian earth. *Terra Turcica.* Pale flesh red, not very close, heavy, slightly unctuous; burns very hard, and to a dusky yellow.

German bole. *Bolus Bohemica rubra.* Pale yellowish red, compact but unequal, heavy, smooth, burns rather harder, without changing colour; astringent.

Terra Lemnia rubra. Pale red variegated with yellow, close, very heavy, rough, but scrapes smooth, not colouring, burns very hard and to a fine deep red; Lemnos: astringent, sudorific.

Bole of Blois. *Bolus Blesensis. Bolus Armena lutea.* Pale red with an orange cast, close, hard, heavy, not colouring, effervescing violently with acids, very astringent taste, burns to a stony hardness and a dark red; astringent, sudorific, highly commended in the plague.

French bole. *Bolus rubra Gallica.* Pale red, with white and yellow veins, heavy, close, slightly unctuous, not colouring, slightly astringent; burns very hard, but of the same colour: astringent.

Barros. *Bucaros. Terra Portugallica.* Fine florid red, heavy, harsh, colouring, strongly astringent, burns brighter but not harder; used in dysentery, and in dentifrices.

Mahogany earth. Pale red, sometimes darker, compact, heavy, smooth, but neither glossy nor unctuous, not colouring, burns very hard, without change of colour; Isle of Wight and elsewhere: used in painting, and to stain wood of a mahogany colour.

Soft ruddle. *Clay iron ore. Rubrica fabrilis mollis.*

Dusky red, loose, very heavy, extremely unctuous, with an oily gloss, colouring very much; burns very hard, externally little altered, but internally resembles iron; in iron mines: used as a colour, and also as an iron ore.

Hard ruddle. *Red chalk. Rubrica fabrilis.* Deep red, hard, heavy, solid, smooth, rather unctuous, colouring very strongly; burns very hard and darker: used as a crayon, also as an astringent.

2. *Red lumber stone. Terra sigillata rubra.* The same, but ground, made into small cakes and sealed.

3. *Common bole. Bolus communis.* The same, but ground and made into large round cakes; astringent, used for cattle, and in tooth powders.

Red stone-ochre. *Ochra rubra.* Fine deep red, solid, harsh, very dusty, colouring, not altered by burning; Warwickshire: used as a colour.

Red ochre. *Ochra friabilis rubra. Sil Syriacum.* Fine strong red, heavy, loose, rough, dusty, colouring very much; burns very hard, and much paler: used in painting.

Indian stone red. Fine purplish red, very solid, hard, rough, dusty, colouring; burns rather darker: used as a paint.

Spanish brown. *Almagra. Ochra Hispanica.* Fine deep red with a purple cast, heavy, not hard, rough, colours very much, burns very hard and paler: used as a colour.

Indian red. *Ochra purpurea Persica.* Fine purple, extremely heavy, very hard, solid, with glittering particles, colours very much, burns very hard, with no change of colour; from Ormuz: used as a paint.

Venetian red. *Bolus Veneta.* Dull red, not very heavy, firm but dusty, colouring, burns very hard, and of a duskier colour; from Venice as a colour.

Brown red ochre. Very deep brown red, extremely heavy, firm, very rough, colours very much, slightly altered by burning; used as a colour.

Runga matta. Deep red, loose, friable; imported from the East Indies.

Tabberners mine rock. *Little mine rock. New rock.* Used in Taylor's patent Staffordshire porcelain and pottery.

Terra di Sienna. Deep brown or coffee colour, fine, compact, very light, very smooth and glossy, does not co-

lour, when wetted marks a fine yellow upon paper; burns to a pale reddish brown, but does not harden; from Italy, and an inferior sort from Wycombe; used as a paint.

Burnt terra di Sienna. Used also as a paint.

Common clay. *Argilla lateritia.* Drying, astringent, used for artificial stones, as bricks, &c. and common pottery.

Fullers earth. *Cimolia purpurescens. Smectis. Terra saponaria. Terra fullonica.* Grayish brown, but varying greatly, hard, very compact, rough but scrapes glossy, does not colour, burns hard and yellowish brown; being very fine, and absorbing grease very readily, used to full woollens.

Rotten stone. *Terra cariosa.* Ash brown, very light, moderately hard, dry, colouring, burns to a deep ash, but no harder; Derbyshire: used as a polishing powder.

Umber. *Terra Umbria. Creta Umbria.* Fine pale brown, close, very light, dry, colouring, burns deep reddish brown, but no harder; used as a colour.

Burnt umber. Used for paint.

Windsor loam. *Hedgerly loam.* Yellowish brown, very hard, heavy, harsh, colouring slightly, burns very hard and fine deep red; from Hedgerly, near Windsor: used for setting the bricks of wind furnaces, glasshouse furnaces; also for making lutes, and coating glass and earthen vessels to be exposed to a strong fire.

Bath bricks. Windsor loam made into bricks; used for a coarse polishing powder.

Founders clay. *Penny earth.* Dusky brown, very hard, heavy, harsh, not colouring; Woolwich, also Northamptonshire: used for moulds in large foundries, as for cannon balls, &c.

Cheam clay. Very light ash-colour nearly white, compact, fine, very smooth, not colouring, burns pale white and very hard; used for making melting pots.

Bohemian tripoli. *Creta cinerea. Schistus mollis. Terra Melia.* Light ash-colour, heavy, moderately hard, open, harsh, dusty but not colouring, not altered by burning; used for polishing, and as a plate powder.

Terre verte. *Terra viridis.* Deep blueish green, very heavy, hard, smooth, glossy, not colouring but marking a green line, coppery taste, burns very hard and to a dusky brown; from near Rome, also near Woolwich: used as a lasting green paint.

French chalk. *Creta Brianzonica. Morochtos. Leucogæa.* Greenish, semitransparent, compact, smooth, unctuous, glossy, not colouring, scrapes white, marks an unctuous silvery line; burns very hard and white; astringent, but more used to mark woollen cloth, and to take out grease: frequently confounded with Spanish chalk.

Myrsen. *Meer schaum. Keffekil. Marga viridescens.* Pale greyish green resembling tallow dropped upon brass, close, heavy, smooth, unctuous, glossy, not colouring, burning extremely hard and pale white; used for bathing as a soap, also to close the eyes of corpses, and to make the large bowls of German tobacco-pipes.

Italian black chalk. *Drawing slate. Schistus pictorius.* Fine black, compact, laminated, slightly smooth, colours and writes, burns white and friable, some burns red; in coal mines: used as a crayon.

Killow. *Nod dû. Killoia molliuscula.* Fine black with a blueish cast, slightly smooth, friable, colours very much, tastes astringent, burns hard and grey; Wales: made into balls or sticks, used in painting.

Hard Killow. *Marking stone. Common black chalk. Black shale. Schistus carbonarius.* Fine black, firm, slightly flaky, dusty, colouring, burns to a fine white soft ash; used as a paint.

Burnt hartshorn. *Cornu ustum album. Cornu ustum.* Burn hartshorn until nearly white, grind, and wash over.

Spodium præparatum. Burn ivory, grind, and wash.

35. STONES AND GLASSES.

Five precious stones. Garnet, hyacinth, sapphire, carnelian, emerald: cordial!

Maidstone sand. *Arena rotunda.* A fine white sand, used to dry up ink, and to filter acid and corrosive liquors.

Sea sand. Coarse; when washed and dried used for scouring, and sand heats.

Powdered glass. *Vitrum pulverisatum.* Used to filter acids; also glued upon paper as a polishing powder, and to wear down corns on the feet, after the feet have been well soaked and dried, also to blow into the eyes to wear down any excrescence.

Emery. *Smyris. Smerillus.* Found in rocks; ex-

tremely hard; ground in mills, and sorted by being stirred with water, the water left to settle for a determinate number of minutes, then drawn off into another vessel, and left finally to deposit the powder with which it is loaded; used for polishing, either in the state of powder, or glued upon paper for scouring.

Pothee d'emery. The sludge that falls from lapidaries' mills, made into balls.

Pumice stone. *Lapis pumex.* Spongy, swims upon water; used whole as a kind of file, in powder as a polishing powder, and added to some dentifrices.

Eagle stone. *Ætites.* A hollow stone with another in it, that may be heard to rattle when shaken; facilitates delivery if bound upon the thigh, prevents abortion if bound upon the arm!

Lancet stone. A green soft hornstone, found in some parts of the old pavement of London; the only known material on which lancets can be set.

Muscovy glass. *Talk. Talcum.* From Russia, in square lumps, separable into flakes of amazing thinness; used to glaze ships, as not liable to break when great guns are fired; also in microscopes to confine objects.

Talc. *Ubruc.* Imported from the East Indies, in round pieces, separable into scales; used to silver paper.

Irish slate. *Alum slate. Lapis Hibernicus.* Sweetish, agglutinant in bruises, fractures, a spoonful in beer.

English talc. *Asbestus.* Fibrous; used to make wicks for lamps, and cloth which is incombustible by a moderate heat; also to absorb oil of vitriol and prevent its being accidentally spilled from the bottles sold with chemical matches.

Parker's cement. Made from the indurated marle called clay balls, or the waxen vein found in the London clay strata, by calcining and then grinding them, without any admixture whatever: used as a cement, and also for coating the outside of houses.

Lime-stone. *Lapis calcarius.*

Marble. *Marmor.* Used to ascertain the strength of acids, to yield carbonic acid gas while dissolving in them, 100 gr. yielding about 100 cub. in., or to make lime.

Stone lime. *Calx viva. Calx.* From lime-stone, or marble, by a red heat; corrosive, antacid, depilatory: used

for cements, to make lime water, and render the alkalies caustic.

Osteocolla. Agglutinant; used in fractures, ℈j, night and morning.

Gypsum. *Sulphate of lime.* Used to render cloudy white wines transparent; also as a forcing manure.

Plaster of Paris. *Gypsum ustum.* Used as a cement, and to make models of statues, &c.

Cawk. *Heavy spar. Spathum ponderosum. Sulphas barytæ.* Found in mines, very heavy: used to mix with flake white, to make muriate of barytes, and lately sold for lapis calaminaris, but is not soluble in spirit of vitriol. When heated it absorbs light, and is phosphorescent in the dark.

Permanent white. *Artificial sulphate of barytes.* Made by precipitating muriate of barytes by oil of vitriol, or a solution of Glauber's salt; used to mark jars in laboratories, as it is affected by very few substances.

Rats' stone. *Witherite. Terra ponderosa. Carbonas barytæ.* Found in mines, but rare; used as a poison for rats, and to prepare muriate of barytes.

Kemp's white for water colours. *Artificial carbonate of barytes.* Witherite q. p. spirit of salt q. s.; dissolve, add carbonate of ammonia to precipitate the white, wash, and dry in cakes for use.

Zaffre. *Saffra.* One part of roasted cobalt, ground with two or three parts of very pure quartzose sand; used as a blue colour for painting glass.

Smalt. *Powder blue. Smalta. Azurum.* From roasted cobalt, melted with twice or thrice its weight of sand, and an equal weight of potash; used in painting, and in getting up linen.

Ultramarine blue. *Cæruleum ultramontanum.* Lapis lazuli 1lb is heated to redness, quenched in water, and ground to a fine powder; to this is added yellow rosin 6 oz. turpentine, bee's wax, lint-seed oil, ana 2 oz. previously melted together, and the whole made into a mass; this is kneaded in successive portions of warm water, which it colours blue, and from whence it is deposited by standing, and sorted according to its qualities: a fine blue colour in oil.

2. *Ultramarine ashes.* The remains left after the extraction of ultramarine, the wax and oil being burned away, and the ashes washed: inferior in colour.

Enamel colours. *Encausta.* Lead 10lb, tin 3lb,

calcined together; the calx mixed with white sand 10lb, kali ppm. 2lb, forms a white enamel, to which the oxides of different metals being added, forms coloured enamels; used in glazing and painting earthen ware, the dial plates of clocks and watches, &c.: imported from Venice in flat round cakes. A number of receipts for making enamel and glass colours may be seen in the Transactions of the Society of Arts, vol. xxxv, where the whole art of painting upon glass is given in detail.

Shell lime. *Calx e testis.* From oyster or other shells, by calcination: corrosive, antacid, depilatory; used for cements, to make lime water and render the alkalies caustic. The same as stone lime.

36. ALKALINE SALTS.

Under which are included, not only the pure alkalies, but also the carbonates of them, as the acid combined with these is so weak as scarcely to alter their properties.

Ash balls. *Cineres herbarum.* Principally the ashes of fern, made up into balls: used for washing instead of soap, and to clean paintings.

Pot ash. *Alumen catinum.* From land plants burned to ashes, part of the ashes elixated with water, and the ley used to moisten the remainder of the ashes, mixed with quicklime, stratifying this paste with billets of wood, and setting the pile on fire.

Pearl ash. *Cineres Russici. Cineres clavellati. Potassæ carbonas impurus. Potassa impura.* From the ashes of land plants, by calcination, solution in water, filtration, and evaporation.

Burnt lees of wine. *Cendre gravelle. Cinis infectorius. C. fœcum. Cineres clavellati. Alumen fœcum.* From the ashes of lees of wine, and vine twigs, very pure; preferred by the Continental dyers.

Salt of tartar. *Sal tartari. Kali ppm. e tartaro. Kali e tartaro. Subcarbonas potassæ purissimus. Potassæ subcarbonas e tartaro.* Burn argol in a crucible, powder and calcine till it is nearly white; dissolve in water, filter and evaporate.

2. *Salt of wormwood. Sal absinthii.* Burn wormwood to ashes, dissolve in water, filter, and evaporate to dryness.

2 Salt of Tartar

3. *Purified pearl ash. Kali præparatum. Subcarbonas kali. Carbonas potassæ. Potassæ subcarbonas.* Pour upon pearl ash an equal weight of boiling water; filter and evaporate until the liquor grows thick, then remove the fire and stir the salt continually, until it concretes into small grains.

4. *Nitre fixed by charcoal. Nitrum a carbonibus fixatum.* Nitre 16 oz. charcoal powder 4 oz.; melt the nitre, and throw into it the charcoal powder, until it ceases to take fire: produces 13 or 14 oz.

5. *White flux. Fluxus albus.* Nitre and tartar ana p. æq.; deflagrate as before: diuretic, in doses gr. v to ℈j, cathartic in larger doses; used in making glass, in bleaching and scouring cloth, and to precipitate alum.

Kali aeratum. *Bicarbonate of potash. Potassæ carbonas*, P. L. 1824. Dissolve kali ppm. 1℔ in water 3℔, and pass through the liquor the gas expelled by adding pounded marble to spirit of vitriol; the kali aeratum crystallizes as fast as it is formed: preferable, as being milder tasted than the subcarbonate; used to form effervescent mixtures.

2. *Potassæ carbonas*, P. L. 1809. Salt of tartar, water ana 1℔; dissolve, add ammonia præparata ℥iij, keep it in a heat of 180 deg. Fahr. for three hours, and set it by to crystallize: by evaporation a second crop of crystals may be obtained.

Lapis infernalis. *Lapis septicus. Kali purum. Potassa. P. fusa. Kali causticum.* Soap ley q. s. evaporate till the boiling ceases, and the salt melts smoothly like oil, then pour it out on an iron plate, and cut it into pieces: caustic, but is apt to spread.

Nitre fixed by metals. *Nitrum a metallis fixatum.* Regulus of antimony 4 oz. melt in a large crucible, add purified nitre 20 oz. at three separate times, an hour apart, keep the matter in fusion for some time. Very caustic.

Barilla ashes. *Soda. Sal alkali. Barilla. Soda impura. Carbonas sodæ impurus.* The ashes of salicornia Europæa.

2. *Kelp. Soude de varecq.* The ashes of fucus vesiculosus and several other species; used in bleaching.

3. *Turkey barilla. Roquette. Cendre du Levant. Rochetta Alexandrina.* From mesembryanthemum Copticum.

4. *Alicant barilla. Soda Alicantina. S. Alonensis.*

From mesembryanthemum nodiflorum; the best of the European.

5. *Carthagena barilla.* From salicornia and salsola; bad.

6. *Soude de Bourde.* Very bad, stinking.

Salt of soda. *Salt of barilla. Sal alkali. Natron præparatum. Sodæ subcarbonas. Carbonas sodæ,* P. E. & D. Dissolve barilla ashes or kelp 1℔, in water 1 gall. filter and evaporate to 2℔, set it aside to crystallize; antacid, deobstruent, gr. x—ʒfs, bis terve in die.

Sodæ subcarbonas exsiccata. *Carbonas sodæ siccatum.* Melt salt of soda until it becomes dry, stirring it continually: antacid; used also in calculous complaints, in small doses frequently repeated so as to take ℈j—ij in the day.

Bicarbonate of soda. *Sodæ carbonas,* P. L. 1824. Pass the gas from pounded marble dissolving in spirit of vitriol through a solution of salt of soda in water, as in making aerated kali; antacid, gr. x—℈j.

2. *Sodæ carbonas,* P. L. 1809. Salt of soda, distilled water ana 1℔; dissolve and add ammonia ppa. ʒiij, apply a gentle heat of 180 deg. Fahr. for three hours, and set it by to crystallize; a second crop of crystals may be obtained by evaporating what remains.

Salt of hartshorn. *Volatile salt. Smelling salt. Sal cornu cervi.* Is obtained in the same process with spirit of hartshorn, and is purified by mixture with 1-8th of chalk and sublimation with a gentle heat: pleasant smell.

2. *Salt of bones. Sal ossium.* From bones.

3. *Salt of wood soot. Sal fuliginis.* From wood soot.

4. *Salt of urine.* From fresh urine; fetid.

5. *Volatile sal ammoniac. Bakers' salt. Sal volatilis salis ammoniaci. Ammonia præparata. Ammoniæ carbonas. Ammoniæ subcarbonas.* Sal ammoniac 1℔, powdered chalk 2℔; mix accurately, and sublime.

6. Sal ammoniac, salt of soda, ana ℔j; sublime. P. D. Stimulant, and used as an errhine, like the spirit; much used by the bakers, as it makes better bread with unsound flour than either salt of soda or salt of tartar: if the flour is not very unsound, 1 oz. of this salt is sufficient for 14℔ of flour; but the very worst of flour may be brought into use if sufficient of this salt is added. The salt is dissolved in the water, and the dough kneaded up very stiff.

37. NEUTRAL SALTS.

It is a curious phenomenon, and one on which the purification of several salts is founded, that water when saturated with any one salt, will dissolve another or even several other salts: hence, a small quantity of water poured upon a large mass of impure salt, saturates itself with the most abundant, and then dissolving the other salts which render it impure, leaves the remainder in a state of purity.

Common alum. *English alum. Rock alum. Alumen commune. A. crystallinum. A. rupeum. Sulphas aluminæ.* In large lumps, formed by pouring a saturated solution into barrels, where it forms a solid mass. Obtained from different minerals by elixation and crystallization, previously adding potashes or urine, or both: tonic, astringent, gr. v—xx, in gargles ʒfs to water ʒiv, in eye-waters and injections gr. xij to water ʒvj; used largely by the dyers, also to harden tallow for mould candles, and many other purposes in the arts.

Roman alum. *Alumen Romanum. A. rubrum.* In crystals, pale red when broken, and covered with a reddish efflorescence: not refined, used by the dyers, contains no ammonia.

2. *Roche Alum. Alumen de Rochi.* From the original manufactory at Roccha, formerly called Edessa, in Syria, in pieces the size of an almond to that of an egg, covered with a reddish efflorescence.

3. *Common Roche alum.* Fragments of common alum, moistened and shaken with prepared bole; is white when broken.

Burnt alum. *Alumen ustum. A. exsiccatum. Sulphas aluminæ exsiccatum.* By melting common alum, and keeping it on the fire until it cease to boil; used in colic, ℈j for a dose; externally escharotic: 5lb yields 3lb.

Sal ammoniac. *Sal ammoniacus. Murias ammoniæ.* Manufactured by subliming the soot formed by burning camel's dung; 26lb of that soot yielding 6lb.

2. By adding oil of vitriol to spirit of bones, crystallizing the product, mixing it with common salt, and subliming: in this process, the residuum, by solution in water and crystallization, yields Glauber's salt.

3. By adding ground gypsum to spirit of bones, straining, pouring the liquor upon common salt, and subliming. Diuretic, also added to Peruvian bark to increase its febrifuge power; externally stimulant, ʒj to water ʒviij, as a lotion in gangrene, indolent tumours, and chilblains; used in dyeing to brighten certain colours, and by other artists for various purposes.

Sulphate of ammonia. *Sal secretus Glauberi.* By adding spirit of vitriol either to sal ammoniac or ammoniacal liquor, evaporating and crystallizing; diuretic, aperitive.

Muriate of barytes. *Chloride of barium. Murias barytæ.* Dissolve carbonate of barytes, or rats' stone, 1℔, in spirit of salt 1℔ previously mixed with water 3℔; filter, and crystallize by repeated evaporation.

2. Mix sulphate of barytes, i. e. cawk, 2℔ with charcoal 4 oz.; keep it red hot in a covered vessel for six hours, boil the mass in water 8℔, strain, and to the clear liquor add spirit of salt as long as it produces any effervescence; lastly, crystallize by evaporation. Vermifuge, alterant; used gr. j, bis terve in die, in cancer and scrofula.

Muriate of lime. *Murias calcis.* Dissolve the mass left in the distillation of lime and sal ammoniac in water; filter, and evaporate to dryness.

2. Dissolve white marble or chalk in spirit of salt, and evaporate to dryness. Used for preparing the liquid muriate employed as a substitute for the preceding.

Epsom salt. *Sal Epsomensis. S. catharticus amarus. Magnesia vitriolata. Magnesiæ sulphas.* Originally obtained from the springs at Epsom in Surry, but since from sea water; purgative ʒj—ʒij; allays the pain of the colic; although nauseous to the taste, yet if taken in small, but repeated doses largely diluted, it is usually retained on the stomach, although other substances are rejected by it; also used in purgative clysters.

2. *Purified Epsom salt.* Obtained by moistening Epsom salt with a small quantity of water, and then draining it off. Is not so purgative as the common.

Sal diureticus. *Terra foliata tartari. Kali acetatum. Acetis potassæ. Potassæ acetas. A. kali.* Saturate kali ppm. with distilled vinegar, and evaporate to dryness; re-dissolve the salt in distilled water, and evaporate until it concretes on cooling; diuretic or cathartic, as it is managed, dose ℈ss to ʒij.

Rough salt petre. *Sal petræ. Nitrum.* Obtained from the putrefaction of animal matters in contact with calcareous or alkaline earths, by elixivation, adding, if necessary, wood ashes to supply the alkaline basis.

Refined salt petre. *Nitre. Sal nitri. Kali nitratum. Potassæ nitras.* Obtained from rough salt petre, by redissolving it in water and crystallizing.

2. By adding only a small quantity of water to the rough nitre, letting it remain some time, and draining it off. A cooling diuretic in small repeated doses of gr. v—x each, every two hours; taken to ℥j it occasions bloody stools, and even death; a small piece dissolved slowly in the mouth frequently stops a sore throat in the beginning; used also in gargles: employed in artillery and fireworks.

Sore throat salt. *Lapis prunellæ. Sal prunellæ.* Melt nitre 1℔, inject upon it gradually flowers of sulphur 2 oz. and pour it out into moulds, either balls or cakes.

2. *Crystal mineral.* Melt nitre 16 oz. and when it flows smooth, pour it into warm moulds; yields about 8 oz.

Macquer's neutral arsenical salt. *Arsenias kali.* Distil white arsenic and nitre ana p. æq.; dissolve the residuum in water, evaporate and crystallize: tonic, gr. 1-16th to 1-4th in pills; the liquid that comes over, although generally blue, is spirit of nitre.

Muriate of potash. *Sal febrifugus Sylvii. Spiritus salis marini coagulatus.* By saturating spirit of salt with pearl ash, evaporating and crystallizing.

2. By heating or distilling sal ammoniac and pearl ash, dissolving the residuum in water, evaporating and crystallizing; aperient, diuretic.

Oxymuriate of potash. *Potassæ oxymurias.* Mix common salt 3℔, manganese 2℔, and add oil of vitriol 2℔, previously diluted with water q. s.; distil into a receiver containing pearl ash 6 oz. dissolved in water 3℔: when the distillation is finished, evaporate the liquid in the receiver slowly in the dark, the oxymuriate will crystallize first in flakes: stimulant, gr. j—ij; explodes when struck, or dropped into acids.

Salt of sorrel. *Quadroxalate of potash. Sal acetosellæ verus.* From the leaves of wood sorrel, bruised and expressed; the juice is then left to settle, poured off clear, and crystallized by slow evaporation: 1 cwt. of wood sorrel yields 5 or 6 oz.

2. From the leaves of sheep's sorrel, treated in the same manner.

3. By dropping aqua kali into a saturated solution of oxalic acid in water, when it precipitates, and may be separated by filtration: if too much alkali is added, it is taken up, and will require an addition of the acid to throw it down again: cooling; used to make lemonade and whey.

Vitriolated tartar. *Tartarum vitriolatum.* Dissolve green vitriol in water, precipitate with aq. kali, wash the precipitate, filter, evaporate and crystallize.

2. *Nitrum vitriolatum. Kali vitriolatum. Potassæ sulphas.* Dissolve the residuum left in distilling Glauber's spirit of nitre in water, add aqua kali, if necessary, to saturate any superfluous acid, evaporate and crystallize.

3. Saturate spirit of vitriol with aqua kali, add water if any salt is precipitated; filter the liquor, evaporate, and crystallize.

4. Evaporate the liquid that is left in making magnesia alba, and crystallize: aperient, ℈j to ʒfs; cathartic, ʒiiij to ʒvj; useful in visceral obstructions; being very hard, it is used in compound powders to divide jalap or scammony while triturating with them.

Sal enixum. Obtained by boiling the residuum left in the distillation of salt petre with green vitriol, straining and evaporating to dryness: used as a flux by silversmiths and platers, also to adulterate cream of tartar, and, being powdered and rubbed into the wood with a hard brush, to stop the ravages of the dry rot; contains superabundant acid, but less than the next substance.

Potassæ supersulphas. Dissolve the salt that remains in distilling nitre with an equal weight of oil of vitriol in water, evaporate to a pellicle, crystallize, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper; a cooling purgative, ℈j to ʒij.

Sulphas potassæ cum sulphure. Mix nitre and flowers of sulphur ana p. æq. throw them by small portions into a red hot crucible, and let the mass cool.

2. *Sal polychrestus Glaseri.* Proceed as before; but as soon as the deflagration is over, raise the heat, keep the mass in fusion for some time, pour it out, dissolve it in water; filter, evaporate, and crystallize.

Red argol. *Tartarum rubrum.* From red wines.

White argol. *Tartarum album. Supertartris potassæ impurus.* From white wines: the essential salt of the grape,

deposited during the fermentation of the wine, especially in the northern wine countries, where the fruit does not ripen thoroughly. Choice white argol is preferred by some, for a medicine, in preference to cream of tartar, as less apt to gripe: used as fluxes, for preparing the best subcarbonate of potassæ, in dyeing and many arts.

Crystals of tartar. *Cream of tartar* (when in powder.) *Crystalli tartari. Cremor tartari. Potassæ supertartras.* Obtained by boiling white argol in water, with some white clay; filtrating, evaporating, and crystallizing.

2. By clarifying the solution with white of eggs and wood ashes, instead of white clays, as in the former.

3. By dissolving argol three parts, sal enixum one part in water, and crystallizing: cooling, laxative, may be taken ad libitum; used as a diuretic in dropsy.

Soluble tartar. *Tartarum solubile. T. tartarisatum. Kali tartarisatum. Tartris potassæ. Potassæ tartras. Tartaras kali.* Dissolve pearl ash 1℔ in a gallon of water, add cream of tartar as long as any effervescence arises, i. e. rather less than 3℔; evaporate and crystallize: purgative ʒj; laxative ʒj—iij; also added to senna and resinous purgatives ϑj—ʒj, to prevent their griping.

Tincar. *Rough borax. Chrysocolla. Boraæ cruda.* Found in lakes dried upon their edges; used in soldering, and for a flux.

Refined borax. *Boraæ raffinata. Sodæ boras. S. subboras.* By dissolving tincar in water, boiling for some time, filtering, and crystallizing; diuretic, emmenagogue, ʒfs—ϑij; externally as a gargle in thrush, or to stop excessive salivation: used also in soldering.

Rock salt. *Sal gemmæ. S. fossilis.* Found native.

Bay salt. *Sal marinus. S. niger.* From sea water slowly evaporated by the sun; it contains iodine.

Common salt. *White salt. Muriate of soda. Sal communis. S. albus. S. culinarius. Sodæ murias.* From rock salt, dissolved in water, and crystallized: stimulant, antiseptic; but more used as seasoning for food, or to preserve animal substances, than in medicine, ʒj in clysters as a purge; also ʒj to 2℔ water, used as a stimulant lotion for wens and bruises.

Decrepitated common salt. *Sal communis decrepitatus. Murias sodæ siccatus.* Heat the salt in a covered vessel till it ceases to crackle.

Tasteless purging salt. *Soda phosphorata. Phosphas sodæ.* To phosphoric acid dissolved in water, add salt of soda q. s. to saturate the acid: evaporate and crystallize.

2. Dissolve well-burnt bones in spirit of nitre; dissolve also Glauber's salt in water, and pour it into the nitrous solution, as long as a precipitation takes place; distil to recover the spirit of nitre, wash, evaporate and crystallize; purgative ʒvj—ʒx, in broth.

Glauber's salt. *Sulphate of soda. Sal mirabilis Glauberi. S. catharticus Glauberi. Natron vitriolatum. Sodæ sulphas.* Dissolve the residuum left in making Glauber's spirit of salt, in water, saturate the excess of acid, either with salt of soda, or powdered chalk; filter, evaporate and crystallize.

2. To common spirit of bones add oil of vitriol, crystallize the sulphate of ammonia thus made, mix this with common salt, sublime the sal ammoniac from it, and the Glauber's salt remains, which is to be dissolved and crystallized. This is the process of the manufacturers.

Lymington Glauber's salt. *Sulphate of magnesia-and-soda.* Obtained from the mother liquor of sea water, crystallizing in rhomboids.

2. By dissolving Epsom salt in a solution of Glauber's salt.

Rochelle salt. *Sal Rupellensis. Natron tartarisatum. Soda tartarisata. Tartris potassæ et sodæ. Tartras potassæ et sodæ.* Dissolve salt of soda 20 oz. in water 10℔; add, while boiling, cream of tartar 24 oz.: filter, evaporate to a pellicle, and crystallize.

2. Dissolve cream of tartar ℔iij, in water 3 gall. add pearl ash q. s. to saturate the superfluous acid, as in making soluble tartar, filter, add common salt ʒxj, evaporate and crystallize. P. Suec. A more agreeable purgative than Glauber's salt, but rather weaker.

Sandiver. *Sel de verre. Glass gall. Fel vitri.* The saline scum that swims on the glass when first made; used in tooth powders.

Sulphate of quinine. Digest yellow bark in weak sulphuric acid, made by adding 50 grains by weight of oil of vitriol to each ℔j of water: add hot lime to render the liquor clear, and wash away the extra lime from the precipitate; drain this precipitate and digest in rectified spirit, decant and distil off the spirit, dissolve the rosin in hot water

rendered sour with sulphuric acid, and as the liquor cools the sulphate of quinine crystallizes.

2. Powdered bark 2℔, water 2 gall. oil of vitriol 2 oz. measures; strain, add lime 8 oz. or enough to render the decoction dark brown, with a reddish brown sediment; proceed as above: produce 5 or 6 drachms. Febrifuge, gr. viij equal to bark ℥j.

Hydroiodate of potash. Iodine q. p. add liquor potassæ diluted with eight times as much water, until the liquid ceases to be coloured: evaporate to dryness; add alkohol, filter, and distil off the spirit. If not quite neutral, add hydroiodic acid sufficient to saturate it; runs in the air.

Sulphate of morphia. Dissolve morphia in oil of vitriol, previously diluted with a considerable quantity of water; evaporate and crystallize: narcotic, a quarter of a gr. to gr. j, in a day and night.

Acetate of morphia. Dissolve morphia in acetic acid q. s. and evaporate to dryness; narcotic a quarter of a gr. to gr. j, in a day and night.

38. METALLIC SALTS.

Butter of antimony. *Butyrum antimonii. Oleum antimonii. Murias antimonii.* Common antimony, corrosive sublimate, ana p. æq: grind together; distil in a wide-necked retort, and let the buttery matter that comes over run in a moist place to a liquid oil.

2. *Causticum antimoniale.* Common antimony 1℔, corrosive sublimate 2℔: proceed as before.

3. *Antimonium muriatum.* Liver of antimony 1℔, dry common salt 2℔; mix, and add them to oil of vitriol 1℔; distil.

4. Antimony calcined to greyness, or powdered glass of antimony 9 oz. common salt 32 oz. oil of vitriol 24 oz. water 16 oz.; distil: this yields 40 oz. of butter of antimony.

5. Common antimony, or glass of antimony 1℔, common salt 4℔, oil of vitriol 3℔, water 2℔; distil. Caustic, but apt to spread; used, however, largely by the ferriers.

Emetic tartar. *Tartarus emeticus. Tartarum emeticum. Tartras antimonii.* Crocus metallorum, white tartar, ana 4℔; boil them in water, filter, evaporate to a pellicle, and crystallize: the common process.

2. *Antimonium tartarisatum.* Crocus of antimony 3℔, cream of tartar 4℔, water four gallons: proceed as usual.

3. *Tartarum antimoniatum.* Oxyd. antim. nitro-muriat. ℥ij, cream of tartar ℥ijfs, distilled water ℥xviij: proceed as before.

4. *Antimonium tartarizatum*, P. L. 1809. Oxide of antimony ℥ij, cream of tartar ℥iij, distilled water ℥xviij: very uncertain, as depending upon the state of the oxide.

5. *Antimonium tartarizatum*, P. L. 1815. Oil of vitriol ℥ij, distilled water ℥viij, heat, and add gradually common antimony ℥ij, mixed with nitre ℥j; boil to dryness, wash the residuum until it is insipid; while moist, mix it with cream of tartar ℥ij, distilled water 1℔; boil and crystallize. Hume.

6. *Antimonium tartarizatum*, P. L. 1824. Glass of antimony, cream of tartar, ana 1℔, water 1 gall.: boil, filter, and crystallize.

7. Boil 8℔ of common antimony with 16℔ of oil of vitriol in an iron pot to dryness, wash the grey mass until the uncombined sulphuric acid is carried off, mix it with an equal weight of crude tartar; boil in water and crystallize. Philips. Emetic, in doses of gr. j—iv; alterative and diaphoretic, in very small doses, as gr. 1-16th to 1-4th.

Lunar crystals. *Crystalli Lunares.* By dissolving silver in spirit of nitre, and crystallizing the salt, in the usual manner; tonic, hydragogue, gr. fs—iij, made into pills with crumb of bread: sometimes causes the skin to turn purple, or black, even after the use of the medicine has been left off for some time.

2. *Lunar caustic. Causticum Lunare. Argentum nitratum. Argenti nitras.* Formed by dissolving pure silver in spirit of nitre, evaporating to dryness, melting and pouring the melted mass into moulds, which may be made by thrusting a greased stick into a piece of clay: deliquescent; used as a caustic.

Blue vitriol. *Blue stone. Roman vitriol. Mortooth. Vitriolum cæruleum. V. Romanum. Cupri sulphas.* Obtained by evaporating the waters of copper mines, or by roasting copper, then boiling the oxide in oil of vitriol, adding water, and crystallizing: tonic, astringent in doses of gr. fs—ij; emetic, gr. ij—x, either in substance, or dissolved in water; externally escharotic; used to keep down fungous flesh.

Cuprum ammoniatum. *Ammoniuretum cupri.* Blue

vitriol ʒiv, ammonia ppa. ʒvj; grind together, and dry by means of bibulous paper: tonic, antispasmodic; used in epilepsy, gr. fs, gradually increased to gr. v.

French verdigris. *Distilled verdigris. Acetate of copper. Ærugo crystallisata. Crystalli Veneris.* Verdigrise q. p. dissolve in distilled vinegar, and crystallize; ʒfs daily to a glandered horse produced no visible effect or inconvenience.

2. Blue vitriol 24 oz. dissolved in water q. s. sugar of lead 30 oz. and a half, also dissolved in water; mix the solutions, filter, and crystallize by evaporation: yields about 10 oz. of crystals: a superior paint to common verdigrise.

Green vitriol. *Copperas. Sulphate of iron. Vitriolum viride.* Obtained by moistening Martial pyrites, or leaving them exposed to the weather, washing out the vitriol which effloresces over them with water, and crystallizing: strikes a black colour with astringent substances; used in dyeing black, blacking leather, making aqua fortis, and many other trades.

2. *Sal Martis. Ferrum vitriolatum. Ferri sulphas.* Oil of vitriol 8 oz. water 4℔; mix, and add clean nails till they are no longer dissolved; filter, evaporate, and crystallize.

3. Green vitriol 1℔, water 4℔; dissolve, filter, add oil of vitriol ʒij; crystallize: tonic, emmenagogue, anthelminthic, gr. j—v; used in glysters against ascarides.

Vitriol calcined to whiteness. *Vitriolum ad albedinem calcinatum. Sulphas ferri exsiccatum. Sulphas ferri exsiccatus.* Green vitriol heated in an unglazed pot, or spread upon the top of an oven, or in a sunny place, until it is white, and grows red at the edges; astringent, drying.

Ferrum tartarizatum. Rub iron filings 1℔, with cream of tartar 2℔, and water 1℔; expose to the air for a week, dry, powder; add water 1℔, expose it again to the air for a week, dry and powder.

2. *Tartarum ferri.* Carbonas ferri (or rust of iron) 1 oz. cream of tartar 2 oz. water 1℔; boil, filter, cool, filter again, evaporate to a pellicle, cool, it will form a saline mass, which is to be powdered: tonic, gr. x—ʒfs, being less nauseous than other preparations of iron, is preferred for females and children; employed also, dissolved in water, as an astringent lotion.

Ens Martis. *Flores salis ammoniaci Martialis. Flores Martiales. Murias ammoniæ et ferri.* By subliming with

a quick sudden heat sal ammoniac, rubbed with twice its weight of iron filings, or colcothar, and repeating the sublimation with fresh salt, as long as the flowers are well coloured.

2. *Ferrum ammoniacele.* Iron filing 1℔, sal ammoniac 2℔; sublime and repeat.

3. *Ferrum ammoniatum*, P. L. 1809. Carbonate of iron, sal ammoniac, ana ℔j; sublime.

4. *Ferrum ammoniatum*, P. L. since 1819. Subcarbonate of iron ℔j, dissolve in muriatic acid ℔j; evaporate to dryness, add sal ammoniac ℔j, and sublime.

5. Dissolve iron in spirit of salt, add water and sal ammoniac, then evaporate to dryness.

6. Green vitriol 1℔, water 4℔; dissolve, add kali ppm. 8 oz. dissolved in water; wash the precipitate, mix it, while moist, with sal ammoniac 6℔, spirit of salt 2 oz.: sublime in a short wide-neck retort into a receiver: deobstruent, astringent, gr. iij—xv; useful in glandular enlargements of the breasts.

Hydrargyrus acetatus. *Acetas hydrargyri. Acetis hydrargyri.* Quick silver 1℔, diluted spirit of nitre q. s. to dissolve it; precipitate with aqua kali, wash and dry the precipitate; dissolve this precipitate in spirit of verdigrise q. s.; filter, evaporate to a pellicle, and crystallize: antivenereal, gr. j, nocte maneque, increasing the dose gradually.

2. Quick silver, diluted spirit of nitre q. s.; dissolve it, without heat; dissolve also kali acetatum ʒiij, in boiling water 1 gall.; mix the two solutions, set them to crystallize, and wash the crystals.

Corrosive sublimate. *Mercurius corrosivus sublimatus. M. c. albus.* Quick silver 40 oz. common salt 33 oz. nitre 28 oz. green vitriol cal. to redness 66 oz.; mix and sublime; or, which is still better, distil from a very low retort having a wide short neck, into a large receiver; the greater part will come over in the form of a fine white snow. In a bolt head, the newly condensed sublimate, being liquid, runs down to the bottom, and has got to be raised over again. It took 12 hours to sublime 3℔ in a bolt head; but in a retort 6℔ came over in 2 hours.

2. *Hydrargyrus muriatus.* Boil quick silver 2℔, in oil of vitriol 2℔, to dryness; when cold, add common salt 3℔ and a half, and sublime. Kunkel.

3. *Hydrargyri oxymurias. Murias hydrargyri corrosivus.* Quick 24 oz. oil of vitriol 30 oz. common salt 4℔; proceed as before.

4. *Murias hydrargyri corrosivum.* Quick 2℔, oil of vitriol 3℔, common salt 2℔ and a half.

5. Green vitriol calcined to redness 400℔, nitre and common salt ana 200℔, quick silver 180℔, residuum of a preceding operation 50℔, impure corrosive sublimate of a preceding operation 20℔; moisten with a portion of the acid that distilled over in a former process, and sublime.

6. Green vitriol calcined to redness 2℔, nitre, common salt ana 1℔, quick silver 1℔: mix and sublime.

7. Quick silver 2℔, spirit of salt 2℔, spirit of nitre 1℔; distil; it yields 2℔ and a half of sublimate.

8. Dissolve red precipitate in spirit of salt, and crystallize: antisyphilitic, acting quickly, but not permanently, gr. 1-8th to j, twice a day, in gargles gr. iij to water 1℔, or as a wash in itch; ʒij a day to a horse, diuretic, enlarging the kidneys, and rendering them diseased: in some salivation was produced, in others inflammation, in all debility.

Sal alembroth. *Sal sapientiæ.* Corrosive sublimate, sal ammoniac ana p. æq. water q. s. to dissolve them; evaporate and crystallize: easily soluble in water, and on that account preferable to corrosive sublimate as a medicine.

Prussiate of quick silver. Red precipitate 1 oz. Prussian blue 2 oz. distilled water 6 oz.; boil for half an hour, filter, pour on fresh water, boil and filter; mix the two solutions, evaporate and crystallize: antisyphilitic ℈j, taken in distilled water.

Sugar of lead. *Lead saccharum. Saccharum Saturni. Cerussa acetata. Acetis plumbi. Plumbi acetas,* P. L. 1809. *Superacetas plumbi.* Ceruss 1℔, distilled vinegar 10 or 12℔; boil, filter, evaporate to a pellicle, and crystallize: the manufacturers use flake white: internally, gr. iij—vij, as a specific in hooping-cough; externally gr. iij to water ℥j, as an eye water; ʒj to water ℥v, as a strong lotion, or ℥x, for a weak: 12 oz. given to a horse was slightly diuretic, without any inconvenience.

2. *Plumbi acetas,* P. L. 1824. Use pyroligneous acid diluted, instead of distilled vinegar.

Saturnus acetosus. *Pulvis extracti Saturni.* Extract of lead evaporated to dryness.

White vitriol. *White copperas. Vitriolum album.*

Zincum vitriolatum. Obtained at Goslar, by quenching the roasted silver ores in troughs of water, evaporating this water, setting it by to crystallize, melting the crystals, skimming off the impurities, pouring the melted mass into wooden boxes, and disturbing the regular crystallization by frequent stirring.

2. *Vitriolum album depuratum.* By dissolving white vitriol in water and recrystallizing it.

3. *Sal vitrioli*, P. L. 1745. *Zincum vitriolatum purificatum.* White vitriol 1℔, oil of vitriol ʒj, water 3℔; dissolve and crystallize.

4. *Zinci sulphas. Sulphas zinci.* Dissolve zinc in oil of vitriol much diluted with water, and crystallize.

5. White vitriol q. p. dissolve in water, add a piece of zinc and digest for some hours; filter, evaporate, and crystallize: tonic and antispasmodic, gr. j—ij; emetic and operating very quickly, gr. x to ʒfs; externally astringent.

Iodate of potash. Dissolve iodine in liquor potassæ, evaporate to dryness, separate the hydroiodate by spirit of wine; then dissolve the iodate in water, and crystallize. Used in bronchocele.

Hydroiodate of potash. Obtained from the mixed mass in the preceding process; by washing with spirit of wine, filtering, and distilling off the spirit: used in bronchocele.

39. ACID SALTS.

Flowers of benjamin. *Benzoic acid. Flores benzoini. Flores benzoes. Acidum benzoicum*, P. L. 1824. Melt benjamin in a glazed earthen pot, to the neck of which a paper cone or chamber is annexed, regulating the heat with great care, that little or no oil may arise with the flowers; if the flowers are tinged with oil, press them between bibulous paper, mix with white clay, and sublime again: ℔j of benjamin yielded ʒij of flowers.

2. *Acidum benzoicum*, P. L. 1809. Benjamin ℔jſs, lime ʒiiij; rub together and boil in water 1 gall.: decant the clear, and boil the sediment in water ℔iiij; decant, mix the two liquors and boil down to a half, filter, add spirit of salt q. s. to precipitate the flowers, decant the liquor, dry and sublime the flowers. *Scheele.* ℔j of benjamin yields ʒj ʒvj ϑij of flowers.

3. Benjamin ʒxxiv, natron ppm. ʒviij; rub together,

boil in water ℔xvj, strain, boil the residue in water ℔vj, strain, mix the two liquors, boil to ℔ij ; filter and precipitate with spirit of vitriol q. s.; dissolve the precipitate in boiling water, strain and crystallize. *Gren.* ℔j benjamin yielded ʒj ʒj ϑj of flowers.

4. May be obtained from urine. A manufactory of sal ammoniac at Schoenbec, near Magdeburgh, which uses urine, is able to supply flowers of benjamin by the cwt. Expectorant ; used in chronic coughs, gr. x—ʒfs.

Sedative salt. *Boracic acid. Sal acidum boracis.* Borax 3 oz. water ℔ij ; dissolve, add oil of vitriol ʒvj, evaporate to a pellicle and crystallize: sedative.

Concrete acid of lemons. *White. Citric acid. Acidum citricum. Acidum citricum crystallis concretum.* Saturate lemon or lime juice with powdered chalk, wash the sediment with cold water and dry it; each gallon of lemon juice forms 8 oz. 1-4th to 12 oz. 3-4ths of this citrate of lime : upon this powder pour spirit of vitriol fl.ʒix to each ʒ of chalk previously used ; or, if the imported citrate of lime is used, 15℔ will require 40℔ of a spirit of vitriol, whose specific gravity is 1.15 ; strain through a cloth and expose the liquor in shallow vessels, that it may crystallize by spontaneous evaporation: an agreeable acid, cooling, and antiseptic; ʒfs in water ʒj, is equal to lemon juice. Gr. xxvj saturate kali ppm. gr. lxj, or ammon. ppa. gr. xlij, or magnesia alba gr. xl.

2. *Brown citric acid.* The first crop of crystals when evaporated by heat; sold cheaper.

Succinic acid. *Sal succini. Acidum succini.* Obtained by distillation from amber, expressing the acid salt between blotting-paper, and either subliming it again, or dissolving it in water and crystallizing: antispasmodic, diuretic, gr. v—ϑj.

Oxalic acid. *Acid of sugar. Acidum oxalicum. A. sacchari.* Dissolve 1℔ white sugar in aqua fortis 4℔, distil gently rather more than 1℔ of the acid : the residual liquor will yield crystals to be separated, and the liquor again evaporated to one half, when a second crop will be obtained. These crystals are dissolved in water, and again crystallized; they are about half the weight of the sugar employed. Used for cleaning boot-tops; poisonous, and from their resemblance to Epsom salts have occasioned several fatal accidents.

Crystallized acid of tartar. *Acidum tartari crys-*

tallisatum. Cream of tartar 30 oz. boil in water 2 gall.; add chalk till it ceases to effervesce, about 1lb, let it settle, strain, wash; to the sediment add oil of vitriol 12 oz. diluted with water 1 gall. stir, strain, and evaporate by a water bath, that it may crystallize; used as a substitute for lemon juice.

White arsenic. *Oxide of arsenic. Arsenicum album. Oxidum arsenici. Arsenici oxydum. Acidum arseniosum.* Obtained by subliming some kinds of cobalt ore; imported from Germany in casks of 2 to 5 cwt.

2. *Arsenici oxydum præparatum.* From the former by a fresh sublimation; tonic, but scarcely ever used in medicine, although frequently for empoisoning or self-destruction; in metallic mixtures to whiten copper, and in dyeing.

40. ACID LIQUORS.

Vinegar. *Acetum vini. Acidum acetosum.* From wine, left exposed to the air, in pairs of casks, one full, the other only half full, but filled up daily from the other in turn: those wines that contain the most mucilage are fittest for the purpose.

Common white wine vinegar. *Alegar. Acetum cervisiæ.* From ale, treated in the same way.

Common vinegar. *Acetum.* From weak malt liquor, brewed for the purpose; its various strength is, in England, denoted by numbers, from 18 to 24.

Sugar vinegar. To each gallon of water add 2lb of brown sugar, and a little yeast; leave it exposed to the sun for six months, in a vessel slightly stopped.

Gooseberry vinegar. To each quart of bruised gooseberries add 3 quarts of water, and to each gallon of liquor 1lb of coarse sugar, or more; expose to the sun until sufficiently sour.

Raisin vinegar. After making raisin wine, lay the pressed raisins in a heap to heat; then to each cwt. put 15 gall. of water, and a little yeast.

Vinegar is used principally as a sauce, and to preserve vegetable substances; but it is employed externally as a refrigerant and repeller: useful also internally when an overdose of strong wine, spirit, opium, or other narcotic poison has been taken. A false strength is given to it by adding oil of vitriol, or some acrid vegetable, as pellitory of Spain,

grana Cnidia, capsicum; it is rendered colourless by adding fresh burned bone black, 6 oz. to a gallon, and letting it stand for two or three days to clear.

Quass. *Posca?* Is made by mixing rye flour and warm water together, and keeping it by the fire side till it has turned sour: much drank in Russia, looks thick and unpleasing at first, but becomes agreeable by use.

Distilled vinegar. *Verjuice. Acetum distillatum. Acidum aceticum*, P. L. *Acidum acetosum distillatum. A. aceticum dilutum.* From vinegar by distillation, rejecting the 4th or 8th part that comes over first, and avoiding its acquiring a burnt flavour. P. D. requires it to have the specific gravity of 1.006.

2. Vinegar, water, ana p. æq. distil the original quantity. Distilled vinegar is weaker than the common, but is used sometimes in pickles, where its want of colour is an advantage.

Vinegar of wood. *Improved distilled vinegar. Pyroligneous acid. Acetum lignorum. Acidum aceticum fortius.* From wood distilled in large iron cylinders for the manufacture of charcoal for gunpowder; when rectified it is used for all the purposes of distilled vinegar: 100 gr. ought to saturate 87 gr. of crystallized salt of soda.

Strong acetous acid. *Acidum acetosum forte.* Vitriol calcined to whiteness ℔j, sugar of lead ʒx; rub together and distil.

2. *Acidum aceticum*, P. D. Kali acetatum ʒvj, add gradually oil of vitriol ʒiij, allowing the mixture to cool between each addition; distil to dryness.

3. *Spirit of verdigris. Radical vinegar. Spiritus Veneris. Acidum acetosum.* Verdigrise 2℔, dry it in a water-bath, then distil in a sand heat, and redistil the produced liquor. Its specific gravity is stated to be 1.050. Dissolves camphire and oils.

4. Sugar of lead 7℔, oil of vitriol 4℔ and a half, distil 2℔ and a half; used to make aromatic vinegar, and as a very active errhine.

Acid of ants. *Acidum formicarum.* Ants ℔j, boiling water ℔iiij; infuse for three hours, press out the liquor, and strain: stimulant; used as a lotion in impotency.

Honey water for the hair. *Aqua mellis.* Honey 4℔, very dry sand 2℔, put into a vessel that will hold five

times as much, distil with a gentle heat a yellowish acid water; encourages the growth of the hair.

Spirit of salt. *Marine acid. Hydrochloric acid. Spiritus salis communis. Acidum muriaticum.* Common salt 10℔, common clay 20℔, water sufficient to make them into balls: distil while moist with a violent heat, and rectify by redistillation.

2. *Spiritus salis marini Glauberi.* Sal comm., spir. vitrioli fortis, ana ℔ij, water a pint: distil.

3. *Acidum muriaticum*, P. L. 1788. Sal. comm. ℔x, ol. vitr. ℔vj, aquæ ℔v; distil. Specific gravity should be 1.170.

4. *Acidum muriaticum*, P. L. 1809. Sal. comm. exsicc. ℔ij, ac. sulph. ℔jfs, aquæ ℔fs; distil into aquæ ℔j: spec. gr. 1.17.

5. *Acidum muriaticum*, P. L. 1815. ʒxx of oil of vitriol: spec. gr. to be 1.16: an oz. measure to dissolve 220 gr. of limestone.

6. *Acidum muriaticum*, P. L. 1824. Spec. gr. to be 1.17: 100 gr. to saturate 124 gr. of crystals of subcarbonate of soda.

7. Dried common salt 24℔, oil of vitriol 20℔, water 6℔; mix and distil into 12℔ more of water kept cool; when distilled in an iron pot with a stone-ware head, all the water is put into the receivers. A bottle that holds 6 oz. of water, ought to hold 7 oz. of this acid.

8. Bittern, or residuum of sea water, after the common salt has been obtained by evaporation, 5℔, oil of vitriol 1℔ previously diluted with water 2℔; distil: tonic, diuretic, antiseptic, gtt. x—xx, well diluted in typhus, ʒfs—ʒij in water ʒvj as a gargle in putrid sore throat, gtt. viij in water ʒiv as an injection in gonorrhœa: used in the arts as a cheap acid; a small portion improves salted provisions.

Acidum muriaticum dilutum. Spirit of salt, spec. grav. 1.170, distilled water, ana p. æq.: mix: the specific gravity should be 1.080: as the former.

Strong spirit of nitre. *Nitre fortis. Spiritus nitri.* Nitre 1℔, clay or brick dust 4℔; mix and distil. A bottle that holds 4 oz. of water, ought to hold 6 oz. of this acid.

2. *Spiritus nitri Glauberi.* Nitre 3℔, spir. vitrioli fort. 1℔; distil.

3. *Acidum nitrosum.* Nitre 60 oz. acid. vitriol. 29 oz.; distil: specific gravity, 1.550.

Colourless spirit of nitre. Distil nitrous acid in a glass retort into an unluted receiver until the acid in the retort has lost its colour.

2. *Acidum nitricum.* Nitre very pure and dried, oil of vitriol, ana 2℔; distil till red fumes appear; redistil from nitre 1 oz.: produces 4℔: spec. gr. 1.5; an ounce measure of it, diluted with water, should dissolve ʒvij of limestone; or 108 gr. ought to saturate 212 gr. of crystals of subcarbonate of soda.

Aqua fortis duplex. Green vitriol calcined almost to redness, nitre, ana p. æq.; distil.

2. Spirit of nitre 3℔, water 2℔, or q. s. that a bottle holding 6 oz. of water shall hold 8 oz. of this acid.

3. Spirit of nitre 4℔, aqua fortis simplex 6℔, oil of vitriol 2℔; mix: for ferriers only.

Aqua fortis communis. *Acidum nitrosum dilutum.* Nitre, green vitriol not calcined, ana 6℔, green vitriol calcined 3℔: distil. A bottle that holds 6 oz. and a quarter of water, should hold 8 oz. of this acid.

2. *Acidum nitrosum dilutum.* Ac. nitrosum, distilled water, ana p. æq. by weight.

Aqua fortis simplex. Green vitriol 2℔, nitre 1℔: distil.

2. Spirit of nitre 2℔, water 3℔, or q. s. that a bottle holding 4 oz. and a half of water should hold 5 oz. of this acid.

3. Aqua fortis duplex, water, ana p. æq. by weight.

Acidum nitricum dilutum. Colourless spirit of nitre ʒj measure, distilled water ʒix measure.

The stronger kinds of this acid are used as a caustic to warts, &c. particularly by ferriers, for which the addition of oil of vitriol is an advantage; diluted so as not to injure the teeth, viz. of the strong acid gtt. j—x, in a small tumbler of water, is useful in liver complaints, lues venerea, nausea from dyspepsia, sea-sickness, &c.: in the arts, to dissolve metals or cleanse their surfaces. The accidental mixture of spirit of salt, arising from impurities in the nitre, may be got rid of by dissolving refined silver in some of the acid, pouring off the clear, and dropping it into the remainder as long as any precipitation takes place; the mixture of oil of vitriol is best got rid of by distilling again with the addition of some nitre, if such precision is necessary.

Aqua fortis composita. Aq. fortis 16 oz. common salt

℥j ; distil to dryness : used to make red precipitate, and said to cause the scaly appearance.

Aqua regia. Spirit of nitre 16 oz. common salt 4 oz. : dissolve.

2. Spirit of nitre 16 oz. sal ammoniac 4 oz. : dissolve.

3. *Nitromuriatic acid.* Spirit of salt 2℔, spirit of nitre 1℔ ; dissolves gold : used in some arts.

Dephlogisticated spirit of salt. *Oxymuriatic acid. Acidum oxymuriaticum. Aqua oxymuriatica.* Common salt 3℔, manganese 1℔, oil of vitriol 2℔, water 1℔ : distil, placing water q. s. in the receiver : pale greenish yellow, scarcely heavier than water ; used in syphilis and scarlatina, ℥fs—iij, in water ℥viij, taken, by small doses, in a day : bleaches linen, straw, and takes out fruit spots, iron moulds, or ink marks.

Acid of Prussian blue. *Acidum Prussicum.* Prussian blue 2 oz. calcined mercury 6 oz. distilled water 6 oz. : boil till the blue colour is changed to a yellowish green, filter, add hot water 10 oz. to wash the sediment perfectly ; pour the liquor upon clean iron filings ℥iij, and add oil of vitriol ℥j ; pour the liquid from the quick silver that has separated, and distil till 1-4th part has passed. Scheele's own process.

2. Proceed as before, but draw off only 1-6th, and redistil upon chalk, gr. ij to the oz. drawing off only 3-4ths. La Planche.

3. Prussian blue 4 oz. oil of vitriol, water, ana 2 oz. : distil. Parkes.

4. *Gay Lussac's Prussic acid.* To prussiate of quick silver 3 oz. contained in a tubulated retort connected with two receivers surrounded with ice and salt, the first of which contains pieces of muriate of lime and chalk ; add slightly smoking spirit of salt 2 oz. ; distil with a slight heat, until some water appears in the first receiver, then stop the distillation, and take away the freezing mixture of ice and salt from the first receiver only : the Prussic acid will distil over into the second smaller receiver, leaving the water with the dry muriate of lime, and the muriatic acid with the chalk.

5. *Magendie's medicinal Prussic acid.* Gay Lussac's Prussic acid ℥j, distilled water ℥viijfs by weight ; or acid ℥j, distilled water ℥vj, by measure ; antispasmodic.

6. *Parisian Apothecaries' Scheele's Prussic acid.* Gay Lussac's Prussic acid ℥j, water ℥xl.

7. *Robiquet's Scheele's Prussic acid.* Gay Lussac's acid ʒj, water ʒij.

8. *Scheele's Prussic acid of Paris Codex. Medic.* Gay Lussac's acid ʒj, water ʒj.

Strong Prussic acid in very small quantity, gtt. j—ij, either applied to the tongue or even to the skin, kills instantaneously, as if by lightning, and the body exhales for several days a strong smell of bitter almonds; gtt. vj—x of Scheele's or La Planche's acid in water ʒiij to iv, taken by tea-spoonfuls every two hours, is beneficial in chronic cough and in phthisis.

Oil of vitriol. *Oleum vitrioli. Spiritus vitrioli fortis.* From green vitriol, calcined till it is yellow, by distillation.

2. *Oleum sulphuris per campanam.* Burn sulphur under a glass bell in a moist place, and keep what drops from the bell.

3. *Common oil of vitriol. Oleum vitrioli vulgare. Acidum vitriolicum. A. sulphuricum.* Sulphur 1 cwt. nitre 12℔, mixed together and burned gradually in large chambers, lined with lead or varnished inside, the bottom being covered with a thin surface of water to absorb the acid: the acid liquor is then exposed for some time to the air, the superfluous water abstracted by evaporation in leaden boilers, and the operation finished by distilling till the acid in the retort is sufficiently concentrated. Three thousand tons of this acid are consumed yearly in the British islands. A bottle that holds 12 oz. of water, should hold full 22 oz. of this acid. The contact of any organic matter renders it black; it is rendered clear again by adding a little spirit of nitre, gtt. ij to each oz. and heating it to boiling: used as a caustic to warts, wounds, &c. and by many artisans to dissolve metals or alter colours.

Spirit of vitriol. *Vitriol to clean copper. Spiritus vitrioli. Sp. vitrioli tenuis.* The liquor that comes over first in rectifying the acid distilled from green vitriol.

2. *Acidum vitriolicum dilutum.* Vitriol. acid 1 oz. water 8 oz. both by weight: mix gradually.

3. *Acidum sulphuricum dilutum*, P. E. and P. D. Sulphur. acid 1 oz. water 7 oz. both by weight.

4. *Acidum sulphuricum dilutum*, P. L. Sulph. acid 1 oz. water 7 oz. both by measure.

5. *Elixir of vitriol. Elixir vitrioli. Spiritus vitrioli*

acidus Vogleri. Water q. p. add oil of vitriol q. s. to give a grateful acidity.

Tonic, astringent, gtt. xx to ʒij, in a cup of water; or ʒj to ʒviij water, for a gargle to check a salivation: used by workmen and servants to clean copper and iron work; also, as a cheap acid in punch or acid stews instead of lemons, and to give strength to poor vinegar.

Sulphureous acid. *Aqua sulphurata. Gas sulphuris.* Collected by burning brimstone ℔ss, under a glass jar, standing with its mouth downwards in a plate of water, holding 2 pints, till the water is sufficiently acid.

2. Oil of vitriol, quick silver, ana p. æq. boil in a retort and pass the gas into water q. s.: used to bleach silk, straw, take fruit stains out of linen, or stop the fermentation of wine.

Spiritus succini. Obtained in distilling amber for its oil.

Spirit of tartar. *Spiritus tartari.* Distil argol and separate the acid spirit from the oil by a funnel: the residuum yields, by burning in the open air, very pure kali ppm.; may be used for distilled vinegar.

41. ALKALINE LIQUORS.

Saline oil of tartar. *Oil of tartar. Oleum tartari per deliquum. Aqua kali.* Spread salt of tartar, or kali ppm. thin, on plates, in a damp cellar, and when it has run into water, strain through linen; used in scouring.

2. *Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis. Aqua subcarbonatis kali.* Kali ppm. 1℔, distilled water ʒxij; dissolve and filter.

Soap ley. From barilla or kelp, treated with quick lime, as in making soft-soap ley; used in making hard soap.

2. *Lixivium saponarium.* Upon quick lime 1℔ pour boiling distilled water 6℔, and add kali ppm. 1℔, dissolved in water 2℔: cover the vessel, and when cool filter through cotton cloth; if it effervesce with a dilute acid, it must be treated again with fresh lime. A pint should weigh exactly ʒxvj; if it weigh more, for every drachm of excess add ʒss of distilled water to each ℔ troy; if less, evaporate some part of it; used in making soap.

2. *Aqua kali puri.* Kali ppi. 4℔, lime 6℔, water a gallon.

3. *Liquor potassæ*, P. L. 1809. Potas. subcarb. lime, ana 1℔, water I gall.

4. *Liquor potassæ*, P. L. 1815. Pot. subcarb. 2℔, lime 1℔, water 1 gall.

5. *Aqua kali caustici. Aqua potassæ.* Lime 8 oz. add water 24 oz. when cold add subcarb. pot. 6 oz.; strain, adding fresh water so as to get 36 oz.: sp. gr. 1.1.

Spirit of harts horn. *Spiritus cornu cervi. Liquor volatilis cornu cervi.* From harts horn, by distillation; when rectified, has a pleasant refreshing odour.

2. *Bone spirit. Liquor volatilis ossium.* From bones which have been previously ground and boiled to separate the grease they contain, by distillation in iron pots with stone-ware heads; separating the oil and salt by filtration; it is then rectified for sale by distillation from 1-8th of wood ashes, or charcoal powder; subcarbonate of potass first arises; when it begins to melt by the spirit that succeeds, the distillation is stopped for the present, the subcarbonate taken out, and then the distillation begun again, till nearly the whole of the liquor has come over.

3. *Spirit of urine. Spiritus urinæ.* Obtained largely from urine which has been kept a little while; for if fresh, the water must be distilled off before the spirit will appear.

4. *Spiritus salis ammoniaci. Aqua ammoniæ*, P. L. *Aqua carbonatis ammoniæ.* Salt of tartar or kali ppm. 3℔, sal ammoniac 2℔, water 8℔; distil to dryness.

5. *Liquor ammoniæ carbonatis.* Ammonia ppa. ʒviij, distilled water ℔j; dissolve and filter; but the water will not dissolve all the salt.

6. *Liquor ammoniæ subcarbonatis.* Ammonia ppa. ʒiiij, distilled water ℔j; dissolve and filter: stimulant, gtt. xx to ʒj, also as an errhine.

7. *Spirit of wood soot. Spiritus fuliginis.* From wood soot; strongly scented, antiepileptic.

8. *Ammoniacal liquor.* From coals; obtained in those gas works that use coals: a chaldron yielding about 200 gallons.

Spirit of sal ammoniac. *Aqua ammoniæ puræ.* Lime, water ana ℔ij; slake, and add sal ammoniac ℔j, boiling water ℔vj, cover the vessel immediately; when cold pour off the liquor, and distil with a gentle heat ℔j.

2. *Liquor volatilis cornu cervi cum calce.* Spirit of harts horn q. v. fresh slaked lime 1-4th its weight; distil into water kept cool, and if necessary, adjust its specific gravity by the

addition of distilled water, or by repeating the operation: antacid, stimulant.

3. *Liquor ammoniæ*, P. L. 1809. Quick lime, sal ammoniac ana ℔ij; mix, and pour immediately into a retort containing water ℔j, distil into water ʒviij, kept cool.

4. *Aqua ammoniæ causticæ.* Lime ℔ij, water ℔j, slake and cover it up; the next day add sal ammoniac ʒxvj, water ℔v, distil ʒxxj. The specific gravity ought to be .934; or a bottle holding ʒxij of water should hold ʒxj ʒiijfs of this fluid.

5. *Aqua ammoniæ*, P. E. Lime ℔jfs, water ʒix, slake, when cool, add sal ammoniac ℔j; distil into distilled water ℔j, until the retort becomes red hot.

6. *Liquor ammoniæ*, P. L. 1815. Lime ʒvj, water ℔j; slake, and cover up for an hour, then add sal ammoniac ʒviij, boiling water ℔iij, and cover till cold, then strain and distil ʒxij. Specific gravity should be .960; or a bottle holding ʒxij of water should hold ʒxjfs of this fluid.

42. WATERS.

The salts obtained by the evaporation of a mineral water, are not to be considered as its real contents, because new combinations are formed during the process, and the most insoluble compounds possible are separated first: whereas, in the original water there is good reason to suppose, the real mode of composition is that of the most soluble compositions that are capable of being formed from the remote principles contained in the water. Hence those common products, sulphate of lime and muriate of soda, probably exist in mineral waters as sulphate of soda and muriate of lime, and it is to the presence of the latter salt that much of the medical effects of mineral waters is to be ascribed.

River water. *Aqua fluviatilis.*

Rain water. *Aqua pluvialis.* Are the purest of the common waters, and those generally employed.

Acidulous waters. *Acidulæ.* Taste acid, sparkle on being poured out; contain an excess of carbonic acid, and almost constantly common salt, with some of the earthy carbonates.

Chalybeate waters. *Aquæ chalybeatæ.* Strike a black colour with oak bark or other vegetable astringents, some-

times are also acidulous, these deposit their iron upon boiling, as those of the Spa and Pyrmont; others are vitriolic and retain their power of striking a black colour after being boiled and filtered, as that of Westwood in Derbyshire.

Sulphureous waters. *Aquæ sulphureæ.* Stink like rotten eggs, blacken silver and lead, contain sulphuretted hydrogen, either uncombined or united to lime or an alkali. Harrowgate is well known.

Hard waters. *Aquæ fontanæ.* Curdle soap even after boiling, contain sulphate of lime.

Salt waters. *Aquæ salinæ.* Easily recognised by their saline taste, and the salt crystallizing in cubes; precipitate the solution of silver, lead or quick silver in spirit of nitre, forming a white cloud.

Purging waters. *Aquæ catharticæ.* Bitter, purgative, precipitate the solution of silver, lead, or quick silver in spirit of nitre, forming a yellow cloud; not affected by acids, but afford a precipitate with kali ppm.; contain Epsom salt; the springs of Bagnigge Wells, Dulwich, and Epsom are of this nature.

Alkaline waters. *Aquæ alkalinæ.* Change blue vegetable colours to a green, effervesce with acid, yield a precipitate with alum water. Tilbury water is an example.

Copper waters. *Aquæ cupreæ.* Turn blue with spirit of harts horn, if not already of that colour, cover iron left in them with a coat of copper: contain blue vitriol: found near copper mines.

Aluminous waters. *Aquæ aluminosæ.* Change vegetable blue to a red, even after standing some time in the open air, effervesce with alkalies, and are decomposed, precipitating in flocculi.

Petrifying waters. *Aquæ lapidificantes.* Deposit an earthy sediment on standing or by boiling; unwholesome.

Stygian water. *Aqua Stygis.* Corrodes glass and earthen ware, contains fluoric acid: poisonous, reported to have been exhibited to Alexander the Great, and to have occasioned his death, the water being carried from the spring in Arcadia, in a horse's hoof: another spring of this kind has been lately found in Prussia, and closed up by the government.

Sea water. *Aqua marina.* Contains common salt and Epsom salt in large quantity; purgative, and the usual

clyster at sea: many attempts have been made, by landsmen, to obtain fresh water from it at sea.

Distilled water. *Holy water. Aqua distillata.* Water 10 gall. distil; throw away the first half gall. and draw off four gall. which keep in glass or stone ware: used as a diet drink in cancerous diseases, and should be used in making medicines when the salts contained in common water would decompose them; used also in the religious ceremonies of the Catholic church.

43. FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Canary sack. *Vinum Canarinum.* Rich, full bodied, sweet; fermentation checked by adding gypsum or lime.

Sherry. *Vinum album Hispanicum. Vinum*, P. L. since 1809. Dry, well fermented.

Mountain wine. *Vinum album montanum.* Sweet.

Rhenish wine. *Hock. Vinum Rhenanum.* Acerb, made from scarcely ripened grapes: when made into hypocras has a fine perfume.

Port wine. *Vinum rubrum Portugallicum.* Dark red, made from grapes gathered without selection flung into a cistern, trod, and their skins and stalks left in the mass, which separate during fermentation, and form a dry head over the liquid; when the fermentation is completed, the liquor underneath is drawn out, and casked; before being brought to England it is mixed with 1-3rd of brandy to enable it to keep during the voyage, otherwise the carriage brings on the acetous fermentation, and the wine is converted into vinegar; acerb.

French wines. *Vina Gallica.* Made from selected grapes (the bad ones being cut off the stalks with brass scissors), pressed, and only the expressed juice fermented: these are cordial, but seldom used in making medicines, currant or raisin wine being substituted.

Piquette. *Leger. Lora.* Water poured upon the cake of grapes, and fermented; used as common drink for servants.

Raisin wine. Raisins 1 cwt. water 16 gall. soak for a fortnight, stirring every day, press, put the liquor in a cask with the bung loose, till it has done hissing, then add brandy 2 to 4lb, and bung up close: some use little more than

half, or 2-3ds of this quantity of raisins. The cake left on pressing will serve to make vinegar.

2. Raisins 1 cwt. cider that is not rough half a hogshead: ferment as before.

Grape wine. May be made from the juice of ripe or even unripe grapes, or from an infusion of about 50lb of the young leaves or cuttings of the vine in 7 or 8 gall. of water, adding sugar about 3lb to each gallon of liquor.

Gooseberry wine. Ripe berries bruised 10 gall. water 30 gall. soak 24 hours, strain; to each gallon add Lisbon sugar 2lb, and ferment.

2. Bruised berries 80lb, water 10 gall. soak for a day, strain; to each gallon add loaf sugar 6lb, and ferment.

3. Juice 10 gall. water 20 gall. sugar 70lb; ferment.

4. Berries 100lb, brown sugar 6lb, water q. s. to fill a 15-gall. cask, yields a good yellowish white, very transparent wine.

5. Green berries 40lb, water 4 gall. bruise together, the next day press out the juice; to every gallon add sugar 3lb: ferment.

Currant wine. Red currants 70lb, bruised and pressed, brown sugar 10lb, water q. s. to fill up a 15-gall. cask; yields a pleasant red wine, rather tart, but keeping well.

2. White currants 1 sieve, red currants 1 gall. press; to each gall. of juice add 3 gall. water; to 10 gall. liquor add 30lb sugar, and ferment: when you bung it up, add brandy 2lb to each 10 gall. of wine.

3. Juice 11 quarts. i. e. the produce of a sieve, sugar 20lb, water q. s. to fill up a 9-gall. cask; ferment, and when it has done working, add brandy 4lb; for a half hogshead use currants 3 sieves, sugar 84lb, brandy 1 gall.

Black currant wine. Berries 20lb, brandy 2 to 4lb, water 12 to 14 gall. yeast 2 spoonfuls, fermented for 8 days, then bottled and well corked; yields a pleasant, rather vinous, cooling liquor of a purple colour; or they may be made into wine like the common currants: by the first process the wine is dark purple, rather thick but good.

2. Juice of boiled fruit and water p. æq.; to each quart of liquor add sugar 1lb, and ferment.

Mixed fruit wine. White currants 3 sieves, red gooseberries 2 sieves, these should yield 40 pints of juice; to each gallon add water 2 gall. sugar 3lb and a half: ferment.

2. White, red, and black currants, cherries especially black heart, rasp berries, ana p. æq.; to each 4lb of the bruised fruit add water 1 gall. steep for three days, press, and to each gallon of liquor add yellow sugar 3lb; ferment, and when finished add to each 9 gall. 2 pints of brandy; if it does not fine soon enough, to each 9 gallons add half an oz. of isinglass dissolved in a pint of water.

3. Fruit, any that is to be had quite ripe, q. p. express the juice, and if very rich in flavour an equal quantity of water may be added; to each gallon of liquor add 4lb of sugar, and ferment as usual.

These English fruit wines differ from those made from the grape, by containing the malic acid instead of the tartaric.

Cherry wine. Cherries 30lb, moist sugar 5lb, water q. s. to fill a 7-gall. cask; ferment.

Metheglin. *Hydromel vinosum.* Honey 1 cwt. boiling water q. s. to fill a half hogshead or 32-gall. cask, stir it well for a day or two, add yeast, and ferment; some boil the honey in the water, with an oz. of hops to each gallon, for an hour or two, but this boiling hinders its due fermentation.

Mead. Is made from the honey combs, from which honey has been drained out, by boiling in water, and then fermented; generally confounded with metheglin.

Cowslip mead. Honey 30lb, water 15 gall. boil; when cold, add lemons sliced no. 18, cowslip pips 14 gall. yeast 8 oz. and sweet briar one handful: ferment and bottle.

Made wines. *Cape wines.* 1. *Cape Champagne.* Raw sugar 10lb, loaf sugar 12lb, water 9 gall. concrete acid of lemons or crystallized acid of tartar ʒvj; dissolve by a gentle boil, before it grows cold add yeast about 1lb, and ferment; when the working is nearly over, add perry 1 gall. brandy 3lb, and bung it up for three months, then draw out 2lb of the wine, dissolve isinglass 1 oz. in it, pour it again into the cask, and in a fortnight bottle it: it may be coloured pink by adding cochineal 1 oz. when first bunged up.

2. *Common Port.* Cider 24 gall. juice of elder berries 6 gall. Port wine 4 gall. brandy 1 gall. and a half, logwood 1lb, isinglass 12 oz. dissolved in a gallon of the cider: bung it down; in two months it will be fit to bottle, but should not be drank till the next year: if a rough flavour is required, alum 4 to 6 oz. may be added.

3. *Southampton Port.* Cider 36 gall. elder wine, damson wine, ana 11 gall. brandy 5 gall.

4. *Cape Madeira.* Pale malt ground 4 bushels, boiling water 44 gall. infuse, strain of this wort, while warm, take 24 gall. sugar candy 14lb; when dissolved, add yeast 2lb; ferment, keep scumming off the yeast; when the fermentation is nearly finished, add raisin wine 2 gall. and a half, brandy, Port wine, ana 2 gall. bung it down for six or nine months. A second infusion of the wort may be brewed for beer.

5. *Cape Sherry.* Loaf sugar 32lb, sugar candy 10lb, water 16 gall. boil, add pale ale wort (as for Cape Madeira) 6 gall. yeast 1lb: on the third day add raisins stoned 10lb, and in another two or three days brandy 1 gall. bung it down for four months, draw it off into another cask, add brandy 1 gall. and in three months bottle it.

Imitations of foreign wines for those who wish to make a show above their circumstances, but far inferior to our own fruit wines.

Clary wine. Sugar 45lb, water 15 gall. boil, add to it gradually a pint of yeast, infuse in it for three days, clary flowers 3 gall. then strain; ferment as usual, and then add 1 gall. brandy.

Cowslip wine. To each gallon of water add 3lb white sugar; add yeast, and ferment a day and an half, then add cowslip flowers 1 gall. the rind and peel of 2 lemons or Seville oranges to each gallon, the third day strain, and continue the fermentation.

Elder wine. Juice of the berries 8 gall. water 12 gall. brown sugar 60lb, dissolve by boiling, add yeast, and ferment, then add brandy 4lb, and bung it up for three months: disagreeable when cold, but is mulled with allspice, and drank warm in winter time as a stimulant.

White elder wine. *English Frontiniac.* Water 6 gall. white sugar 18lb, flowers of white-berried elder half a gall. lemon juice 8 oz. yeast 6 oz. raisins 6lb; ferment and bottle.

Ginger wine. Bruised ginger 12 oz. water 10 gall. boil for half an hour, add sugar 28lb. boil till dissolved, then cool, and put the liquor along with 14 lemons sliced, and 3lb of brandy, add a little yeast, and ferment; bung it up for three months, and then bottle it.

Orange wine. Sugar 23lb, water 10 gall. boil, clarify with the white of six eggs, pour the boiling liquor upon parings of oranges, no. 100, add the strained juice of these

oranges and yeast 6 oz. let it work for three or four days, then strain it into a barrel, bung it up loosely; in a month add brandy 4lb, and in three months it will be fit to drink.

CIDER. *Pomatium.* From the juice of apples.

WATER MOIL. Water poured upon the cake of apples, and fermented; used for farm servants' drink.

PERRY. *Pyraceum.* From the juice of pears, particularly the rough-tasted sorts: fermented in the open air.

ALE. *Ala. Cerevisia alba.* For 36 gall.: malt (usually pale) 2 bushels and a half, sugar 3lb, just boiled to a colour, hops 2lb 8 oz. coriander seeds 1 oz. capsicum ʒfs; work it two or three days, beating it well up once or twice a day; when it begins to fall, cleanse it by adding a handful of salt, and some wheat flour mixed with cocculus Indicus ℈j.

TWOPENNY. For 36 gall.: malt 1 bushel and a half, hops 1lb, liquorice root 1lb 8 oz. treacle 5lb, Spanish liquorice 2 oz. capsicum ʒij; frequently drank the week after it is brewed: used in cold weather as a stimulant.

BEER. *Cerevisia.* For 10 barrels; malt 8 bush. hops 8lb, sugar 8lb made into colour, Spanish liquorice 8 oz. treacle 10lb.

LONDON PORTER. For 5 barrels: malt 8 bushels, water q. s. mash at twice, add in the boiling hops 8 to 12lb, treacle 6lb, liquorice root 8lb, moist sugar 16lb, one half of which is usually made into essentia binæ, and the other half into colour, capsicum ʒiiij, Spanish liquorice 2 oz. lint-seed 1 oz. cinnamon ʒij, heading ʒij; cool, add yeast 1 to 2 gall.; when it has got a good head, cleanse it with ginger 3 oz. cocculus Indicus 1 oz. then barrel and finish the working; fine with isinglass or harts-horn shavings. The public brewers use a mixture of pale, amber, and brown malt, but amber alone is best for private families.

Sugar 6lb is esteemed equal in strength, and coriander seed 1lb in intoxicating power, to a bushel of malt: the sugar employed is burnt to colour the beer instead of brown malt, and it has been proposed to employ roasted coffee for this purpose; the other substances are merely to flavour the liquor, and may be varied at pleasure.

The desire of evading the duty on malt has occasioned the discovery of its being necessary to malt only 1-3d of the corn, as this portion will convert the other into its own nature during the process.

MUM. Is brewed as beer, but from wheat malt.

Ginger beer. Lump sugar 3℔, bruised ginger 2 oz. cream of tartar 1 oz. lemons sliced no. 4, pour on them boiling water 4 gall., add yeast 8 oz. work for 4 days, then bottle in half pints, and tie the corks down.

2. Moist sugar 6℔. ginger 5 oz. cream of tartar 2 oz. lemons no. 4, yeast 8 oz. water 7 gall. work two or three days, strain, add brandy 1℔, bung very close, and in fourteen days bottle it: a cooling effervescent drink in summer.

3. *Imperial pop.* Cream of tartar 3 oz. ginger 1 oz. white sugar 1℔ 8 oz. lemon juice 1 oz. water 1 gall. and an half, yeast 1 oz.; bottle and tie the corks down.

White spruce beer. To water 10 gall. put sugar 6℔, essence of spruce 4 oz. (a 3*s.* pot), add yeast, work as in making ginger beer, and bottle immediately in half pints.

Brown spruce beer. As the white, using treacle in lieu of sugar.

Treacle beer. Hops 1℔ 4 oz. boil in water 36 gall. for an hour, add treacle 14℔, a little yeast, and ferment.

2. Hops 1 oz. and half, water 1 gall. treacle 1℔.

Pars-nep wine. May be made by cutting the roots into thin slices, boiling them in water, pressing out the liquor and fermenting it: this wine, when made strong, is said to be of a rich and excellent quality and flavour.

The purer kinds of the above liquors are mixtures of spirit of wine, water, and extractive matter; the spirit may be separated by careful distillation, or, if the extractive matter be first got rid of by the addition of extractum Saturni and filtration, the spirit may be separated by adding very pure and dry kali ppm. when it will swim upon the liquor: the spirit constitutes from 12 to 25 per cent. of the proper wines, and from 2 to 8 per cent. of the malt liquors.

Wines may also be made of blackberries and other English fruits upon the same principles. The above are the methods generally employed, but most persons have peculiar ways of proceeding, which may indeed be varied to infinity, and so as to produce at pleasure a sweet or dry wine; the sweet not being so thoroughly fermented as the dry. The addition of brandy destroys the proper flavour of the wine, and it is better to omit it entirely (except for elder or Port wine, whose flavour is so strong that it cannot well be injured), and to increase the strength by augmenting the quantity of the raisins or sugar. In general, the must for wines ought to be made of raisins 6℔, or sugar 4℔, to the gall.

allowing for that contained in the fruit; and in most fruits, especially the black currant, it is advantageous to boil them previously to making them into wine, as this improves the flavour greatly.

The fermentation of these liquors is usually hastened by the addition of yeast, crude tartar, or bruised vine leaves, but this is seldom necessary for wines if the liquor be kept in a proper warmth, but malt liquors are more sluggish.

If the fermentation is in danger of proceeding too far, it may be stopped by drawing off the liquor clear into another vessel, in which some brimstone has been newly burned, or in the case of red wine, some nutmeg powder upon a hot shovel, or which has been washed with brandy: the sediment left in the old cask may be strained through flannel or paper till clear, and added to the other: instead of this, a part only may be drawn out of the cask, and some rags dipped in melted brimstone and lighted may be held by a pair of tongs in the bung-hole, slightly covered, so as to impregnate the liquor with the fumes, about 1 oz. brimstone to a hhd. then returning what had been drawn out, and bunging up very close: or a small quantity of oil of vitriol may be poured in: lastly, the addition of black manganese has been proposed on theoretical grounds.

If the fermentation has already proceeded too far, and the liquor become sour, the further fermentation must be stopped as above, and some lumps of chalk, or burned oyster shells added to saturate the acid already generated.

If the liquors do not become clear soon enough, for each 36 gall. dissolve isinglass I oz. in water 2lb, strain, and mix this with part of the liquor; beat it up to a froth and pour it into the rest of the liquor; stir the whole well and bung it up: instead of isinglass some use harts-horn shavings in rather larger quantity: red wines are fined with eggs no. 12 to the pipe, beaten up to a froth, mixed with the wine and well stirred in.

If the liquor has acquired a bad flavour, the best way is to let the fermentation go on, and convert it at once into vinegar.

Wines are usually doctored as it is called, in order to give them peculiar flavours, and render them similar to some celebrated grape wines. Thus bitter almonds are added to give a nutty flavour; sweet briar, orrice root, clary, cherry, laurel water, and elder flowers, to form the bouquet of high-

flavoured wines; alum, to render young and meagre red wines bright; Brazil wood, cake of pressed elder berries and bil berries, to render pale faint Port of a rich deep purple colour; oak sawdust, and the husks of filberts, to give additional astringency to unripe red wines; and a tincture of the seeds of raisins to flavour factitious Port wine. Wine is coloured with red beet, but in this case it is rendered colourless by lime water. Genuine red wines yield a greenish grey precipitate with a solution of sugar of lead, but those coloured with bil berries, elder berries, or logwood, give deep blue precipitates, and those coloured by Brazil wood, red sanders, and red beet, red precipitates. Gypsum is used to clear cloudy white wines, as also lime: and the size of a walnut of sugar of lead, with a table spoonful of sal enixum, is put to 42 gall. of muddy wine to clear it; and hence, as the sugar of lead is decomposed, and changed into an insoluble sulphate of lead: the practise is not so dangerous, as has been represented by those afflicted with the poison-mania.

Capsicum and grains of paradise are used to give a pungent taste to weak beer, but to avoid detection, concentrated tinctures are mostly used; and ginger, coriander seed, and orange peel are used to flavour it: besides these, opium, cocculus Indicus, nux vomica, tobacco, and extract of poppies, are used to increase the intoxicating quality. Quassia is employed instead of hops as a bitter, but as this does not precipitate the mucilage, the beer soon grows muddy unless kept very cool.

Mild or new beer is made to taste like stale by adding a little oil of vitriol, or some alum; and, on the other hand, stale or sourish beer is made to resemble mild by neutralising the acid by oyster-shells or chalk.

When porter is reduced by adding table beer, publicans usually add melasses to enable it to form a head, and extract of gentian to keep up the flavour.

Artificial yeast. Boil malt, a quarter of a peck, in water 3lb, pour off the decoction, and put it in a warm place for 30 hours; add twice as much of a similar decoction, again ferment, and repeat this process until a sufficient quantity of yeast is obtained. Used by bakers in preference to brewers' yeast, as more certainly causing the bread to rise.

VI. COMPOUNDS.

1. DISTILLED WATERS.

Some of these are intended for medical purposes mostly as vehicles, others for perfume. In respect to medicines, no great care is usually judged necessary, the herb just as collected, without any separation of decayed parts, or accidental mixture of dirt or other substance, is added to the water, distilled in a short-necked wide still as quickly as possible, and spirit of wine ʒij, *or even more, added to each pint. Many do not even take this trouble, but rub a drop or two of the oil, with a little magnesia, and add it to common water, or dilute the oil with ten times as much spirit of wine, and add, when it is wanted, a few drops of this essence to the water or other vehicle.*

But for perfumes, as rose water, elder-flower water, &c. more care is requisite, as the buyers must be pleased with their smell and appearance; hence the herb, &c. must be carefully picked, and the waters as carefully distilled in a high narrow-necked still, in order that no part of the infusion may be thrown over with the distilled water, as this would render them liable to become mothery in a short time; and if a superior article is required, the waters must be redistilled by a gentle heat.

Waters which have a burnt smell lose it by freezing.

Sea worm-wood water. *Aqua absinthii maritimi.* 8℔ of green leaves to the gallon.

Common worm-wood water. *Aqua absinth. vulgaris.* The same; stomachic.

Aqua alexiteria simplex. Green mint ℔ss, tops of sea wormwood, green angelica leaves, ana ℔j; draw three gallons.

Dill water. *Aqua anethi.* Seeds 2℔ to the gallon; carminative.

Eau d'ange distillee. Benj. 2 oz. stor. 1 oz. cinnam. 1 dr. cloves 2 dr. calam. a stick, coriander seeds whole a pinch, water 2 pints.

2. *Eau d'ange distillée et musque.* Water 2 pints, benjamin 4 oz. storax 2 oz. cinnam. half an oz. cloves ʒij, calamus a stick, musk bags ʒj: distil; save the residuum.

Angelica water. *Aqua angelicæ.* Leaves 8℔ to the gallon; cordial.

Anise-seed water. *Aqua anisi.* Collected in the distillation of the oil; carminative.

Star-anise water. *Aqua anisi stellati.* Very fragrant.

Orange-flower water. *Aqua naphæ. A. aurantiorum florum.* ℔iij to ℔iij of water.

2. ℔iij to ℔vj of water; very odoriferous.

3. *Eau de fleurs d'oranges.* Water 4 pints, orange flowers 2℔; distil in B. M.

Orange peel water. *Aqua cortic. aurant. simplex.* Seville orange peel ʒiiij to the gallon.

2. Peel 2℔ to the gallon; as agreeable vehicles.

Mary-gold water. *Aqua calandulæ.*

Carduus water. *Aqua cardui benedicti.* Leaves 8℔ to the gallon; vehicles for diaphoretic medicines.

Carline-thistle water. *Aqua carlinæ radicis.* Fragrant.

Carui water. *Aqua carui.* Seeds 1℔ to the gallon; carminative.

Aqua cascarillæ. Bark 1℔, water 6 pints; soak for some days, and distil 3 pints of a milky water. It may be prepared while making the extract. Tonic.

Cassia water. *Aqua lauri cassiæ.* 1℔ to the gallon. See cinnamon water.

Black cherry water. *Aqua cerasorum nigrorum.* The fruit with the stones bruised; ℔xij to the gallon.

2. Cake left after squeezing black cherries for their juice 3℔, water 2 gallons; let them stand for a day, and distil 4 pints.

3. Almond (bitter) cake bruised 4℔, draw five gallons; antispasmodic, contains prussic acid; when drawn very strong, ℔vj of cherry-stones to the pint, is deleterious; expunged from the pharmacopœia in 1745. As late experiments have shown the efficacy of prussic acid, when suffi-

ciently diluted, in phthisis; may not the increase of that disease be referred to the diminished use of this medicine?

Camomile water. *Aqua chamæmeli.* Flowers ℔viij to the gallon; stomachic.

Celandine water. *Aqua chelidonii majoris.* Leaves ℔viij to the gallon.

Succory water. *Aqua cichorii.* From the leaves; ℔viij to the gallon.

Cinnamon water. *Aqua cinnamomi tenuis. A. cinnamomi. A. lauri cinnamomi.* ℔j to the gallon.

2. Cinnamon ℔j, or oil ℈v, to the gallon. P. L. 1824.

3. Bruised cinnamon ℔j, water 2 gall.; simmer in a still for half an hour, put what comes over into the still again; when cold strain through flannel. Cassia must be distilled, as its infusion is yellow.

4. *Eau de Canelle.* Water 2 pints, cinnamon 2 oz.; distil in a water bath.

5. Cassia (parva) 8℔; draw 12 gallons.

6. Cassia buds 1℔, cassia lignea 2℔; draw 8 gallons.

7. Cassia (parva) 6℔, spirit of wine 2 gall. water q. s. draw 4 gall. of spiritus cinnamomi, and 10 gall. of aq. cinnam.: stomachic, tonic, and covers the disagreeable taste of some medicines.

Aqua corticis Peruvianæ. Bark 1℔, water 6 pints; soak for some days, and distil 3 pints of a milky water. It may be prepared while making the extract. Tonic.

Cumin water. *Aqua cumini.* From the seeds; carminative.

Aqua cymbalariæ. From the herb; used in Italy as the vehicle for exhibiting arsenic as a poison.

Eye-bright water. *Aqua euphrasiæ.* From the herb; ophthalmic.

Bean-flower water. *Aqua fabarum florum.* Fragrant; used in perfumery.

Spear-wort water. *Aqua flammulæ.* From the herb; acrid, vomits instantly, and in cases of poison being taken, is preferable to any medicine yet known, as it does not excite any contraction of the upper part of the stomach, and thus defeat its own intention, as white vitriol sometimes does.

Straw-berry water. *Aqua fragariæ.* Fruit bruised 20℔, water q. s.; draw 2 gall. and a half: very fragrant.

Sweet fennel water. *Aqua fœniculi.* Seeds 1℔ to the gallon; a weak carminative.

Fennel water. *Aqua fœniculi vulgaris.* From the herb.

Fumitory water. *Aqua fumariæ.* From the herb.

Arse-smart water. *Aqua hydropiperis.* From the herb; acrid, ℔j—℔jſs, drank in a day, very effectual in nephritic cases.

Hyssop water. *Aqua hyssopi.* From the herb; pectoral, stomachic.

Juniper water. *Aqua juniperi baccarum.* Stimulant.

The water of green walnuts. *Aqua nucum juglandis immaturarum.*

Simple lavander water. *Aqua lavandulæ florum.* Collected in the distillation of the oil; mostly used to scent soaps.

Laurel water. *Aqua lauro-cerasi.* Fresh laurel leaves ʒij, water 4 oz.; distil three times, with fresh leaves each time, and water to have still 4 oz. meas. at last; sedative m. xxx to fl.ʒj. Contains prussic acid, is stronger than black-cherry water; has been used for poisoning, and therefore labours under an ill name, although doubtless one of the most efficacious of this sort of medicines, and of great use in consumption.

Aqua ledi palustris. Very fragrant; may be sold for rose water.

Lovage water. *Aqua levistici.* From the herb; carminative.

Lily of the valley water. *Aqua lilii convallium.* Fragrant; used as a perfume to scent soaps.

Lemon-peel water. *Aqua e corticibus citri. A. citri medicæ.* Fresh peel 2℔ to the gallon.

Marjoram water. *Aqua marjoranæ.* Fresh herb 8℔ to the gallon; strong scented: used in cookery.

Baulm water. *Aqua melissæ.* From the herb; cephalic, cordial.

Peppermint water. *Aqua menthæ piperitidis simplex. A. menthæ piperitæ.* Green herb ℔viij to the gallon, P. L. before 1745.

2. Dried herb ℔jſs, or green ℔iij, to the gallon, P. L. since 1745. P. D.

3. Herb in flower ℔iij to the gallon, P. E.

4. Green herb ℔iij, or dried ℔jſs, or oil ʒiij to the gall. P. L. 1824.

5. Oil of peppermint 1 oz. water q. s.; draw 10 gallons.

6. Oil 2 oz.; draw 9 gallons.

7. Oil 1℔; draw 30 gallons; stimulant, carminative; and covers disagreeable flavours.

Mint water. *Aqua menthæ. A. menthæ vulgaris simplex. A. menthæ sativæ. A. menthæ viridis.* Green herb ℔viij to the gallon, P. L. before 1745.

2. Dried herb ℔j ʃs to the gallon, P. L. since 1745. P. D.

3. Dried herb ℔j ʃs, or green ℔ij, or oil ʒij to the gallon. P. L. 1824.

4. Oil of spear mint 1 oz. draw 10 gallons; antispasmodic, allays vomiting.

Eau de millefleurs. Eau d'ange 2 pints, musk 12 or 20 gr. or musk bags ʒj: if not strong enough, add a thread of essence of ambergris.

Eau d'œillet. Water 2 pints, cloves 2 oz.; distil in a water bath.

Myrtle-flower water. *Aqua myrti florum.* Fresh flowers ℔ij; draw a gallon: very fragrant; used as a perfume.

White poppy water. *Aqua papaveris alba.* From the flowers; narcotic, much used in some parts of Lincolnshire, every cottager growing the plant for his own consumption in making this water.

Red poppy water. *Aqua papaveris rhœados.* From the flowers: narcotic, but less so than the former.

Cowslip water. *Aqua paralyseos.* From the flowers; slightly narcotic.

Piony water. *Aqua peoniæ.* From the flowers, gathered in May.

Aqua persicariæ. From the herb; useful in calculous complaints.

Pars-ley water. *Aqua petroselini.* From the whole plant, with the root, gathered in spring; nephritic, diuretic.

All-spice water. *Aqua piperis Jamaicensis. A. pimento. A. pimentæ. A. myrti pimentæ.* Half a ℔ to a gallon: stimulant; used in hospitals as a cheap spicy vehicle.

Pimpernell water. *Aqua pimpinellæ.* From the roots; acrid, blue.

Plantain water. *Aqua plantaginis.* From the herb when in flower; vulnerary.

Eau distillee d'anserine. *Aqua potentillæ.* From the herb; is used in the dressing of French gauzes, and

although it has neither taste nor smell, common water will not supply its place.

Pennyroyal water. *Aqua pulegii. A. pulegii simplex. A. menthæ pulegii.* Green herb ℔viij to the gallon, P. L. before 1745.

2. Dry herb ℔jfs to the gall. P. L. since 1745. P. D.

3. Fresh herb ℔iij to the gall. P. E.

4. Dry herb ℔jfs, or green ℔iij, or oil ʒiij to the gallon. P. L. 1824.

5. Oil of pennyroyal 1 oz.; draw 12 gallons.

6. Oil of pennyroyal 1℔; draw 30 gallons. Emmenagogue.

Oak water. *Aqua quercûs.* From the young leaves gathered in May, ℔viij to the gallon.

Rose water. *Aqua rosarum Damascenarum. A. rosæ. A. rosæ centifoliæ.* Petals of the flowers 6℔ to the gall.

2. Petals 8℔ to the gallon.

3. Petals 10 bushels; draw 14 gallons.

4. Pickled roses 60℔, yellow sanders 8 oz.; draw 16 gallons.

5. Attar of roses 1 oz. spirit of wine cong. j, aq. distill. q. s.; distil 40 gallons.

6. *Eau de rose.* Water 4 pints, roses 3℔; distil in B. M. When much orange flower or rose water is wanted purify tobacco for snuff, it may be drawn weaker.

7. Yellow sandal wood.

8. Radix rhodia; may either of them be distilled and the water sold as rose water.

Water of pale roses. *Aqua rosarum albarum.* From white roses.

Water of red roses. *Aqua rosarum rubrarum.* Fragrant, but inferior to that of the common rose.

Rose-mary water. *Aqua rorismarini.* From the tops; fragrant.

Rasp-berry water. *Aqua rubi Idæi.* From the fruit; fragrant.

Rue water. *Aqua rutæ.* From the herb; stimulant, emmenagogue.

Elder-flower water. *Aqua sambuci florum.* From the fresh flowers.

2. Pickled flowers 50℔; draw 20 gallons.

3. Orange-flower water 1 oz. water a pint; mix: agreeably aromatic, cooling.

Sassafras water. *Aqua sassafras.* From the root; diaphoretic.

Saxifrage water. *Aqua saxifragæ.* From the herb.

Water of camels hay. *Aqua schænanthi.* From the herb; fragrant; used in perfumery.

Germander water. *Aqua scordii.* From the herb; fragrant, although no oil comes over with it.

Eau de tain. Water 2 pints, lemon thyme 2 handf.; distil in a water bath. Other sweet-scented herbs may be distilled the same.

Lime-flower water. *Aqua tiliæ.* From the flowers; fragrant; used in perfumery.

Meadow-sweet water. *Aqua ulmariæ.* From the flowers; has a fine flavour, but the flowers must be infused in warm water as soon as gathered.

Vanilla water. *Aqua vanillarum.* From the pods; fragrant; used in perfumery.

Frog-spawn water. *Aqua sperniolæ. A. spermatis ranarum.* Collected in February or March, and distilled; cooling.

Aqua castorei. Russian castor ʒj, water q. s.; distil ℔ij.

Small snail water. *Aqua limacum tenuis.* Baulm, mint, harts-tongue, ground ivy, flowers of the dead nettle, mallow flowers, elder flowers, ana M. j, snails freed from their shells, whites of eggs, ana ʒiiij, nutmegs ʒfs, milk a gallon, distil in a water bath to dryness.

2. Nutmegs 1 oz. water q. s.; distil a gallon: used in incipient phthisis.

Aqua lactis alexiteria. Leaves of meadow-sweet, carduus benedictus, goats' rue, ana M. vj; of mint, wormwood, ana M. v; of rue M. iij; of angelica M. ij; milk gall. iij: distil to dryness; diaphoretic.

Aqua omnium florum. From cows' dung, collected in May; used in phthisis.

2. INFUSIONS AND DECOCTIONS.

The infusion of most vegetable substances may be kept unchanged, in a cool place, for a long time, in long narrow-neck vessels, if a little sweet oil is poured upon it; the oil may be taken off by a syringe, or a little tow.

Tar water. *Aqua picis liquida.* Tar 2 pints, boil-

ing water 1 gall.; strain: stimulant, diuretic 1 or 2 pints in a day.

Camomile tea. *Infusum anthemidis.* Flor. chamæm. ℥fs to a pint; emetic while warm, stomachic when cold.

Infusum armoraciæ compositum. Rad. raph. rust., sem. sinapis ana ℥j to a pint, adding, when strained, spir. armor. comp. ℥j: diuretic to ℥xij, in die.

Infusum aurantii compositum. Cort. aurant. sic. ʒij, cort. limon. rec. ʒj, caryoph. arom. ʒfs to half a pint: stomachic, ℥ij omni bihorio.

Infusum calumbæ. Rad. colombo ʒij to half a pint: tonic.

Infusum caryophyllorum. ʒj to half a pint: stimulant.

Infusum cascarillæ. Cort. ℥j to a pint: tonic.

Infusum catechu. *I. c. compositum.* Catechu ʒijfs, cinnam. ʒfs, to half a pint.

Infusion of bark. *Infusum cinchonæ.* Cort. Peruv. ℥fs to half a pint; tonic.

Infusum cusparіæ. Cort. angusturæ ʒij to half a pint; tonic.

Infusum digitalis. Fol. dig. sicc. ʒj to half a pint: and add ℥fs of spir. cinnam. diuretic, ℥j every eight or ten hours, till it has a sensible effect upon the body.

Infusum gentianæ compositum. Rad. gentianæ, cort. aurant. sicc. ana ʒj, cort. limon. rec. ʒij, aq. ferv. ℥xij.

Lint-seed tea. *Infusum lini. I. l. compositum.* Sem. lini ℥j, rad. glycyrrh. ℥iv, aq. ferv. ℔ij.

Infusum menthæ compositum. Fol. menth. sicc. ʒij, aq. ferv. q. s. to strain ℥vj; when cold, add sach. albi ʒij, ol. menth. sat. gtt. iij dissolved in tinct. cardam. comp. ℥fs; diaphoretic.

Infusum quassiæ. ℈j to half a pint: tonic.

Infusion of rhubarb. *Infusum rhei.* ʒj to half a pint: ℥iv with neutral salts as a purgative, ℥fs with tinct. cinnam. as a stomachic.

Tinctura rosarum. *Infusum rosæ. I. r. compositum.* Rosæ rubræ ʒiv, aq. ferv. ℔ijfs, spir. vitrioli ʒiij. sacch. alb. ℥jfs: cooling; also as a vehicle for Epsom salt, whose taste it covers very well.

Infusum sennæ. *I. s. compositum.* Sennæ ℥jfs, rad. zingib. ʒj, aq. ferv. ℔j; purgative, ℥ij—iv, but generally given as a vehicle.

Infusum simaroubæ. ʒfs to half a pint; bitter, tonic.

Infusum tabaci. ʒj to a pint; as an antispasmodic clyster.

Infusum tamarindi cum senna. Tamar. ℥j, sennæ ℥j, sem. coriand. ʒfs, sacch. rubr. ℥fs, aq. ferv. ℥viij; laxative ℥ij to ℥iv.

Infusum valerianæ. ʒij to aq. ℥vij; antispasmodic, to ℥ij, bis terve in die.

Decoctum althææ offirinalis. Rad. althææ sicc. ℥iv, uvar pass. ℥ij, aq. ℔vij.

Decoctum chamæmeli compositum. Flor. cham. sicc. ℥fs, sem. fœnic. ʒij, aq. ℔j.

Decoction of bark. *Decoctum cinchonæ*, ℥j to a pint; boil for ten minutes: tonic, ℥j—℥iv, in die.

Mucilago seminum cydoniorum. *Decoctum cydoniæ.* Sem. cyd. ʒij, aq. ℔j.

Decoctum daphnes mezerei. Cort. rad. mezerei ʒij, rad. glycyrrh. ℥fs, aq. ℔iij; diaphoretic, ℥j—iv, in die, by small doses.

Decoctum digitalis. Fol. digit. sicc. ʒj, aq. q. s. to strain ℥viij.

Decoctum dulcamaræ. Caul. ℥j to a pint and a half, and boil to a pint.

Decoctum geoffrææ. inermis. Cort. ℥j, aq. ℔ij, coque ad ℔j.

Decoctum guaiaci compositum. Lign. guaiaci ℥iij, uvar. pass. ℥ij, rad. sassafr., rad. glycyrrh. ana ℥j, aq. ℔x, coque ad dimidium; alterative, ℔fs to ℔j, in die.

Plain barley water. *Aqua hordeata. Decoctum hordei.* Sem. decort. ℥ij, aquæ ℔ivfs, boil to ℔ij, and strain.

Barley water. *Ptisana communis. Decoctum pectorale. D. hordei compositum.* Dec. hordei ℔ij, caricæ ℥ij, rad. glycyrrh. ℥fs, uvar. pass. ℥ij, aq. ℔j, boil to ℔ij, and strain; demulcent, ad libitum.

Decoctum lichenis. ℥j to aquæ ℔jfs; boil to ℔j; nutritive.

Decoctum pro enemate. *D. malvæ compositum.* Malvæ. sicc. ℥j, fl. chamæm. ℥fs, aq. ℔j.

Poppy liquor. *Decoctum papaveris*, ℥j to a pint; emollient, as a fomentation.

Decoctum quercus. Cort. quercûs ℥j, aq. ℔ij, coque ad ℔j; an astringent injection or lotion in gleets and the whites.

Decoctum sarsaparillæ. ℥j to a pint; boil to one half.

Eau pour faire la barbe. Raspings of perfumed

cherrywood 1 oz. water 2 pints, boil; used by the foreign barbers for shaving.

Lisbon diet drink. *Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum.* Rad. sars. ʒvj, cort. rad. sassafras, cort. guaiaci, rad. glycyrrh. ana ʒj, cort. rad. mezerei ʒiij, water 10 pints, boil to 5; are both alterative, to ℔jfs in die.

Decoctum senegæ. Rad. ʒj to aq. ℔ij; boil to ℔j: acrid, in rheumatism.

Decoctum ulmi. Cort. ʒj to aq. ℔j; boil to ℔fs; in herpetic eruptions, to ℔jfs in die.

Decoctum hellebori. *D. veratri.* Rad. ʒj to ℔ij; boil to ℔j, when cold, add spir. vini ʒij.

Cathartic infusion. Inf. sennæ ʒj, tinct. sennæ, tinct. jalapæ ana ʒj, potass. tartr. ʒj, syr. sennæ ʒj; for one dose.

2. Inf. sennæ ʒjfs, sal Epsom ʒvj, tinct. jalap. ʒj, tinct. opii m. x, tinct. castor. ʒj, for one dose.

3. Inf. sennæ ʒij, sodæ tartr. ʒvj, aq. cinnam. ʒfs, for two doses.

4. Fol. sennæ ʒiij, sal Glaub. ʒj, aq. ferv. ℔j; strain, for a clyster.

Diuretic infusion. Bacc. junip. cont. ʒij, sem. anisi ʒij, aq. ferv. ℔j: to strained liquor ʒxij, add sp. junip. comp. ʒij, tinct. scillæ ʒj, sal nitri ϑij. Dose a tea cupful frequently.

2. Inf. digit. ʒiv, tinct. digit. ʒfs, potass. acetat. ʒj, tinct. opii m. v. Dose coch. maj. j, twice or thrice a day.

3. Cacum. spartii ʒj, aq. ℔j. Boil to one half: strain. Diuretic, ʒj with spir. æth. nitr. m. x, every other hour.

Diaphoretic decoction. Dec. cort. Per. ʒx, liq. amm. acet., tinct. cinch. ʒij, conf. aromat. ʒfs, for a dose every three hours.

Cooling decoction. Dec. hord. ℔j, acid. muriat. ʒj, syr. simpl. ʒij; for common drink in putrid fevers.

Imperial drink. *Potus imperialis.* Cream of tartar ʒfs, white sugar ʒiiij, orange peel ʒiij, boiling water 3 pints, for common drink in fevers.

Astringent infusion. Cort. querc. ʒfs. aq. ℔fs; to the strained liquor ʒjfs, add pulv. gallarum gr. x, tinct. catechu, tinct. cardam. comp., syr. cort. aurant., ana ʒfs, for one dose.

2. Inf. cuspariæ ʒj, tinct. catechu ʒj, pulv. ipec. gr. iij, opii gr. fs, for one dose.

Strengthening infusion. Inf. gent. comp. ℥j, aq. kali ʒfs, tinct. cascar. ʒj, for one dose.

2. Cort. Peruv. cont. ℥fs, serpent. ʒij, aq. ℔j; boil to an half, and strain; then add spir. cinnam. ℥jfs, acidi sulph. diluti ʒjfs; dose ℥ij every six hours.

3. Dec. cort. Peruv. ℥ijfs, inf. gent. comp. ℥j, tinct. cascar., aq. kali, ana ʒij; dose coch. maj. ij, frequently.

4. Dec. cort. Peruv. ℥vj, tinct. ejusd. ℥fs, conf. aromat. ℈j, spir. amm. arom. ʒj; dose coch. maj. ij, daily.

5. Inf. cascar. ℥jfs, tinct. ejusd., tinct. zz, ana ʒj; for a dose, in loss of appetite from drinking.

Stimulant infusion. Sem. sinap. nigr. cont., rad. raphan. sylv. ana ℥fs, aq. ferv. ℔j; strain when cold, and add spir. ammon. arom. ʒj, spir. pimentæ ℥fs; dose coch. maj. ij, three a day, praised by Dr. Paris in palsy.

Fotus cicutæ. Fol. cicutæ rec. ℔fs (or sicc. ℥iij), aquæ ℔ij.

Hartshorn drink. *Mistura cornu usti.* Cornu usti ℥ij, gum Arab. ℥j, aquæ ℔iij; boil to ℔ij: strain; demulcent, merely mucilaginous.

Capsicum gargle. *Gargarisma capsici.* Capsici pulv. ʒj, sal. comm. ℈j, aceti ʒiv, aq. ferv. ℥vj, strain: in ulcerated sore throat and scarlet fever.

Oak bark gargle. *Gargarisma quercûs.* Alum ℈fs, cort. querc. ʒij, ol. vitriol. gtt. xxx, aq. ferv. ℥vj: in relaxation of the uvula.

Purging clyster. *Enema catharticum.* Mannæ ℥j, decoct. chamæm. ℥x, ol. olivar. ℥j, sal. Epsom ℥fs.

Enema fœtidum. To the former add tinct. assæ fœtidæ ʒij; antispasmodic.

Enema opii. Inf. lini ℥viij, tinct. opii ʒj: in pains from calculi.

Tobacco clyster. *Enema tabaci.* Fol. tabaci ℈ij, aq. ferv. ℥xiij; as soon as sufficiently cool, throw up one half, and the remainder half an hour afterwards if necessary, in strangulated hernia.

Enema terebinthinæ. Tereb. comm. ℥fs, vitellum ovi unius, inf. lini ℥x: in calculus.

Clyster of spirit of wine. S. V. R. ℥viij, ol. tereb. and ol. anisi ana gtt. x, sheep's head broth ℔fs: used in dysentery.

Drink for the canine madness. Fol. buxi rec., fol. rutæ rec. ana ℥ij, salviæ ℥fs, aq. ℔jfs, boil to ℔fs, and press

out the liquor; boil the cake again in milk ℔j to ℔fs, press again, and mix the liquors for three doses, to be taken one every morning fasting. Horses and cows require a double dose: large dogs, calves, sheep, and hogs, about two thirds; middle size dogs one half, and small dogs one third of the prescribed dose. Praised by Blane. It produces great nausea.

3. MUCILAGES AND JELLIES.

Gum water. *Mucilago acaciæ. M. gummi Arabici.* ʒiv to half a pint; demulcent.

Boiled starch. *Mucilago amyli.* ʒiij to a pint boiled: as a restringent glyster.

Mucilago gummi tragacanthæ. ʒj to half a pint, soak for twenty-four hours, then rub, and press through a cloth; principally used to make lozenges.

Biscuit jelly. *Gelatina panis.* White biscuit 4 oz. water 4 pints; boil to a half, strain, evaporate to a pint, add white sugar 1℔, red wine 4 oz. cinnamon water 1 oz.: in the dysentery and weakness of stomach.

Hartshorn jelly. *Gelatina cornu cervi.* Hartshorn shavings 1 oz. water 4 pints, boil to 2, strain; warm again with orange juice 1 oz. white sugar 6 oz. sherry 5 oz.

2. Hartshorn shavings 8 oz. water 4 pints, boil, strain, add white wine and sugar ana 4 oz. or if a very clear jelly is required syr. of vinegar 6 oz. clarify with the white of 2 eggs, strain, putting cinnamon or lemon-peel on the strainer to flavour the jelly; nutritive.

Sago jelly. Soak sago in water for an hour, pour it off, and adding more, boil till the sago is transparent, then add wine and sugar.

Tapioca jelly. Soak it in water for 9 hours, then boil it gently till quite clear, and add lemon juice and peel, wine, sugar, and cinnamon.

Gloucester jelly. Rice, sago, pearl barley, hartshorn shavings, rad. eringii ana 1 oz. boil in water ℔iij to ℔j, and strain; nutritive, dissolved in broth, wine, or milk.

Almond jelly. *Gelatina amygdalarum.* Sweet almonds blanched 1 oz. white sugar ʒvj, water 4 oz. rub into an emulsion, strain, and add melted hartshorn jelly 8 oz. orange-flower water ʒj, essence of lemon gtt. iij.

Jelly of Iceland moss. *Gelatina lichenis.* Iceland

moss 4 oz. water q. s. to strain a pint and half, add white sugar 4 oz.; nutritive and tonic in phthisis.

Brande's jelly. Salep ground 2 oz. water 12 pints, calcined magnesia 3 oz.; not subject to grow mouldy.

Creme de ris. Rice 3 spoonfuls, boil in water 2 pints to 1, strain, add sweet almonds no. 10, bitter almonds no. 5: make an emulsion, with sugar, a little cinnamon or orange flower water, and drink it warm in the morning.

Isinglass jelly. Isinglass 2 oz. water 2 pints, boil to one, strain, and add milk 1 pint, white sugar candy 1 oz.: nutritive.

2. Isinglass gr. x, water ʒij, boil and strain; used as a test for tannin.

Carpenter's glue. Cake glue 8 oz. water 2 pints; soak for a night, and boil to a proper consistence.

Common paste. Wheat flour and water rubbed together smooth, and then boiled until dissolved, adding a little alum.

2. *Hard paste.* A little powdered rosin is added in the boiling: aloes is sometimes used to deter insects from eating it; a few drops of any essential oil, or a little camphire, prevents it from growing mouldy. In a covered jar it may then be kept for a year.

Potatoe paste. Potatoes grated fine 1℔, water 2 pints and a half; boil, add powdered alum half an oz.

Chinese paste. Bullocks blood 10℔, quick lime 1℔, beat together; it becomes a stiff jelly, in which state it is sold, and will keep in cool weather for three weeks: when used, it is beat down with water to a proper consistence.

4. EMULSIONS AND LOHOCHS.

Almond milk. *Emulsio amygdalina.* Amygd. dulc. ʒj, amygd. amar. no. iij, sacch. albi ℔ij, aq. dist. ℔ij, aq. fl. aurant. ʒij: the bitter almonds improve the flavour.

2. *Mistura amygdalæ.* Conf. amygd. ʒj, aq. distil. ℔j: pectoral.

Emulsio Arabica. Gum Arab. ʒij, amygd. dulc., sacch. albi ana ʒfs, decoct. hordei ℔j.

Emulsio camphorata. Camph. ℈j, amygd. dulc. ʒij, sacch. albi ʒj, aq. ʒvj.

2. Camph. gr. x, vitellum unius ovi, sacchari albi ʒj, aq. ʒvj. Commodious methods of giving camphor.

Emulsio olei amygdalarum. Ol. amygd. ℥j, gum. Arab. pulv. ʒj, syr. simp. ℥j, aq. rosæ ℥jfs: in coughs.

Emulsio olei ricini. Ol. ricini ℥fs, vitelli ovi q. s. aq. dist. ℥j, spir. lavand. comp. gtt. xl, syr. Tolut. ʒfs: as an opening draught.

Emulsio olei terebinthinæ. Ol. tereb. rect. ℈j, sacch. albi ℥j, vitell. unius ovi, emuls. amygd. ℥iv: in nephritic pains.

Emulsio terebinthinæ. Tereb. Chiæ ʒij, sacch. albi ℥j, vitellum unius ovi, emuls. amygd. ℥iv; in gleets.

Gowland's lotion. Bitter almonds 1 oz. sugar 2 oz. distilled water 2lb; grind together, strain, and add corros. sublim. ℈ij, previously ground with S. V. R. ʒij: used as a wash in obstinate eruptions.

Emulsio effervescens. Mist. amygdalæ ℥j, vini ipecac. gtt. x, potas. carbon. gr. x; add succ. limon. ʒiij, and take it while it effervesces: expectorant.

2. Mist. amygd. ℥j, pot. carbon. gr. x, syr. papav. rubri ʒj, succ. limon. ʒiij: demulcent.

Lohoch album. Amygd. dulc. no. xvj, amygd. amar. no. ij, aquæ rosæ ℥iv, fac emulsionem, cui adde gum. tragacanth. gr. xvj, sacch. albi ℥j, ol. amygd. ʒiv, aq. flor. aurant. ʒij; sperma ceti or ipecac. may also be added.

Lohoch gummosum. Gum. Arab. ℥j, aq. rosæ ℥iv, ol. amygd. ʒiv, syr. althææ ℥j.

Lohoch ovi. Vitellum unius ovi, ol. amygd. ℥ij, syr. althææ ℥j, aq. rosæ ℥iij.

Lohoch de Tronchin. Ol. amygd., syr. capilli Ven., mannæ, pulpæ cassiæ ana ℥ij, gum. tragacanth. gr. xvj, aq. fl. aurant. ℥ij: is sufficient for two days, beyond which it will not keep.

Lohoch viride. Syr. violar. ℥j, pistach. ʒiv, infus. croci gtt. xv, aq. rosæ ℥iv, gum. tragacanth. gr. xvj, ol. amygd. ʒiv, aq. fl. aurant. ʒij.

5. SALINE SOLUTIONS.

Solutio acetitis zinci. White vitriol ʒj, dissolve in distilled water ℥x; sugar of lead ℈iiij, dissolve in distilled water ℥x: mix and filter: astringent; used as a collyrium and injection.

Bleaching liquid. *Eau de Javelle. Aqua alkalina oxymuriatica.* Common salt ℔ij, manganese ℔j, water ℔ij, put into a retort, and add gradually oil of vitriol ℔ij: pass

the vapour through a solution of kali ppm. ʒiij in water ʒxxix, applying heat towards the last. Specific gravity is 1.087. Stimulant, antisyphilitic; used to bleach linen and take out spots, and to clear books from what has been scribbled on their margins.

Aqua aluminosa of Fallopius. Corr. sublim., alum. ana ʒij, rose water, plantain water, ana ℔j, boil to a half and filter.

Aqua aluminosa Bateana. *Aqua aluminis composita. Liquor aluminis compositus.* Alum, white vitriol, ana ʒfs, water ℔ij; dissolve and filter: astringent; used in washing ulcers and eruptions, or as an injection in gonorrhœa and the whites.

Spiritus Mindereri. *Aqua ammoniæ acetatæ. Liquor ammoniæ acetatis. Aq. acetatis ammoniæ. Aq. acetitis ammoniæ.* Ammonia ppa. 2 oz. distilled vinegar q. s. (about ℔iiij) as long as any effervescence is produced, or rather more: diaphoretic ʒfs; externally as a collyrium in ophthalmia.

Mineral solvent. *Fowler's solution of arsenic. Solvens minerale. Liquor arsenicalis.* White arsenic, kali ppi. ana gr. lxiv, distilled water ℔j: boil, and when cold, add lavender drops ʒiiij, distilled water q. s. to make an exact pint: tonic, febrifuge; used in agues; doses to adults gtt. xij, ter in die: stout boys, gtt. x—xij; young boys and girls, gtt. vij—x; children under seven, gtt. v—vij; from two to four, gtt. ij—v.

2. *Italian poison. Aqua toffana.* The same, but not coloured; used by the Italians for secret poisoning, produces phthisis when taken for some time, or in too large doses.

Tasteless ague drop. White arsenic gr. j, water 1 oz.; dissolve: dose a tea-spoonful night and morning; used in the fen countries by private practitioners. In a book of Travels through England, it is said to be common for the farmers in the marshy parts of Essex, to fetch their wives from the uplands, who seldom live long in the low countries; so that most of the farmers there have had several wives, and many make much money by this system of wiving. Does this mortality arise from the ague, or from the use of this remedy?

Lime water. *Aqua calcis. Liquor calcis.* Fresh burned lime 8 oz. pour upon it boiling water a gallon, cover up close, and when cold, keep the whole in a glass bottle,

pour off the clear when wanted: astringent, antacid, ʒiv to ℔j, in small draughts; its taste is best covered with 1-5th of milk; also externally to ulcers.

Liquid shell. *Liquor calcis muriatis.* Murias calcis ʒij, distilled water ʒiij; dissolve and filter.

2. *Aqua calcis muriatis.* Chalk ʒj, diluted spirit of salt ʒij; dissolve and filter.

3. *Solutio muriatis calcis.* White marble 9 oz. spirit of salt 16 oz. water 8 oz.: dissolve, evaporate to dryness; dissolve the dried mass in one and a half its weight of distilled water, and filter: deobstruent, in scrofulous and glandular diseases, gtt. xl to ʒj, diluted, bis terve die: seems to be the most active ingredient in mineral waters.

Blue eye-water. *Aqua sapphirina. Aqua cupri ammoniati*, P. L. Lime water ℔j, sal ammoniac ʒj; mix and let them stand upon a small piece of clean copper till they acquire a fine blue colour.

2. *Liquor cupri ammoniati.* Cuprum ammoniatum ʒj, water ℔j: dissolve and filter.

3. *Aqua cupri ammoniati*, P. D. Lime water ʒviij, sal ammoniac ℈ij, verdigrise gr. iiij; digest for a day and pour off the clear: a slight stimulant and escharotic used to ulcers, and diluted to remove specks on the cornea, also as a show liquor in the window.

Sydenham's styptic water. *Aqua vitriolica cærulea.* Blue vitriol ʒiij, alum, oil of vitriol, ana ʒij, water ʒviij: dissolve and filter.

2. *Solutio sulphatis cupri composita.* Blue vitriol, alum, ana 3 oz. water 24 oz. oil of vitriol 2 oz. and a half: dissolve and filter; used to stop bleeding at the nose, applied with dossils of lint.

Solution of hydroiodate of potash. Hydroiodate of potash gr. xxxvj, distilled water ʒj: in scrofula and bronchocele; gtt. x to xx, ter die, in syrup: will not keep.

Liquor ferri alkalini. Iron ʒijſs, dissolve in spirit of nitre ʒij, distilled water ʒvj; add by degrees aqua kali ppi. ʒvj; let it stand six hours and pour off the clear: tonic, ʒſs—ʒj, bis terve die.

Tinctura Martis Glauberi. Iron filings, crude tartar, ana ℔iij, boil in water ℔xxxvj, to 2 gall.: filter while hot, and evaporate to ℔v; deobstruent.

Acetas ferri. Protoxide of iron ʒiv, distilled vinegar ʒiij, dissolve and strain; tonic, astringent.

Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis. Corrosive sublimate gr. viij, distilled water ʒxv, spirit of wine ʒj; dissolve: alterative, ʒij—ʒvj, bis terve die; ʒj contains gr. ſs of corrosive sublimate.

Yellow wash. *Aqua phagedenica.* Lime water ℔j, corrosive sublimate ʒſs; rub together: shake up when used as a wash for foul ulcers, particularly the syphilitic.

Goulard's extractum Saturni. *Aqua lithargyri acetati. Liquor plumbi acetatis*, P. L. 1809. Litharge ℔ij ʒiv, distilled vinegar 1 gall. boil to ℔vj; let it settle and pour off the clear.

2. *Liquor subacetatis lithargyri.* Litharge ℔j, distilled vinegar ℔viij; proceed as before.

3. *Liquor plumbi acetatis*, P. L. 1815. Litharge ℔ij, distilled vinegar 1 gallon.

4. Litharge 20—24℔, common vinegar 10 gall.: fouls the bottles very much, cannot be cleaned off with kali ppm. requires oil of vitriol or aqua fortis: cooling, astringent; used to make white wash.

White wash. *Royal preventive. Aqua lithargyri acetati composita. Liquor plumbi acetatis dilutus. Liq. subacetatis lithargiri compositus.* Extr. Saturni, proof spirit, ana ʒj, distilled water ℔j: cooling, astringent; used as a lotion in inflammations and burns.

Aqua supercarbonatis potassæ. Oil of vitriol ʒiij, water ℔iij: mix, and add gradually marble powder ʒiij; pass the gas that is discharged through water 1 gall. with kali ppm. ʒj dissolved in it, in a proper apparatus, to secure considerable pressure, and enable the bottles containing it to be corked without letting the gas escape till drank.

Soda water. *Aqua supercarbonatis sodæ.* Prepared in the same manner, putting 1 gall. water, and salt of soda ʒij in the bottles: used in large quantities as a cooling beverage in summer; supposed beneficial in calculous complaints.

Liquid magnesia. *Aqua magnesiæ.* Water 8 pints, carbonate of magnesia ʒiij; mix, and impregnate with carbonic acid gas.

Liquid liver of sulphur. *Aqua sulphureti kali.* Flowers of sulphur ʒſs, aq. kali puri ʒix; boil for ten minutes, filter, and keep in well-closed vials; used as an antidote to mineral poisons: externally in tinea and the itch.

Boyle's fuming liquor. *Tinctura sulphuris volatilis.*

Aqua sulphureti ammoniæ. Fresh burned lime ʒiv, water ʒij; slake, and when cold, add sal ammoniac ʒiv, flowers of sulphur ʒij; distil: used as a proof liquor for wine, but it requires the precipitate to be examined, by fusion, whether it be really lead.

Common eye-water. *Aqua ophthalmica. Aq. vitriolica camphorata.* White vitriol ʒfs, camphire ʒij, boiling water ℔ij; dissolve and filter.

2. *Aqua zinci vitriolati cum camphora.* White vitriol ʒfs, spiritus camphoratus ʒfs, boiling water ℔ij; dissolve and filter: discutient; used as a lotion for ulcers, or diluted with water p. æq. as a collyrium.

Solutio muriatis barytæ. Murias barytæ ʒj, distilled water ʒiij; dissolve: deobstruent, gtt. v—viij, bis terve die, in cancer and scrofula; externally escharotic, to fungous ulcers and specks on the cornea.

Artificial spa water. Natron ppm. gr. vij, magnesia alba ϑj, iron filings gr. iij, common salt gr. j, water ℔iij, and impregnate it with the gas from marble powder and oil of vitriol ana ϑx, sufficiently diluted with water.

Artificial Pyrmont water. Epsom salt gr. xv, common salt gr. v, magnesia alba gr. x; iron filings gr. v, water ℔iij, and impregnate it with the gas from marble powder and oil of vitriol ana ʒvij.

Artificial Seltzer water. Spirit of salt gr. xxxv, water 1 pint, white marble gr. iij, stop up till dissolved; add carb. magnesia gr. v, and after some time subcarbonate of soda gr. xxxij (or, which is better, carb. sodæ gr. xxvij), stop up close immediately till used.

Artificial Harrowgate water. Common salt ʒv, water ℔iij, and impregnate it with the gas from liver of sulphur and oil of vitriol ana ʒiiij.

Artificial Cheltenham water. Epsom salt gr. xij, iron filings gr. j, Glauber's salt ʒiiij, water 4 gall. and impregnate with the gas from marble powder and oil of vitriol ana ʒij.

Wine test. *Liquor probatorius vini.* Quick lime ʒj, orpiment ʒfs, distilled water ℔fs; dissolve and filter.

2. Oyster shells, sulphur, ana ʒj, keep red hot for a quarter of an hour, when cold, add cream of tartar p. æq. water ℔j, boil for an hour, decant into ounce phials and add to each spirit of salt gtt. xx: a few drops of this liquor,

added to any kind of wine, precipitates any metal that may be contained in it, except iron, which is prevented by the addition of the spirit of salt.

3. Saturate water with sulphuretted hydrogen, and acidulate it with muriatic acid.

4. Add a little muriatic acid to the wine, and then pass sulphuretted hydrogen through it.

Young's purging drink. Crystallized natron ʒijfs, crystals of tartar ʒiij, water ℥viij, corked up immediately in stone bottles and wired; a pleasant cooling laxative in summer.

Ward's white drops. Quick silver 12 oz. spir. nitre 2lb; dissolve, add ammonia ppa. 14 oz. evaporate so as to form a light salt, which drain and dissolve in rose water 3lb and a half.

2. Quick silver 4 oz. spir. nitre lbj; dissolve, add ammonia ppa. 7 oz. evaporate and crystallize, then dissolve each pound of salt in 3 pints and a half of rose water.

3. Corrosive sublimate ʒjfs, spirit of salt 2 oz. water lbjfs: very inferior.

Liqueur de Pressavin. Dissolve quick silver in spirit of nitre and precipitate it with kali ppm. then take this precipitate and cream of tartar ana 1 oz. distilled water 40 oz.; dissolve: two spoonfuls of this liquor is diluted with 2 pints of distilled water, and a wine glass, i. e. 2 oz. taken quaterve die, avoiding the use of common salt in the food: used in syphilis.

Liquid pounce. Salt of soda 1 oz. water a pint; colour with syr. rhamni ʒij, or a little sap green. If potash is used instead of soda, the ink will spread.

Marking ink. Lunar caustic ʒij, distilled water ʒvj; dissolve and add gum water ʒij: wet the linen where you intend to write with liquid pounce, dry it, and then write upon it with a clean pen.

Greek water. Is prepared and used in a similar manner, for turning the hair black.

Fly water. White arsenic ʒj, water a pint: dissolve by boiling and sweeten with treacle; used to destroy flies.

Pickle for meats. Brown sugar, bay salt, common salt ana 2lb, saltpetre 8 oz. water 2 gall. Used to pickle meats, to which it gives a fine red colour, while the sugar renders them mild and of an excellent flavour.

Bate's eye water. Vitriol cær., bol. Gall. ana gr. xv, camph. gr. iv, aq. ferv. ℥iv; when cold add aq. ℔iv.

6. WATERY COMPOUNDS.

Liquid rouge. The liquid left in the preparation of carmine, see p. 202.

Almond bloom. Brasil dust 1 oz. water 3 pints; boil, strain, add isinglass ℥vj, grana sylvestria 2 oz. (or cochineal ℥ij) alum 1 oz. borax ℥iij; boil again and strain through a fine cloth; used as liquid cosmetics.

Pink dye. Stripped safflower ℥ij, salt of tartar gr. xviij, spirit of wine ℥vij, digest for two hours, add distilled water ℥ij, digest for two hours more, and add distilled vinegar or lemon juice q. s. to reduce it to a fine rose colour; used as a cosmetic, and to make French rouge.

Saxon blue. *Scot's liquid blue.* Indigo 1℔, oil of vitriol 4℔; dissolve, by keeping the bottle in boiling water, then add water 12℔, or q. p.

Wash colours for maps or writing. *Lacca fluida.*

1. *Yellow.* Gamboge, dissolved in water q. s.

French berries steeped in water, the liquor strained, and gum Arabic added.

2. *Red.* Brasil dust steeped in vinegar and alum added.

Litmus dissolved in water and spirit of wine added.

Cochineal steeped in water, strained, and gum added.

3. *Blue.* Saxon blue diluted with water q. p.

Litmus rendered blue by adding distilled vinegar to its solution.

4. *Green.* Distilled verdigrise dissolved in water, and gum added.

Sap green dissolved in water, and alum added.

Litmus rendered green by adding kali ppm. to its solution.

Nankeen dye. Arnotto, kali ppm. ana p. æq. boiled in water: the proportion of kali is altered as the colour is required to be deeper or lighter; used to restore the colour of faded nankeen clothing.

Black ink, *Atramentum.* Galls in sorts 2℔, log-wood, green vitriol, ana 1℔, water 8℔, gum Arabic q. p.: very good.

2. Bruised galls 1℔, green vitriol 8 oz. gum Arabic 4 oz. water 2 gall. for common sale.

3. *Patent ink.* Logwood shavings, powdered galls ana 2℔, pomegranate bark 4 oz. green vitriol 1℔, gum Arabic common 8 oz. water 1 gall.

4. *Ink used in the Prerogative office.* Galls 1℔, gum Arab. 6 oz. alum 2 oz. green vitriol 7 oz. kino 3 oz. logwood in powder 4 oz. water 1 gallon.

Used for writing, but is destroyed by acids and even by age; its restoration may be attempted by wetting the place with an infusion of galls, or with the solution of alkali calcined with blood (as in making Prussian blue) alternately with diluted spirit of salt.

Refined ox gall. *Fel bovis purificatum.* Fresh ox gall 1℔; boil, skim, add alum 1 oz. and keep it on the fire for some time; to another pint add common salt 1 oz. in the same manner; keep them bottled up for three months, then decant off the clear: mix them in an equal proportion; a thick yellow coagulum is immediately formed, leaving the refined gall clear and colourless: used by limners, enabling them to lay several successive coats of colours upon drawings, to fix chalk and pencil drawings so that they may be tinted, to remove the greasiness of ivory, and even allowing them to paint with water colours upon oiled paper or satin.

Colours for show bottles. *Yellow.* Dissolve iron in spirit of salt and dilute.

2. *Red.* Spirit of hartshorn q. p. dilute with water and tinge with cochineal.

Dissolve sal ammoniac in water and tinge with cochineal.

3. *Blue.* Blue vitriol, alum, ana 2 oz. water 2℔, spirit of vitriol q. s.

Blue vitriol 4 oz. water 3℔.

4. *Green.* Rough verdigrise 3 oz. dissolve in spirit of vitriol, and add water 4℔.

Add distilled verdigrise and blue vitriol to a strong decoction of turmeric.

5. *Purple.* Verdigrise ʒij, spirit of hartshorn 4 oz. water 1℔ and a half.

Sugar of lead 1 oz. cochineal ℈j, water q. p.

Add a little spirit of hartshorn to an infusion of logwood.

Boot top liquid. Sour milk 3℔, oil of vitriol 2 oz. compound tincture of lavander 3 oz. gum Arab. 1 oz. lemon juice 2 oz. white of two eggs. M.

2. Sour milk 3lb, spirit of salt, spirit of vitriol ana 2 oz. compound tincture of lavander 1 oz. M.

3. Sour milk 3 pints, butter of antimony, cream of tartar ana 2 oz. citric acid, burnt alum, common alum ana 1 oz.

Blacking. Lamp black 6lb, sugar 6lb dissolved in water 2lb, sperm oil 1lb, gum Arabic 3 oz. dissolved in vinegar 2lb, vinegar 3 gall. oil of vitriol 1lb and a half: mix s. a.

2. Bone black, common treacle ana 12 oz. sperm oil, oil of vitriol ana 3 oz. vinegar (no. 18) 4 pints: mix.

3. Bone black, treacle ana 2lb, neats foot oil 8 oz. oil of vitriol 1 oz. gum tragacanth 2 oz. vinegar 6 pints: mix.

4. Bone black 6lb, vinegar, water, ana 2 gall. treacle 8lb, oil of vitriol 1lb.

5. Bone black 1 oz. small beer or water 1lb, brown sugar, gum Arabic, ana half an oz. or, if required to be very shining, the white of an egg.

6. Bone black 4 oz. treacle 8 oz. vinegar 1lb: used to black leather.

Water proof liquor. Roche alum 4 oz. sugar of lead ʒij, powd. g. Arab. ʒj, water 8 oz; used for soles of shoes.

Essence of anchovies. Anchovies 2lb to 4lb and a half, pulp through a fine hair sieve, boil the bones with common salt 7 oz. in water 6lb; strain, add flour 7 oz. and the pulp of the fish; boil, pass the whole through the sieve, colour with bole to your fancy; it should produce 1 gallon.

2. Anchovies 5 double barrels, bay salt 21lb, brown salt 7lb, starch powder 3lb, powd. bole 1lb, Cayenne pepper 8 oz. water 20 gall.; produces 42 doz. and 6 pots.

3. Use pilchard sprats, which are richer than herring sprats; or herring liquor, from the white or pickled herrings.

Quin's sauce. Soy 8lb, walnut katchup, mushroom katchup ana 2 gall. anchovies 8lb, Cayenne pepper 8 oz. garlic 1lb.

2. Distilled vinegar 1 gall. soy 1lb, allspice 8 oz.

3. Walnut pickle half a pint, katchup half a pint, anchovies no. 6, garlic 6 cloves, Cayenne pepper ʒj.

Soy. Seeds of dolichos soja (peas or kidney beans may be used for them) 1 gall. boil till soft, add bruised wheat 1 gall., keep in a warm place for 24 hours, then add common salt 1 gall. water 2 gall., put the whole in a stone jar, bung it up for two or three months, shaking it very frequently,

press out the liquor: the residuum may be treated afresh with water and salt, for soy of an inferior quality.

2. Strong purl boiled to an half, add red herrings, anchovies, Spanish liquorice, and garlic: when shaken it should leave a yellow brown colour on the sides of the vessel.

Lemon pickle. Lemon juice, vinegar ana 3 gall. ginger 1lb. allspice, pepper, grated lemon peel ana 8 oz. common salt 3lb and a half, cloves, bird pepper ana 2 oz. mace, nutmegs ana 1 oz.

2. Lemons cut, no. 6, salt 1lb, garlick 6 cloves, horse radish scraped, mustard flour ana 2 oz. cloves, mace, nutmegs, Cayenne pepper ana ʒij, vinegar 4lb.

Coratch. Mushroom katchup 6lb, walnut katchup 1lb, Ind. soy, tchillie vinegar ana 4 oz. ess. anch. 1 oz.

Tomatoe sauce. Love apples q. p. stew them in a little water and pulp them through a sieve, then add common salt, ginger, Cayenne pepper and vinegar, boil, strain, and bottle.

Katchup. Mushrooms 4lb, common salt 2lb, sprinkle the salt over them, when the juice is drawn out add pimento 8 oz. cloves 1 oz.; boil for a short time, and press out the liquor.

2. Mushroom juice 8 gall. pimento 8 oz. pepper 4 oz. cloves 4 oz. ginger 4 oz. shallots 12 oz. long pepper 2 oz. salt 4lb; boil for an hour.

Walnut katchup. Juice of walnut shells 15 gall. salt half a bush. ginger, shallots, garlick, horse radish, ana 3lb, ess. anchovies 6 quarts.

2. Juice of young walnuts by the press, to a gallon add anchovies 2lb, shallotts 1lb, clove, mace, black pepper ana 1 oz. and a clove of garlic, boil a little, and bottle.

3. Walnut juice 6 gall. vinegar 12 pints, anchovies 24lb, pimento 1lb, ginger 2 oz. long pepper 3 oz. cloves 6 oz. shallots 12 oz.

Fish sauce. Port wine 1 gall. mountain 2 pints, walnut katchup 4 pints, anchovies and liquor 2lb, lemons no. 8, shallots 3 doz. Cayenne pepper q. p. scraped horse radish root 2lb, mace 1 oz. flour of mustard 8 oz. boil up gently, strain and bottle.

2. Anchovies no. 24, shallots no. 10, horse radish root scraped 3 spoonfuls, mace, cloves, ana ʒij, lemons sliced no. 2, anchovy liquor 8 oz. Hock, or Rhenish wine, 2lb,

water 1℔, boil to 2℔, strain, add walnut katchup 6 oz. and bottle.

Browning. White sugar in powder 2℔, fresh butter 8 oz. fry gently until of a fine dark brown, add by degrees Port wine a gallon; then put Jamaica and black pepper ana 4 oz. shallots 6 oz. mace 1 oz. katchup 3℔, salt q. p. peel of 8 lemons, boil gently, when cold skim and bottle the clear. Used to colour and flavour animal food.

Milk of roses. Kali ppi. gr. vj, ol. amygd. 1 oz. ess. Bergam. ʒij, aquæ rosæ 3 oz. aq. flor. aurant. ʒij. M.

2. Jordan almonds 8 oz. oil of almonds, Castille soap, white wax ana half an oz. sperma ceti ʒij, ol. lavand. Angl. ʒfs, rose water 3℔, S. V. R. 1℔. M.

3. Bitter almonds 8 oz. distilled water 6 oz. elder-flower water 4 oz. make an emulsion, and add ol. tart. p. deliq. ʒiij, tinct. benz. ʒij. M. Used as a cosmetic wash.

4. *French milk of roses.* Rose water ℥jfs, tinct. of benzoin, tinct. of storax, of each 1 oz. spirit of roses ʒij.

5. *German milk of roses.* Extr. Saturni ʒvj, spir. lavand. ʒj, aq. rosæ ʒvj, aq. font. ʒxviij, cerussæ ʒfs: mix.

Liquid soap. *Lotis saponacea.* Ol. olivæ ʒiv, ol. tartari p. del. ʒfs, rub together, then add aq. rosar. ʒxij: cosmetic.

Eau d'ange bouillee. Water 6 pints, benzoin 1℔, storax 8 oz. cinnam. 1 oz. cloves half oz. citrons cut in qrs. no. 2, calamus 2 or 3 sticks, boil away a pint and half: boil a fresh parcel of water on the residuum, and add to the former; the cake to be saved for use.

2. Drugs as before; but for the water use rose water and orange-flower water of each 3 pints, and instead of citrons put in a musk bag.

Whey. *Serum lactis.* Cows milk ℥jfs, crem. tart. half oz.; boil the milk, add the salt, and strain.

2. *Alum whey. Serum lactis aluminosum.* Cows milk ℥jfs, alum ʒijfs; boil together and strain.

3. *Mustard whey. Serum lactis sinaparum.* Cows milk ℥ij, sem. sinapios cont. 2 oz.; boil together and strain.

4. *Wine whey. Serum lactis vinosum.* Cows milk ℥ij, spring water ℥j; boil, and add white wine half pint.

5. *Clarified whey. Serum lactis clarificatum.* Cows milk 6 pints, rennet q. s.; let it stand in a warm place for some hours, strain, add the whites of 3 eggs, and cream of tartar half a drachm; boil and filter through paper.

Collyrium acetosum. Aceti dist. ʒj, spir. vini ʒij, aq. rosæ ʒvij : in ophthalmia.

Collyrium aloes, De Brun's. Aloes hep. ʒj, vini albi, aq. rosar. ana ʒjſs : in ulcerated eyelids.

Collyrium ammoniæ acetatis. Opii gr. x, aquæ ferv. ʒvj ; solve, cola et adde liq. ammon. acet. ʒij : when ophthalmia is very painful.

2. Liq. ammon. acet. ʒij, mist. camph. ʒvj : when ophthalmia has left the eyes relaxed and weak.

Goulard's eye-water. *Collyrium Goulardi.* Extr. Saturni gtt. x, aq. rosar. ʒvj.

2. Extr. Saturni gtt. x, spir. camph. gtt. xx, aq. rosar. ʒviij : in the inflammatory stage of ophthalmia.

Collyrium opii. Opii gr. x, camphoræ gr. vj, aq. ferv. ʒxij, colatur : if ophthalmia is very painful.

Collyrium sacchari Saturni. Gr. vj to aq. rosar. ʒvj.

Collyrium vitrioli albi. Gr. x to aq. rosar. ʒviij.

2. Vitrioli albi ʒj, spir. camph. ʒjſs, aq. fervent. ʒij, aq. rosar. ʒiv : in the weak state of the eyes after ophthalmia.

3. Vitr. alb. ʒſs, album. unius ovi, aq. rosar. ʒiv ; the same, but much stronger.

Collyrium vitrioli cærulei. Vitr. cærul. gr. iiij, mist. camph. ʒv, in the purulent ophthalmia of infants.

Embrocatio ammoniæ acetatis. Liq. amm. acet. ℔j, spir. vini ʒiij : for sprains and bruises.

Embrocatio camphoræ. Camph. ʒſs, spir. vini ℔ſs, aceti dist. ʒvj, aquæ ʒiij.

Embrocatio saponis. Sapon. alb. ʒiij, spir. vini ʒxij, spir. corn. cervi ʒiv, camph. ʒj ; as the former.

Common glyster. *Enema domestica.* Mutton broth strained, lintseed oil, of each a quarter of a pint, brown sugar an oz.

Enema catharticum. Decoct. malvæ c. ʒx, magnes. sulph. ʒj, ol. oliv. ʒij ; m.

Enema fœtidum. Decoct. malvæ c. ʒx, assæ fœt. ʒij, spir. ammon. comp. ʒjſs, tinct. opii ʒſs ; m.

Enema stimulans. Colocynth. pulp. ʒj, boil in aquæ ʒxij, strain and add sal. comm., syr. rhamni ana ʒj ; m.

Enema opiatum. Mucilag. amyli ʒvj, tinct. opii ʒj ; m.

Enema terebinthinæ. Ol. terebinth. ʒſs, vitelli ovi no. j, grind, and add gruel ʒx.

Enema anticolicum. Infus. chamæm. ʒx, add ol. cajeputi gtt. iiij, dissolved in spir. nitri dulc. gtt. xl.

Gargarisma æruginis. Linim. ærug. ʒij, mell. ℥j, aq. ℥vj.

Gargarisma boracis. Boracis ʒij, mell. ℥j, aq. rosar. ℥vij : in thrush.

Gargarisma nitri. Sal. nitri ʒij, mell. ʒiv, aq. rosar. ℥vj : in inflammatory sore throat ; used frequently.

Gargarisma spiritus salis. Spir. salis gtt. xx, mell. ℥j, aq. ℥iv : in inflammatory sore throat.

Gargarisma sublimati corrosivi. Subl. corr. gr. iij, aq. dist. ℔j : for venereal ulcers in the throat.

Guttæ fellis. Fell. bov. ʒiij, bals. Peruv. ʒj, to be dropped in the ear, after syringing with soapy water : in abscess of the ear.

Haustus ammoniæ acetatis. Liq. ammon. acet. ʒiij, mist. camph. ʒxij, liq. antim. tartar. gtt. xx, syr. croci ʒj ; every four hours, in low fevers, as a diaphoretic.

Haustus salinus. Kali ppi. ℈j, succi limon. ℥fs (vel acid. citrici gr. xv), aq. cinnam. ʒij, aquæ ʒviij, syr. aurant. ʒj ; as the former.

Haustus salinus effervescens. Kali ppi. ℈j, aq. cinnam. ʒij, aquæ ℥j, syr. aurant. ʒjfs : when taken, add a table spoonful of lemon juice, and drink it immediately, in putrid sore throat.

Injectio caustici Lunaris. Caust. Lun. gr. ij, aq. dist. ℥j ; for fistulous sores.

Linimentum calcis. *Linim. aquæ calcis.* Lint-seed or common olive oil, lime water ana p. æq. shake them together.

Linimentum opii. Linim. camph. comp. ʒix, tinct. canthar. ʒj, tinct. opii ʒij : stimulant and anodyne.

Lotio acidi nitrici. Aq. fortis ʒj, aquæ ℔j, in mortification.

Lotio aluminis. Alum., aceti distil., vitrioli alb. ana ℥fs, aquæ ℔ij : for chilblains.

Lotio ammoniæ acetatis. Spir. rect. ℥ij, liquor ammon. acet. ℥v ; in phlegmonous inflammation.

Lotio Goulardi. Extr. Saturni ℥j, S. V. R. ʒj, aquæ rosæ ℔j.

2. Extr. Saturni ʒij, acet. dist. ℥iv, S. V. R. ℥fs, aquæ rosæ ℔j : as the former.

Black wash. *Lotio hydrargyri nigra.* Calomelanos ʒij, aq. calcis ℔j : in syphilis.

Lotio myrrhæ. Tinct. myrrhæ, aq. calcis ana ʒij: in scorbutic ulcers.

Lotio opii. Opii ʒij, aq. distil. ℔j: for painful and irritable ulcers.

Lotio salis ammoniaci. Sal. ammon. ʒj, aceti, spir. rect. ana ℔ſs: in circocele.

Lotio vitrioli cærulei. Vitriol. cærul., boli Gall. ana ʒſs, camphoræ ʒj, aq. ferv. ℔iv: in phagedænic ulcers.

Mistura ammoniaci. Gum. ammon. ʒij, aq. ℔jſs: expectorant.

Mistura ammoniæ acetatis. Liq. ammon. acet. ʒjſs, sal. nitri ϑij, mist. camph. ʒvj, syr. rosæ ʒſs; dose, three spoonfuls, every three or four hours: diaphoretic, in inflammatory fevers.

Mistura assafœtidæ. ʒij to half a pint of water: antispasmodic.

Mistura camphoræ. Camph. ʒſs, spir. rect. gtt. x, aq. ℔j: as a vehicle.

Mistura cosmetica. Ol. amygd. ʒiv, ol. tart. p. d. ʒij, ol. rhodii gtt. iiij, mix: clears the skin, but makes it smart.

Mistura cretæ. Cretæ ppæ. ʒſs, sacch. puri ʒiij, gum. Arab. ʒſs, aquæ ℔j: antacid, absorbent, ʒj—ʒij after every liquid stool, in diarrhœa.

Mistura ferri composita. Myrrhæ ʒj, kali ppi. gr. xxv, sacch. puri ʒj, aq. rosæ ʒvijſs; rub together, and add spir. nuc. mosch. ʒſs, sal Martis ϑj; pour immediately into draught phials, so as to quite fill them, and keep them close stopped till used: tonic, antihysteric, ʒſs to ʒij, bis terve in die.

Mistura guaiaci, P. L. Gum. guaiaci ʒjſs, sacch. albi ʒij, muc. gum. Arab. ʒij, aq. cinnam. ʒviij: in rheumatism, ʒſs to ʒij, nocte maneque, with barley water or gruel.

Mistura moschi. Moschi, gum. Arab., sacch. pur. ana ʒj, aq. rosæ ʒvj: antispasmodic, ʒſs to ʒij, every four hours.

Mistura tartari emetici. Liq. antim. tart. ʒſs, salis nitri ϑij, aq. menthæ viridis ʒvj, syr. simpl. ʒſs: diaphoretic, three spoonfuls every three hours.

Mistura emetica. Vin. ipecac. ʒj, tart. emet. gr. j, aq. ʒjſs: for a dose.

2. Ipecac. ʒſs, tart. emet. gr. j, tinct. scillæ ʒj, aq. ʒviiſs, dose coch. maj. iiij, at first, and two more every fifteen minutes till it operates.

3. Tart. emet. gr. ij, aq. ℥iv: dose coch. med. ij every quarter of an hour.

4. Vitrioli cærul. gr. x, aq. ℥ij, for a dose.

Mistura antispasmodica. Tinct. castor. ʒj, æther. sulph. gtt. x, tinct. opii gtt. vij, aq. cinnam. ℥jfs: for a dose, thrice a day.

2. Moschi ℈j, gum. Arab. ʒfs, aq. rosæ ℥j, æther. sulph. ʒj: for one dose, pro re nata.

3. Assafœt. ʒj, aq. menth. pip. ℥j, tinct. valer. amm. ʒij, tinct. cast. ʒiij, æth. sulph. ʒj: dose coch. maj. j, every two hours; in hysteria.

4. Rad. valer. ℈j, tinct. ejusd. amm., tinct. castor. ana ʒj, mist. camph. ʒxij, for a dose, thrice a day.

Mistura narcotica. Tinct. opii gtt. xv, syr. papav. ʒij, spir. cinnam. ʒj, aq. ℥j; for a dose, at the commencement of the hot fit of an ague.

2. Mist. camph. ℥j, sp. æther. c. ʒfs, tinct. opii gtt. x, syr. papav. ʒj; for a night draught.

Mistura purgans. Sal. Epsom., sal. Glaub. ana ʒiij, aq. menth. vir. ℥vfs, liq. antim. tart. ʒj: dose coch. maj. ij, thrice a day.

2. Sal. Epsom., sal. Glaub. ana ℥fs, vitrioli virid. gr. v, mist. camph. ℥vijfs: dose cochl. maj. ij, twice a day, for a continuance.

3. Ol. ricini ℥fs, vitelli ovi q. s., syr. papav. ʒij, tinct. opii gtt. v, aq. ℥j; for a dose, every three or four hours, in Devonshire or painters' colic.

4. Rad. rhæi gr. xv, potas. supersulph. gr. x, aq. cinnam. ℥j, for a dose.

5. Sodæ tartar. ʒij, sodæ carbon. ℈j, aq. ℥jfs, dissolve, and add when taken succi limon. coch. j maj. to cause an effervescence; for a morning draught, daily.

6. Sodæ carbon. ʒij, ferri sulph. gr. iij, magnes. alb. ʒj, aq. ℔jfs; when the salts are dissolved, add spir. vitrioli ʒx, and stop the bottle immediately until used; an excellent tonic.

7. *Common black draught.* Inf. sennæ comp. ℥v, aq. cinnam. ℥j, mannæ ʒiv, magnes. sulph. ʒvj; dose a wine glass, when necessary.

Mistura diuretica. Infus. gentianæ comp. ℥jfs, potas. subcarb. gr. x, spir. æther. comp. ʒfs, tinct. cinnam. ʒj: for one dose.

2. Potas. subcarb. ℈j, succ. limon. ℥fs, or q. s., aq.

cinnam ʒj, aceti scillæ ʒjſs, tinct. opii gtt. v, syr. aurant. ʒſs: for a dose twice a day, frequently.

3. Potas. acet. ʒj, oxym. colchici ʒij, aq. ʒj, spir. junip. c. ʒſs: for a dose.

4. Liq. ammon. acet. ʒj, potas. acet. ʒj; for a dose, thrice a day.

5. Sal. nitri ʒj, mist. ammon. ʒvj, sp. junip. c. ʒjſs, aceti scillæ ʒvj: dose coch. ampl. j, every four hours.

6. Tinct. lyttæ gtt. x, sp. æther. nitr. ʒj, mist. camph. ʒxij, syr. zz. ʒj: for a dose, thrice a day.

Mistura expectorans. Assafœt. ϑij, aq. menthæ sat. ʒiij, syr. Tolu ʒj: dose coch. maj. j, every three hours.

2. Mist. ammon., aq. cinnam. ana ʒjſs, syr. Tol. ʒſs, tinct. castor. ʒij, tinct. opii gtt. v: dose cochl. maj. j, when the cough is troublesome, in pertussis.

Mistura diaphoretica. Mist. camph. ʒjſs, liq. ammon. acet. ʒſs, liq. antim. tart. gtt. xx, tinct. opii gtt. x: for one dose.

2. Potas. carbon. gr. x, mist. camph. ʒj: for a dose, to be taken with lemon juice, while effervescing.

Mistura emmenagoga. Aq. cinnam. ʒj, mist. ferri comp. ʒſs: for a dose, twice a day.

2. Tinct. ferri mur., tinct. aloes c. ana ʒſs, tinct. castor. ʒij: dose cochl. minimum j, in a cup of camomile tea, three times a day.

Mistura demulcens. Sperm. ceti ʒij, vitel. ovi dimid., syr. simpl. ʒſs, aq. cinn. ʒij, aq. ʒiv: dose coch. maj. j, frequently.

Mistura antacida. Liq. potassæ ʒij, liq. calcis ʒvj: dose one or two spoonfuls pro re nata, in beef tea.

2. Magn. albæ ʒſs, aq. menth. pip. ʒijſs, spir. lavand. c. ʒſs, syr. carui ʒiv, syr. zz. ʒij: dose coch. med. j, pro re nata.

Mistura refrigerans. Sal. amm. ʒij, acet. ʒij, spir. camph. ʒſs: for a lotion.

2. Extr. Saturn. ʒj, acet. ʒij, S. V. R. ʒij, aq. ʒviij: for a lotion.

Mistura stimulans. Ammon. carb. ʒſs, aq. menth. pip. ʒvij, syr. aurant. ʒſs: dose coch. med. when the patient is faint.

2. Mist. camph. ʒj, sp. æth. sulph. ʒij, tinct. cardam. c. ʒiv, sp. anisi ʒvj, ol. carui gtt. xij, syr. zz. ʒij, aq. menth. pip. ʒvſs; dose coch. maj. ij, pro re nata, in windy colic.

Anodyne drops. Acetate of morphia gr. xvj, acid. acet. gtt. iij, S. V. R. ʒj, water ʒj; anodyne, gtt. 6 to 24: the sulphate may be used for a change.

Mixture of emetine. Emetine gr. iv. simple syrup ʒfs, water ʒij: coch. min. j, every half hour; emetic.

Mixture of pure emetine. Pure emetine gr. j dissolve in a drop or two of nitric acid, simple syrup ʒj, water ʒiij: mix; coch. min. j, every 15 minutes till vomiting is produced.

Mixture of strychnine. Strychnine gr. j, sacch. alb. ʒj, aq. dist. ʒij: in palsy, coch. j, nocte maneque.

Mixture of Prussic acid. Medicinal Prussic acid ʒj, water ℔j, sugar ʒjfs: coch. min. j, morning and evening, up to cochl. vj or viij in a day and night.

2. Medicinal Prussic acid gtt. xv, simple syrup ʒj, water ʒij: cochl. min. j, every eight hours.

Haden's liquor opii sedativus. Extract a tincture from the gruffs of tinctura opii, by means of tartaric acid dissolved in water.

Oxyrhodinum. Ol. rosati ʒij, aceti rosati ʒj: used as a liniment in herpes and erysipelas.

Soot drops. *Fit drops. Tinctura fulignis.* Wood soot ʒij, kali ppm. ℔fs, sal. ammon. ʒj, aq. fluvial. ℔iij; digest for three days, and strain: antispasmodic.

Tincture of euphorbium made with oil of tartar. *Tinctura euphorbiæ alkalina.* Gum euphorbium 8 oz. aq. kali ppi. 3℔; caustic, much used by the common ferriers.

Dalby's carminative. Magn. alb. ℈ij, ol. menth. pip. gtt. j, ol. nuc. mosch. gtt. iij, ol. anisi gtt. iij, tinct. cast. gtt. xxx, tinct. assaf. gtt. xv, tinct. opii gtt. v, spir. pulegii gtt. xv, tinct. cardam. c. gtt. xxx, aq. menth. pip. ʒij.

Mistura guaiaci alkalina. Guaiaci, calcis vivæ ana ʒj; grind together, and add water ℔j.

Tincture of bark with lime water. Cort. Per. ʒij, calcis vivæ ʒj; grind together, and add aq. calcis ℔ij; filter: dose ʒiij thrice a day. Mixes well with watery liquids.

Dr. Porter's liquor morphii citratis. Opii ʒiv, ac. citrici cryst. ʒij; grind together; add aq. bull. ℔j, digest for a day and filter: milder than the usual opiates.

White's solution of potash. Salt of tartar 2 oz. lime water 8 oz.; dissolve; used to correct the acidity of the stomach in calves.

Anodyne clyster for horses. Opium 1 to 2 dr. (or

tincture of opium 1 oz. to 1 oz. and half), water gruel 2 to 3 pints.

Stimulant clyster for horses. Common salt 8 oz. lintseed oil 4 oz. water 8 or 10 pints: mix; useful in stomach staggers.

Camphire glyster for horses. Camphire 3 to 4 drachms, olive oil 1 oz. kali ppm. 1 dr. rub together and add tinct. of opium 1 oz. warm water 2 pints; as a diuretic, in stoppage of water.

Opiate clyster for horses. Opium 1 drachm to 1 dr. and half, warm water 8 oz. dissolve, and add it to about 2 pints of boiled starch.

Purgative clyster for horses. Common salt 4 to 8 oz. warm water 8 or 12 pints; dissolve.

Clyster for cows. Common salt 1lb, water 10 or 12 pints; to be given after the laxative drenches, to assist their operation.

Cordial for calves. Carui seeds powdered half an oz. ginger powdered half a drachm, natrum ppd. 1 drachm, brandy or gin 1 oz. water 8 oz.

2. Brandy half an oz. cow's urine 4 oz.

Anodyne drench for horses. Tinct. of opium 2 dr. to 1 oz. sweet spir. of nitre 1 to 2 oz. essence of peppermint 1 to 2 dr. water a pint; mix.

2. Anodyne ball dissolved in warm ale.

3. Gum Arabic 2 oz. dissolve in a pint of warm water, and add oil of peppermint 20 drops, tinct. of opium half an oz.; useful when horses have been purged too much.

Astringent drench for horses. Ppd. chalk and gum Arab. of each 1 oz. mint water 12 oz. tinct. of opium half an oz.; mix for a dose.

2. Powdered opium half a drachm, natrum ppm. 1 dr. powdered ginger 1 dr. and a half, water gruel 1 pint; mix.

3. Opium half a drachm, ginger powd. 2 dr. oak bark powd. 1 oz. decoction of oak bark or strong camomile tea a pint; for diabetes.

Drench for botts in horses. Common salt 4 to 6 oz. water 2 pints; dissolve: the horse to be kept fasting for 10 or 12 hours, then have 2 pints of milk sweetened with honey given it, and about 5 minutes afterwards the drench.

Carminative drink for horses. Rum, brandy, or gin 4 to 6 oz. water 12 oz.; mix: fully equal to Daffy's elixir in effect.

Colick drench for horses. Ven. turp. 1 to 3 oz. oil of juniper 2 or 3 drachms, sweet spir. of nitre 1 oz. water 1 pint; mix for a dose.

2. Tinct. of opium 6 drachms to 1 oz. sweet sp. of nitre 1 oz. to 12 drachms, water or peppermint water 1 pint; mix for a dose.

3. Sal Epsom ℥v, sap. Castil. ℥ijſs, tinct. opii ℥ij, solve in aq. cinnam.

Cough drench for horses. Fresh squills 3 oz. (or garlick 4 or 5 oz.) vinegar 1 pint; soak for a few hours, squeeze out the liquor and add treacle 1℔: for 4 doses.

Drench for dropsy of the belly in horses. Strong ale 10 pints, wormwood 1 handful, boil gently to 2 pints; add long pepper and grains of Paradise of each 1 oz. and a half, treacle 3 oz. Castille soap 2 to 4 oz.; for a dose, and the horse exercised immmediately till he sweats.

Garlick drench for horses. Garlick 1 to 2 oz. boil in milk 2 pints; used in chronic coughs.

Laxative drench for horses. Barb. aloes 3 drachms, canella alba 1 dr. and a half, salt of tartar 1 dr. mint water 8 oz.; mix for a draught.

2. Barbad. aloes 3 dr. kali ppm. 1 dr. and a half, castor oil 4 to 6 oz. mint water and plain water of each 4 oz.: in fevers if costive.

3. Epsom salt 6 to 12 oz. whey or gruel 2 pints, castor oil 6 to 12 oz.; mix.

4. Castor, sweet, lintseed, or rape oil, or hog's lard, of either 8 oz. warm water half a pint; mix.

5. Barbad. aloes 2 to 3 drachms, kali ppm. 2 dr. castor oil and warm water of each half a pint; mix for a dose.

6. Barb. aloes 2 to 3 drachms, salt of tartar 1 dr. mint water and castor oil of each half a pint; mix.

7. Common salt 4 oz. cream half a pint, water 2 pints; mix: used by farmers.

8. Barbad. aloes 6 drachms, common salt 6 oz. flour of mustard 1 oz. water 2 pints; mix: used in the staggers.

9. Epsom or Glauber's salt 6 to 8 oz. whey 2 pints; mix: useful when the animal is feverish as a cooling purge, after bleeding as in influenza, or chills.

10. Barbad. aloes half an oz. salt of tartar 2 dr. Glauber's salt 6 oz. water 2 pints; mix: used in the mad staggers, after very plentiful bleeding.

Purging drench for horses. Barbad. aloes 1 oz.

Castille soap 2 dr. kali ppm. 1 dr. water 1 pint; dissolve for one dose.

Stimulant drench for stomach staggers. Common salt 1 oz. water half a pint; dissolve, and add spirit of sal volatile 1 to 2 drachms.

2. Tinct. of cardamoms 2 oz. mint water 12 oz.; mix.

3. Barb. aloes 6 drachms to 1 oz. calomel 1 to 2 dr. cascarilla 2 dr. oil of peppermint 20 drops, tincture of cardamoms 2 oz. water as warm as the horse can take it 12 oz.; mix: for stomach staggers.

Turpentine drench for horses. Ven. turp. 1 oz. yelk of eggs no. 2; rub together, and add mint water 1 pint: used in stoppage of water.

Worm drenches. Common salt 4 oz. aloes 2 dr. water 2 pints; mix.

2. Oil of turp. 4 oz. oatmeal gruel 1 pint; mix.

3. Oil of turp. 4 oz. castor or lint seed oil 8 oz. gruel 8 oz.; mix.

Cordial astringent drench for cows. Powdered catechu and allspice of each 2 drachms, carui seeds powd. half oz. table beer or water half a pint, simmer a few minutes over the fire, and then add strong beer or ale half a pint: used in all loosenesses and scouring of cattle; for sheep this will make four doses.

Laxative drench for cows. Common salt 4 to 6 oz. flour of mustard a table spoonful, grated ginger or ground pepper of either a tea spoonful, gin or other spirit a quarter of a pint, water 2 pints.

2. Barbadoes aloes 4 drachms, common salt 4 oz. ginger 1 dr. anodyne carminative tincture 2 oz. water 2 pints: useful in red water, gorged choking, loss of cud, or whenever purging is useful.

3. Epsom salt 6 to 8 oz. castor or olive oil 6 or 8 oz. water a pint: mix; this is more proper when fever is present, and the animal feels hot, and the pulse is quick.

Drench for the chill in cows. Flour of mustard, a little salt, and a quart of water. The chill is the dyspepsia of medical writers; the milk becomes flakey and of a yellowish colour, hence it is also called the yellows; the appetite goes off sometimes entirely, and the animal is dull and heavy.

Carminative drench for cows. Common salt 4 oz. Barb. aloes 4 drachms, ginger powd. 1 dr. water 2 pints, anodyne carminative tincture 2 oz.; mix: used in blasting,

hoving, or blowing of cattle, that is, in over feeding; also in the yellows. If the wind threaten to burst the animal, it must have a passage made for a probang. This purgative drench is usually succeeded by a clyster immediately afterwards.

Drench for hoven cattle. Natron ppd. 4 oz. castor oil half pint, water a pint; for a dose.

Drench for scouring rot in horned cattle. Mutton suet boiled in milk.

Purging drench for calves. Epsom salt 6 to 8 oz. water 4 pints; if they appear griped, add castor oil 2 oz. anodyne carminative tincture 2 drachms.

Laxative drench for calves. Epsom salt 2 oz. ginger powder and natrum ppd. of each half a drachm, water 4 oz.

2. Cows urine half a pint.

Alkaline drench for calves. Thin gruel 4 oz. Epsom salt half an oz. White's solution of potash one or two tea spoonfuls; mix: used to prevent diseases in calves. If the calf seems griped add tincture of opium a tea spoonful, or anodyne carminative tincture a table spoonful.

Purging drench for sheep. Epsom or common salt 1 or 2 oz. water a pint, a drachm of aloes, a little ginger powder, and if the sheep appears in pain tinct. of opium ʒj may be added.

Clater's drench for sheep. Nitre 6 oz. ginger powd. 4 oz. colcothar 2 oz. common salt 3℔ and a half, boiling water 3 gall.; when cold, add oil of turp. 36 oz.: dose 2 oz. if weakly only half, to be given once in four days for a fortnight.

Purging drench for dogs. Gruel 4 oz. Epsom salt half an oz.; if the dog appears griped add tinct. of opium 20 drops.

2. Castor oil 1 oz. to which tinct. of opium 20 drops may be added if necessary.

Embrocation for bruises. Soap liniment 5 oz. aqua ammoniæ 1 oz.; mix.

2. Soap liniment 3 oz. oil of turpentine 2 oz. camphire 1 oz.; mix.

3. Tinct. of cantharides 1 oz. camphorated spirit of wine 6 drachms, oil of origanum 2 drachms; mix.

4. Distilled vinegar 8 oz. spiritof wine 6 oz. sal ammonia 1 oz.; dissolve.

5. Sugar of lead half an oz. vinegar and water of each 8 oz.; dissolve.

Simple emulsion of ferriers. Salad oil 2 oz. honey 3 oz. soft water 1 pint, salt of wormwood 2 drachms; mix.

Pectoral emulsion of ferriers. Camphire 1 to 2 drachms, rubbed to a powder by adding a few drops of spirit of wine, oil of anise seed 12 to 15 drops; simple emulsion 12 oz. to a pint; mix.

Eye-water for horses. Sugar of lead 2 drachms, vinegar 2 to 4 oz. soft water to fill up a pint bottle; dissolve.

2. White vitriol 1 dr. and a half, oil of vitriol half a dr. water a pint; mix.

3. Sugar of lead 3 drachms, white vitriol 4 scrup. water a pint; mix and strain.

Liquid caustic for canker in horses. Corros. sublim. powd. 1 drachm, spir. of salt half an oz. spirit of wine and water of each 2 oz.; mix.

Liquor for fly in sheep. Bacc. lauri 1 oz. arsen. alb. half an oz. water 2 gall.; boil and strain.

Astringent lotions. Muriate of iron 1 oz. water 8 oz.; mix.

2. Blue vitriol q. p. water just sufficient to dissolve.

Lotion for tender mouthed horses. Alum powdered 1 oz. honey 4 oz. infus. of roses a pint.; to be used with a syringe.

Astringent lotion for grease. Alum 1 oz. oil of vitriol 1 drachm, water 1 pint; mix.

2. Alum 4 oz. blue vitriol half an oz. water 1 pint and a half; mix.

3. Sugar of lead 4 oz. vinegar 6 oz. water 1 pint and a half; mix.

When the heels are very inflamed and irritable, these lotions must be weakened by more water.

4. Corrosive sublimate 2 drachms, spir. of salt 6 drachms, water 1 pint; to be used when the discharge is very fetid.

Lotion for saddle galls or warbles. Distilled vinegar 3 oz. sugar of lead 3 drachms, spirit of wine 4 oz. water 8 oz.; dissolve.

2. Sal ammoniac half an oz. spirit of salt 2 drachms, water 8 to 12 oz.; dissolve.

3. Soap liniment and liquor of acetated ammonia of each 2 oz.; mix.

Saturnine lotion for strains. Extr. of lead 2 oz. vinegar and water of each 1 pint; mix.

Lotion for the mange in horses. Corrosive sublimate 1 drachm, spir. of salt 3 drachms, water 1 pint; mix.

2. Corrosive sublimate 1 dr. sal ammoniac half an oz. water 1 pint; mix.

3. White hellebore root 4 oz. boil in 3 pints of water to 2, strain, and add corrosive sublimate 2 drachms, previously dissolved in spir. of salt 3 drachms.

Lotion for mange in cows. Corrosive sublimate 2 drachms, spir. of salt half an oz. water a pint; mix: useful in case the sulphur ointment will not do.

Nitrous fumigation. *Fumigatio nitrosa.* Sal. nitri ʒiv, ol. vitrioli ʒij: in a saucer placed upon hot sand.

Disinfecting fumigation. *Fumigatio oxymuriatica.* Sal. comm. 3 oz. black manganese 1 oz. ol. vitrioli 1 oz. water 2 oz.: in a cup carried through the apartments, or they may be shut up for an hour or two, and then opened.

7. MEDICATED WINES.

Although some of the wines are obscurely ordered by their mere colour and country, of which, however, many sorts are sold; yet this is of less consequence, as the retailers usually employ raisin or currant wine instead of the more expensive foreign ones. The P. L. 1745 *was the only one that determined the exact sorts the college wished to have employed, until* 1809, *when the college rejected all wine but sherry, to which alone they restricted the generic term of vinum. In the present Pharmacopœia they have changed all the wines into weak tinctures, but left their names unaltered.*

Wine of aloes. *Tinctura hieræ.* Spec. hieræ picræ ʒj, white wine ℔j: digest.

2. *Tinctura sacra.* Aloes ʒviij, canell. alb. ʒij, white wine ℔x; digest: rub the aloes with washed white sand to divide it better, and prevent its clogging.

3. *Vinum aloes*, P. L. before 1824. Aloes ʒviij, white sand q. s. canell. alb. ʒij, sherry ℔vj, proof spirit ℔ij: dig. fourteen days.

4. *Vinum aloes Socotrinæ.* Soc. aloes ʒj, cardam. min., zing. ana ʒj, white wine ℔ij: digest seven days.

Elixir proprietatis Helmontii. *Vinum aloeticum*

alkalinum. Aloes Socotr., croci, myrrh. ana ʒj, sal. ammon. ʒvj, kali pp. ʒviij, white wine ℔ij: dig. seven days. Helmont's original process was more complicated; some put in only croc. ʒij: stomachic ʒj—ʒiij, bis terve die; in larger doses to ʒjſs, purgative.

Antimonial wine. *Vinum benedictum. V. antimoniale.* Croc. metallor. ʒj, mountain ℔jſs: digest, strain.

2. *Vinum antimonii.* Vitr. antim. ʒj, sherry ℔jſs.

3. *Vinum antimonii tartarisati,* P. L. 1788. Tart. emetic. ϑij, aq. dist. ferv. ʒij, sherry ʒviij.

4. *Liquor antimonii turtarizati.* Tart. emetic. ϑj, aq. dist. ferv. ʒiv; dissolve and add sherry ʒvj.

5. *Vinum tartritis antimonii.* Tart. emetic. gr. xxiv, sherry ℔j; dissolve: emetic, but uncertain ʒſs—ʒj; alterative ʒſs—ʒjſs.

Tinctura croci vinosa. *Vinum croceum.* Croci ʒj, Canary wine ℔j; digest without heat six days and strain: cordial ʒj—ʒij.

Steel wine. *Vinum chalybeatum,* P. L. 1720. Limat. ferri ʒj, croci ʒij, white wine ℔j: digest three days and strain.

2. *Vinum chalybeatum,* P. L. 1745. Limat. ferri ʒiiij, cinnam., macis ana ʒſs, Rhenish wine ℔iiij: dig. one month.

3. *Vinum ferri,* P. L. 1788. Limat. ferri ʒij, sherry ℔ij: digest one month.

4. *Vinum ferri,* P. D. Fer. fil. ʒiv, Rhenish ℔iiij; dig. seven days: tonic, astringent, ʒij to ʒvj, bis terve die.

Wine bitters. *Vinum amarum.* Rad. gentian., flav. cort. limon. recent. ana ʒj, piper. long. ʒij, mountain ℔ij; digest.

2. *Vinum gentianæ compositum.* Rad. gen. ʒſs, cort. Peruv. ʒj, cort. aurant. sicc. ʒij, canell. alb. ʒj, proof spir. ʒiiij, Malaga ℔ijſs; digest seven days.

3. Gentian 1℔, orange peel 10 oz. cardam. 4 oz. cinnam. 4 oz. currant wine 3 gall. and a half; tonic, stomachic, ʒij to ʒvj or more.

Vinum helleboratum, P. L. 1680. Rad. helleb. albi ʒiv, sherry ℔ij; anti-arthritic, ʒj—ʒiij.

Ipecacuanha wine. *Vinum ipecacuanhæ,* P. L. 1745. Rad. ipecac. ʒij, flav. aurant. Hispal. sicc. ʒſs, Canary ℔ij.

2. *Vinum ipecacuanhæ,* P. L. 1788. Rad. ipecac. ʒij, sherry ℔ij; emetic, ʒj.

Laudanum. *Laudanum liquidum Sydenhami.* Opii

℥ij, croci ℥j, cinnam., caryophyll. ana ʒj, Mountain ℔j; digest three days: contains 1-8th of opium.

2. *Tinctura Thebaica*, P. L. Opii colati ℥ij, cinnam., caryop. ana ʒj, white wine ℔j; dig. a week: the same strength.

3. *Vinum opii*, P. L. 1809. Extract. opii ℥j, cinnam., caryoph. ana ʒj, Sherry ℔j; digest eight days: only half the strength of the former; anodyne, narcotic, gtt. v—lxviij or more.

Rhubarb wine. *Tinctura rhabarbari vinosa.* Rhabarb. ℥ij, cardam. minor. ℥fs, croci ʒij, Mountain ℔ij: dig.

2. *Vinum rhabarbari.* Rhabarb. ℥ijfs, cardam. min. ℥fs, croci ʒij, Spanish white wine ℔ij, proof spir. ℥viiij.

3. *Vinum rhei palmati.* Rhabarb. ℥ij, canell. alb. ʒj, proof spir. ℥ij, white wine ℥xv; digest seven days: laxative, tonic, ℥fs—jfs. The saffron is frequently omitted.

Wine of squills. *Vinum scilliticum.* Rad. scill. alb. ℔j, old French white wine 1 gall.; digest fourteen days: emetic in a large dose, expectorant in small doses.

Vinum nicotianæ tabaci. Fol. tabaci sicc. ℥j, white wine ℥xij; dig. seven days: antispasmodic, diuretic, gtt. x to xxx.

Viper wine. *Vinum viperinum*, P. L. before 1745. Viperæ sicc. no. 6, Spanish wine ℔ij; dig. three days.

2. *Vinum viperinum*, P. L. since 1745. Vip. sicc. ℥ij, Mountain ℔iij; digest for a week: restorative, stimulant.

Vinum radicum colchici. Rad. colch. sicc. ℥ij, vin. alb. Hisp. ℔ij; infuse, filter, and add S. V. R. ℥ij; used in gout, gtt. xx at night.

Vinum florum colchici. Flor. colch. ℥ij, vini albi Hisp. ℔j.

Vinum seminum colchici. Sem. colch. sicc. ℥ij, vin. albi Hisp. ℔j; infuse for ten days, and filter: ʒj to ʒiij, bis in die, in rheumatism, but was unsuccessful in Mrs. G.

Wine of cinchonine. Sulphate of cinchonine gr. xviij, Madeira (or other) wine ℔ij.

2. Wine ℔ij, tincture of cinchonine ℥ij; febrifuge.

Wine of quinine. Sulphate of quinine gr. vj, Madeira wine ℔j; Malaga or any other wine may be used.

2. Wine ℔j, tincture of quinine ℥ij.

Yellow essence of orange. Orange peel, S. V. R., and water ana 6 oz.; digest, strain, and add Sherry wine 2 pints.

8. MEDICATED VINEGARS.

Squill vinegar. *Acetum scilliticum*, P. L. before 1745. Rad. scill. sicc. ℔j, aceti ℔vj; bottle up and expose to the sun for a month.

2. *Acetum scilliticum*, P. L. 1788. *Acetum scillæ.* Scill. sicc. ℔j, aceti ℔vj, proof spirit ℔fs.

3. *Acetum scillæ maritimæ.* Rad. scillæ sicc. ʒij, acet. dist. ℔ijfs, S. V. R. ʒiij; attenuant, expectorant, diuretic, ʒfs to ʒj. The shops use common vinegar.

Acetum colchici. Rad. colchici ʒj, acet. distill. ℔j; digest for three days, and express, add proof spirit ʒj; diuretic, ʒfs—ʒj, bis die.

Vinegar of the four thieves. *Acetum theriacale. A. aromaticum.* Summit. rorismar. sicc., fol. salviæ sicc. ana ʒiiij, flor. lavand. sicc. ʒij, caryophyll. ʒj, acet. dist. 1 gall.; digest for seven days, press, and filter: used as a corrector of bad smells. The old process was more complicated; sometimes garlick is added.

Aromatic spirit of vinegar. *Acidum aceticum camphoratum. A. acetosum camphoratum.* Acid. acetos. fortis ʒvj, camph. ʒfs, reduced to powder by S. V. R. q. s.

2. Strong acetous acid (no. 4) 2℔ and a half, camphire 2 oz. ol. carioph. ver. ʒij, S. V. R. 8 oz. M. Used as an errhine.

3. *Extemporaneous aromatic vinegar.* Acet. potassæ ʒj, ess. lim. gtt. iij, ol. vitrioli gtt. xx.

Vinaigre rosat. *Acetum rosatum.* Petal. ros. rubr. sicc. ℔j, acet. opt. ℔xij; infuse eight days, strain, and repeat the infusion with fresh roses.

Vinaigre de romarin. *Acetum anthosatum.* From rosemary flowers, as the vinaigre rosat.

Vinaigre de sureau. *Acetum sambucinum.* From elder flowers, the same.

Vinaigre d'œillets. *Acetum caryophyllatum.* From red pinks.

Tarragon vinegar. Tarragon 8 oz. distilled vinegar 1 gall.; all these, and many similar ones, are used as sauces in foreign cookery, and as refreshing errhines.

Shallot vinegar. Shallots chopped, no. 36, vinegar 1 gallon; infuse for a month and strain.

Cucumber vinegar. Large cucumbers sliced no. 15,

vinegar ℔iij, onions no. 4, shallots no. 3, garlick 1 head, salt 4 oz. pepper half an oz. Cayenne pepper 1 drachm. Infuse three days, then boil, strain and filter.

Camp vinegar. Garlick sliced 8 oz. Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut katchup ana 4 oz. anchovies chopped no. 36, vinegar 1 gall. cochineal q. s. to colour it a deep red; infuse six weeks, then strain.

Vinaigre distille' de lavande. From the flowering tops by infusing them in vinegar, and then distilling 3-4ths.

2. Vinegar, distilled in glass ℔j, oil of lavander q. p. M. Many other vinegars of this kind may be made from odoriferous plants or their oils; they are used as cooling odoriferous cosmetics.

Vinaigre dentifrique. Rad. pyrethri ʒij, cinnam., caryoph., guaiac. ana ʒij, spirit. cochlear. ʒij, aq. vulner. rubr. ʒiv, acet. opt. alb. ℔iiij; used to wash the mouth in tooth-ache, or carious teeth, either by itself or diluted.

Tschillie vinegar. Bird pepper 4 oz. white wine vinegar 1 gall. infuse a few days and strain; a warm sauce.

Common black drop. *Guttæ nigræ.* Opium 8 oz. distilled vinegar 2℔; infuse: milder than tincture of opium.

2. *Battley's liquor opii sedativus.* This *nostrum* is supposed to be a solution of opium in vinegar; it will not keep without an addition of spirit of wine, but this takes away the mildness of its action.

Vinegar of horse-radish. *Acetum armoraciæ.* Rad. armor. recentis ʒj, aceti ʒxij; macerate for fourteen days.

Acetate of solanine. Dissolve solanine in acetic acid; emetic, in quarter grain doses.

Black reviver. Galls 3 oz. logwood, green vitriol, iron filings, sumach, ana 1 oz. vinegar 2 pints.

Red ink. Lign. Brasil 8 oz. vinegar 10 pints, boil to a half, and add roche alum 8 oz.

2. Stale beer 1 pint, coccin. ʒj, gum Arab. 1 oz. Brasil wood, roche alum, of each 2 oz.

9. AMMONIATA.

Spititus salis ammoniaci dulcis. *Spiritus ammoniæ*, P. L. 1788 and 1815. Sal ammoniac ʒiv, pearl ash ʒvj, proof spir. ℔iij; mix and distil ℔jfs. P. D. draws off ℔ij.

2. *Spir. ammoniæ*, P. L. 1809. Liquor. ammoniæ ℔j, S. V. R. ℔ij; M.

3. *Alcohol ammoniatum.* Lime ℥xij, water ℥vj, slake, when cold, add sal ammon. ℥viij; distil into S. V. R. ℥xxxij.

Sal volatile' drops. *Spiritus salis volatilis oleosus.* Cinnam. ʒij, macis ʒfs, caryoph. ʒj, cort. citri ʒjfs, sal ammon. ʒfs, kali ppi. ʒiiij, S. V. R. ℥xij; mix and distil.

2. *Spir. volatilis aromaticus,* Spir. sal. ammon. dulc. ℔ij, essent. limon. ol. dist. nucis mosch. ana ʒij, ol. dist. caryoph. arom. ʒfs; distil.

3. *Spir. ammoniæ compositus.* Spir. sal. ammon. dulc. ℔ij, ess. limon, ol. dist. nuc. mosch. ana ʒij; mix.

4. *Spir. ammoniæ compositus,* P. L. 1809. Spir. ammon. ℔ij, ess. limon., ol. dist. caryoph. ana ʒij; mix.

5. *Spir. ammoniæ aromaticus,* P. L. 1815. Cinnam., caryoph. ana ʒij, cort. limon. ʒiiij, kali pp. ℔fs, sal ammon. ℥v, S. V. R. ℔v, aquæ cong. j; distil ℔vj.

6. *Spir. ammoniæ aromaticus,* P. D. Spir. ammon. ℔ij, ess. limon. ʒij, nuc. mosch. contus. ʒfs; digest for three days and distil ℔jfs.

7. *Alcohol ammoniatum aromaticum. Tinctura aromatica ammoniata.* Alcohol ammon. ℥viij, ol. dist. rorismarini ʒjfs, ess. limon. ʒj; dissolve: stimulant. diaphoretic ʒfs—ʒj.

8. *Sal volatile drops.* Olea mixta ʒij, sal. vol. ammon. 20 oz. S. V. R. 2 gall.; draw off 18 or 19 pints.

Fit drops. *Spiritus volatilis fœtidus. S. ammoniæ fœtidus,* P. L. 1788. Sal. ammon. ℔j, kali pp. ℔jfs, proof spir. ℔vj, assæ fœtidæ ʒiiij; distil ℔v.

2. *Spir. ammoniæ fœtidus,* P. L. 1809, P. D. *Alcohol ammoniatum fœtidum. Tinctura assæfœtidæ ammoniata.* Spir. ammoniæ ℔ij, assæ fœt. ʒij (P. D. ʒj ʒij); digest and distil ℔jfs (P. E. ℔ij).

3. Spir. ammoniæ ℔j. tinct. assæ fœt. ʒfs; mix.

4. Sal. ammoniæ 1℔, potashes 2℔, gum. fœtid. 6 oz. S. V. R. 1 gall. water q. s. distil 10 pints; antispasmodic, in hysteric disorders, gout, ʒfs—ʒj, or more.

Common eau de luce. *Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus,* P. L. 1788. Sapo Cast. gr. x, ol. succ. rect. ♃j, S. V. R. ʒj; dissolve and add aq. ammon. puræ ʒiiij.

2. *Spir. ammon. succ.* P. L. 1809. Mastiches ʒiij, S. V. R. ʒix; dissolve, decant, and add ol. lavand. min. xiv, ol. succ. rect. min. iv, aq. ammon. puræ ℥x.

3. Chio turp. true, 2 oz. S. V. R. 2℔; dissolve; add, when wanted, a few drops to aq. ammon. puræ q. p.

4. Mastich 2 oz. S. V. R. 2℔; dissolve, and use as the former.

5. Mastich ʒij, musk, gr. xij, S. V. R. 2 oz. dissolve, and add it to aq. ammon. puræ q. p.

6. Aq. ammon. puræ ℥j, ol. succ. rect., ol. lavand., ol. rorismar. ana ʒij; dissolve.

7. S. V. R. ℥ij, ol. succ. 1 oz. digest, decant, and add ammon. ppæ. 4 oz. dissolved in water ℥j; a drachm of oil of lavander or rosemary, or both, may be added to the spirit if thought proper.

8. Ol. succ. rect. gtt. xl, S. V. R. ʒj, aq. ammon. puræ ʒxij; distil with a very gentle heat.

These either will not retain the milky appearance for any length of time, or the sweet scented oils are contrary to the intention of the medicine.

Eau de luce veritable. *Aqua luciæ.* Kali pp. ʒiij, ol. succ. fœt. ʒjfs; rub together, and add by degrees S. V. R. ʒiv, digest fifteen minutes, decant; gtt. xl of this liquor, poured into aq. ammon. puræ ʒjfs, forms eau de luce of the true milky cloudy appearance, and not settling.

2. S. V. R. ʒiv, ol. succ. fœt. ʒj; dissolve, decant, and pour into aq. ammon. puræ ℥ij, or rather more. P. Suec. Antispasmodic; used in hysteric fits, and bites of venomous serpents, ʒj in water or wine.

Tinctura corticis Peruviani volatilis. Cort. Peruv. ʒiiij, sp. sal. amm. ℥ij; steep and strain.

2. *Tinctura cinchonæ ammoniata.* Cort. Peruv. ʒiiij, spir. ammon. ℥ij; steep ten days: stimulant, tonic, ʒfs to ʒij.

Spiritus colchici ammoniatus. Colchici sem. cont. ʒij, spir. ammon. arom. Oj; digest and strain.

Volatile tincture of guayac. *Tinctura guaiacina volatilis. Tinct. guaiaci*, P. L. 1788. *Tinctura guaiaca ammoniata.* Gum. guaiaci ʒiiij, spir. ammon. aromat. ℥jfs; digest fourteen days; stimulant, diaphoretic, in rheumatism, ʒfs—ʒij, bis die.

Tinctura valerianæ volatilis. *Tinct. valerianæ ammoniata*, P. L. Rad. valer. offic. ʒiij, spir. ammon. arom. ℥ij; digest: to give a sweet scent to a solvent intended for a fœtid plant seems a mistake.

2. *Tinctura valerianæ ammoniata*, P. D. Rad. valer. ʒiiij, spir. ammon. ℥ij; digest.

3. Rad. valer. 1℔, spir. corn. cervi 7℔, S. V. R. 1℔; digest: antispasmodic, ʒj—ʒij.

Oil and hartshorn. *Linimentum volatile.* Aq. ammon. carb. ʒij, ol. amygd. ʒj; mix.

2. *Linimentum ammoniæ*, P. L. *L. ammoniæ carbonatis. L. ammoniæ subcarbonatis.* Aq. ammon. carb. ʒfs, ol. olivæ ʒjfs. M.

3. *Linimentum ammoniæ fortius.* Aq. ammon. puræ ʒj, ol. oliv. ʒij. M.

4. *Linimentum ammoniæ*, P. D. *Oleum ammoniatum.* Aq. ammon. puræ ʒij, ol. oliv. ʒij. M.

5. Cleanse greasy phials and bottles with spir. C. C. and save the milky liquor, adding oil if necessary; externally stimulant, rubefacient, in rheumatic pains, tooth-ache.

Ward's essence for the head-ache. *Linimentum camphoræ compositum.* Aq. ammon. puræ ʒvj, spir. lavand. ℔j; mix and distil ℔j, add camph. ʒij.

2. Spir. ammon. arom. ʒxij, spir. lavand. simp. ʒx, camph. ʒij; dissolve.

3. S. V. R. 4 oz. spir. ammon. 2 oz. camph. 2 oz. M.

4. S. V. R. 2℔, aq. ammon. pur. 4 oz. camph. 4 oz. ess. limon. ʒfs, roche alum 2 oz. mix and decant: stimulant; used externally in local pains, as head-ache or colic.

Tinctura castorei composita. Castor. Russ. ʒj, assæ fœtid. ʒfs, spir. ammon. ℔j; digest: antispasmodic, in hysteria ʒfs—ʒj.

Edinburgh paregoric elixir. *Tinctura opii ammoniata.* Flor. benz., croc. ana ʒiij, opii ʒij, ol. anisi ʒfs, alcoh. ammon. ʒxvj; digest: anodyne, diaphoretic, ʒfs—ʒj, is four times as strong as London paregoric elixir, ʒj containing opii gr. j.

Horse cordial. Balsam. traumatici 1 pint, spir. ammon. comp., spir. nitri dulc. ana 8 oz.; put up in Bateman's phials, and sealed.

Mustard embrocation. Flour of mustard 4 oz. liquor ammoniæ 1 oz. and a half, oil of turp. 1 oz. water q. s. to bring it to the consistence of cream.

10. COMPOUND SPIRITS.

When these liquors are intended for the toilette, or for retail sale, care must be taken to choose a spirit that has no ill scent; the distillation must be made in a water bath,

and the distilled spirit kept for some time in a cool cellar, or rather in an ice-house; but the apothecaries do not consider this care to be necessary, and their usual method is to mix a small quantity of essential oil with proof spirit, and thus avoid the trouble of distilling. The usual dose is ʒij *to* ʒj, *and they are universally stimulant.*

Spirit of worm-wood. *Aqua absinthii minus composita.* Fol. absin. sicc. ℔ij, cardam. min., sem. coriand. ana ℔fs, proof spir. 4 gall. distil 4 gall.

2. Absinth. 2℔, sem. coriand., calam. aromat. ana 1℔, S. V. R. 2 gall. distil 4 gall.; stomachic.

Elixir of garlick. Rad. allii contus. no. 80, S. V. R. ℔j; distil to dryness, and repeat the distillation upon fresh cloves of garlick a second and third time, then add camph. ʒij; diaphoretic, ʒfs, bis die.

Essence of bitter almonds. Essential oil of bitter almonds ℔j, S. V. R. ℔vij; used by confectioners to make noyau.

Spirit of angelica. *Aqua angelicæ.* Leaves ℔j to the gallon of proof spirit.

2. *Spir. rad. angelicæ.* Dried roots ℔ij to the gallon.

Aqua anisi fortis. Seeds ℔j to the gallon proof.

2. *Spiritus anisi.* The same, ℔fs to the gallon proof.

Aqua seminum anisi composita. *Spiritus anisi compositus.* Sem. anisi, sem. angelicæ ana ℔fs to the gall. proof.

2. Sem. anisi 4℔, sem. angel. 1℔, S. V. R. 4 gall. draw 8 gall.; carminative.

Spirit of star-anise seed. Is more pleasant than the common.

Aqua corticis aurantiorum fortis. From the yellow part of the peel, ℔j to the gallon proof.

2. *Aqua corticis aurantiorum spirituosa.* The same, ℔fs to the gallon proof.

3. Cort. aurant. sicc. 3℔, S. V. R. 1 gallon and a half; draw 3 gallons; stomachic.

4. *Spirit of oranges.* S. V. R. 8 oz. ess. of oranges ʒfs.

Spiritus basilici. 1℔ of tops to the gallon proof.

Esprit de Bergamotte. Peel, fresh, ℔ij to the gallon proof.

2. S. V. R. 1 gall. ess. Bergam. ʒv, ess. ambergr. ʒij; m.

Eau de bouquet. S. V. R. ℔jfs, spir. rosemary and ess. violet of each ʒfs, spir. lemons ʒj, rose water 8 oz.

Hysteric water. *Aqua bryoniæ composita.* Succ. rad. bryon. ℔iiij, succ. rutæ, succ. artemis. ana ℔ij, fol. sabinæ m. iij, matricariæ, nepetæ, pulegii, ana m. ij, ocimi, dictam. Cret. ana m. jfs, cort. aurant. flav. rec. ʒiiij, myrrh. ʒij, cast. Russ. ʒj, proof spirit ℔viij; distil ℔xij.

2. Rad. bryon. rec. 7℔, mugwort m. 6, rue m. 24, savine m. 48, motherwort m. 6, pennyroyal m. 12, cat mint, sweet basil, ana m. 6, S. V. R. 5 gallons: draw 10 gallons.

3. Tinct. valerianæ ʒfs, ol. pulegi gtt. xij, ol. rutæ gtt. iij, S. V. R., aquæ ana ℔j: M. Antispasmodic, emmenagogue, generally sold lowered with aq. pulegii.

Spiritus calami aromatici. ʒviij to the gallon proof.

Cardamom water. *Aqua cardamomi fortis. A. seminum cardamomi.* Seeds unhusked ʒiiij to the gall. prf.

Spirit of cloves. *Spiritus caryophyllorum aromaticorum.* ℔ij to the gallon proof.

Strong carui water. *Aqua seminum carui fortis. A. sem. carui. Spiritus carui*, P. L. 1788, P. D. *Spir. cari carui.* Seeds ℔fs to the gallon proof.

2. *Spiritus carui*, P. L. 1809. Seeds ℔jfs to the gall.

3. Seeds, bruised, 2℔, S. V. R. 2 gall.; draw 10 gall.

Essence of carui seeds. Oil of carui ʒj, S. V. R. ʒiij; mix.

Spiritus castorei. Cast. Russ. ʒiiij, fl. lavand. sicc. ʒj, salv. rorism. ana ʒfs, cinnam. ʒvj, mac., caryoph. ana ʒij, S. V. R. ℔vj, distil to dryness in B. M.; antispasmodic, in hysteria.

Camomile drops. S. V. R. ℔j, ol. chamæm. ʒj.

Compound camomile water. *Aqua florum chamæmeli composita.* Fl. cham. sicc. ℔j, flav. aurant. ʒij, absinth., puleg. ana m. ij, sem. anisi, cymini, fœniculi, bacc. lauri, juniperi, ana ʒj, proof spirit 1 gallon; draw 2 gallons; but it is usually made proof.

Strong cinnamon water. *Aqua cinnamomi fortis.* Cinnam. ℔j, proof spirit 1 gallon; draw ℔x.

2. *Aqua cinnamomi spirituosa. Spiritus cinnamomi*, P. L. 1788. *S. lauri cinnamomi.* 1℔ to the gallon proof.

3. *Spiritus cinnamomi*, P. L. 1824. Ol. cinnam. ℈v, S. V. R. Oiiijfs, aquæ q. s.; distil a gallon.

4. Cassia (parva) 1℔ to 2 gallons proof.

5. Cassia buds 1℔, cass. lign. 2℔, S. V. R. 10 gallons; draw 20 gallons.

Essence of cinnamon. Ol. cinnam. ver. ʒj, S. V. R. ʒxv; M.

Spirit of lemon peel. *Aqua citri corticum fortis.* Peel ℔ij to the gallon proof.

Eau de Cologne. Essence de Bergam. ʒiij, ess. of neroli ʒjfs, ess. de cedrat ʒij, ess. limonum ʒiij, ol. rorismar. ʒj, S. V. R. ℔xij, spir. rorism. ℔iijfs, aq. meliss. compos. ℔ij ʒiiij: mix; distil in B. M. and keep it in a cold cellar or ice-house for some time; used externally as a cosmetic, and made with sugar into a ratafia.

Spirit of coriander. *Spiritus coriandri.* Seeds 1℔ to the gallon proof.

Spiritus croci. Croc. ʒiiij, prf. spir. ℔iiij; distil ℔ijfs.

Plague water. *Aqua epidemica. Aq. alexiteria spirituosa.* Fol. menth. rec. ℔fs, fol. angel., summ. absinth. mar. ana ʒiiij, proof spir. ℔viij, distil ℔viij; the original prescription was more complicated.

Eau de framboises. Strawberries bruised ℔xvj, S. V. R. ℔viij; distil to dryness in B. M.

Compound gentian water. *Aqua gentianæ composita.* Rad. gent. ℔jfs, fol. & flor. centaur. min. ana ʒiiij, proof spir. ℔vj; distil 1 gallon.

Spirit of hyssop. *Spiritus hyssopi.* Tops ℔j to the gallon proof.

Spirit of jasmin. S. V. R. 8 oz. ess. of jessam. ʒfs.

2. *Essence of jasmine.* Ess. violet 1 oz. ess. of Bergamotte 1 drachm.

Aqua juniperi composita. *Spiritus juniperi compositus.* Bac. junip. ℔j, sem. carui, sem. fœnic. dulc. ana ʒjfs, proof spirit 1 gallon: distil 1 gallon.

2. Gin, not sweetened, is usually sold for it, as, unless the other is drawn stronger than the colleges order it, the spirit will not be bright enough for retail sale: stimulant, diuretic.

Double distilled lavander water. *Spiritus lavandulæ simplex. Spir. lavandulæ,* P. L. 1788. Flor. lavand. ℔jfs to the gallon proof.

2. *Spiritus lavandulæ,* P. L. 1809. Flor. ℔ij to the gallon proof.

3. *Spiritus lavandulæ,* P. L. 1824. Flor. ℔ij to the gallon rectified spirit.

4. *Spiritus lavandulæ spicæ.* Flor. ℔ij, S. V. R. ℔viij by wt., distil ℔vij by wt.

5. Ol. lavand. Angl. 2℔, ess. ambr. gris. ʒfs, S. V. R. 12 gallons.

6. Ol. lav. Angl. 5 oz. S. V. R. 3 gall. distd. water 2 gall. fine with burnt alum.

7. Flor. lavand. 14℔, S. V. R. 5 gall. draw 10 gall. but if the flowers are fresh, the spirit may be drawn a little lower.

8. Ol. lavand. foreign 2 oz. ol. rorism. 1 oz. ol. cinnam. ver. gtt. iiij, proof spirit 1 gallon.

9. Ol. lavand. Angl. 3 oz. ess. Bergam. 1 oz. ess. ambr. gris. ʒv, S. V. R. 14 pints, aq. rosæ opt. 2 pints.

10. Ol. lavand. ʒij, ess. Berg. ʒj, ess. ambr. gr. gtt. xxx, ol. rhodii gtt. vj (mosch. gr. j ?) S. V. R. ℔j.

11. Ol. lavand. ʒij, ol. rorismar. ʒj, ess. ambr. gris. ʒj, S. V. R. ℔ij: an agreeable perfume.

Smith's British lavander. Ol. lavand. Angl. 2 oz. ess. ambr. gr. 1 oz. eau de luce 1 pint, S. V. R. 2 pints.

Strong snail water. *Aqua limacum fortis.* Species for aq. lim. tenuis (p. 317), milk 6 pints, Canary wine 2 pints; distil to dryness in B. M.

Spirit of marjoram. *Spiritus majoranæ.* Tops ℔j to the gallon proof.

Sweet scented honey water. *Aqua mellis odorifera.* Ess. Berg. ʒfs, ess. limon. ʒij, ol. caryoph. gtt. xij, mosch. gr. xij, S. V. R. 1 gall. aq. flor. aurant., aq. ros. opt. ana 2 pints, crocus in fœno q. s. (gr. xviij ?) to colour it; but very yellow honey is better, and communicates a clamminess that retains the scent longer.

2. Mel. opt., sem. coriand. ana 8 oz. caryoph. arom. ʒvj, cort. lim. rec. ʒj. nuc. mosch., styr. calam., benz. ana ʒiv, vanillæ ʒiij, S. V. R. ℔iij; distil ℔iij, and add spir. rosæ, aq. flor. aurant. ana ʒv, some add mosch. and ambr. gr. ana gr. ij.

3. Rad. ireos Flor. 7℔, caroph. aromat. 4 oz. S. V. R. 12 gall. fl. aur. and aq. rosæ ana 4 gallons; draw 18 gall. and add tinct. mosch. and tinct. ambr. gr. ana 3 oz.

4. Mel. opt. 4℔ and a half, benz., styr. cal., nuc. mosch., caryoph. arom. ana 6 oz. sem. coriand. 5 oz. ess. amb. gr. 1 oz. ess. lim. ʒiiij, S. V. R. 3 gall. draw off 3 gall. and add aq. fl. aurant., aq. rosæ, ana 4 pints; it might be made rather lower, but should be very bright; some add a little brandy colouring: an agreeable perfume, and is also made

into ratafia by adding sugar. Usually confounded with honey water for the hair, p. 294.

Eau de millefleurs. S. V. R. ℔jfs, sp. of jasm. ʒij, ess. of lavander ʒfs, ess. Bergam. ʒij, orange fl. water 8 oz.

Spirit of peppermint. *Aqua menthæ piperitidis spirituosa. Spiritus menthæ piperitidis. S. menthæ piperitæ*, P. L. 1809. Herb in flower ℔jfs to the gallon proof.

2. *Spiritus menthæ piperitæ*, P. L. 1824. Ol. menth. pip. ℥vjfs, S. V. R. 4 pints and a half, water q. s.; draw 1 gallon.

Essence of peppermint. S. V. R. 1 pint, put into it kali pp. 1 oz. previously heated, decant, and add ol. menth. pip. half an oz. M.

2. Ol. men. pip. 1℔, S. V. R. 2 gall. colour with herb. menth. pip. sicc. 8 oz. M.

3. Ol. men. pip. 3 oz. S. V. R. coloured with spinage 2 pints; mix.

Aqua menthæ vulgaris spirituosa. *Spiritus menthæ sativæ. S. menthæ viridis*, P. L. 1809. Dried herb ℔jfs to the gallon proof.

2. *Spiritus menthæ viridis*, P. L. 1824. Ol. menth. vir. ℥vjfs, S. V. R. Oiiijfs, water q. s.; draw 1 gall.

Aqua mirabilis. Caryoph. arom., galang., cubeb., macis, cardam. min., nuc. mosch., zz. ana ʒj, succ. chelidonii maj. ℔fs, proof spirit ℔ijfs; distil ℔ijfs.

2. Cass. lign., cort. lim. ana 4 oz. sem. angel. 2 oz. fol. menth. pip. 6 oz. rad. galang. 2 oz. sem. cardam. min. 1 oz. pimentæ 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 gallons: draw 4 gallons.

3. *Spiritus pimento*, P. L. *Spir. pimentæ.* Pimento 2 oz. to the gallon proof.

4. *Spiritus pimento*, P. D. 3 oz. to the gallon proof: a cheap stimulant; used in hospitals.

5. *Spiritus myrti pimentæ.* 8 oz. to a gallon proof.

Essence de myrte. Myrtle in flower ℔j to the gallon.

Spirit of balm. *Spiritus melissæ.* Tops ℔j to the gallon proof: fragrant cosmetics.

Eau de melisse des Carmes. *Aqua melissæ composita.* Fol. meliss. sicc. 4 oz. cort. lim. sicc. 2 oz. nuc. mosch., sem. coriand. ana 1 oz. caryoph. arom. cinn., rad. angel. opt. ana ʒiv, S. V. R. ℔ij, brandy ℔ij; steep, distil in B. M. redistil, and keep for some time in a cold cellar. The published receipt.

2. Spir. melissæ 8 pints, spir. cort. citror. 4 pints, spir.

nuc. mosch., sp. coriand. ana 2 pints, sp. rorismar., sp. thymi, sp. cinnam., sp. anis. virid., sp. majoran., sp. hyssopi, sp. salviæ, sp. rad. angelicæ, sp. caroph. arom. ana 1 pint; mix, distil, and keep it for a twelvemonth in an ice-house: supposed to be the original receipt of the barefooted Carmelites, now in possession of the company of apothecaries of Paris, who sell a great quantity of this celebrated water: cosmetic, stimulant.

Nutmeg water. *Aqua nephritica.* Flor. spinæ albæ rec. ℔iiij, nuc. mosch. ʒiij, white wine 2 gall. distil 12 pints.

2. *Aqua nucis moschatæ. Spiritus nucis moschatæ. S. myristicæ. S. myristicæ moschatæ.* Nutmegs ʒij to the gallon proof. The druggists draw it overproof, because they want it bright; stimulant, carminative.

Common Riga balsam. *Spiritus turionum pini.* Shoots of the Scotch fir collected early in the spring, ℔j to the gallon proof: stimulant, diuretic; externally vulnerary.

Eau sans pareille. Ess. Bergam. ʒijſs, ess. limon. ʒiiij, ess. citri ʒij, spir. rorismar. ʒviij, S. V. R. ℔vj: mix and distil in B. M.; a fragrant cosmetic.

2. S. V. R. 1 gall. mosch. gr. xx, ess. ambergr. ʒij, ol. lavand. ol. caryoph. ana ʒj, ess. Bergam. ʒfs, ol. sassafr. gtt. xv, ol. origani gtt. xx: mix.

Compound piony water. *Aqua epileptica. Aq. pæoniæ composita.* Flor. lil. convall. ℔j, proof spirit cong. ijſs, fl. tiliæ ℔ſs, fl. pæoniæ ʒiiij, rad. pæon. mar. ʒijſs, rad. dictam. alb., rad. aristol. long. ana ʒfs, fol. visci, fol. rutæ ana m. ij, sem. pæon. decort. ʒx, sem. rutæ ʒiijſs, cast. Russ., cubeb., macis ana ʒij, cinnam. ʒjſs, fl. rorism. pug. vj, fl. stœch. Arab., fl. lavand. ana pug. iiij, fl. beton., fl. tunicæ, fl. paralyseos ana pug. viij, succ. ceras. nigr. ℔iiij; distil 4 gallons: used as a general vehicle.

Spiritous pennyroyal water. *Aqua pulegii spirituosa. Spiritus pulegii*, P. L. 1788. Dry herb ℔jſs to the gallon proof; emmenagogue.

2. *Spiritus pulegii*, P. L. 1824. Ol. pulegii ℈vij, S. V. R. Oiijſs, aquæ q. s.; distil a gall.

Essence of pennyroyal. S. V. R. 2 pints, colour with spinage, strain and add ol. pulegii 3 oz.

Spirit of scurvy-grass. *Aqua raphani composita*, P. L. 1720. Fol. cochlear. hort., fol. coch. mar. ana ℔vj, express the juice and add succ. becabungæ, succ. nasturt. aquat. ana ℔jſs, rad. raphani rustic. ℔ij, rad. ari rec. ʒvj, cort. Win-

teri, nuc. mosch. ana ʒiiij, cort. limon. sicc. ʒij, proof spirit ℔iiij : distil 1 gallon.

2. *Aqua raphani composita*, P. L. 1745. Fol. coch. hort. ℔iiij, rad. raph. rust., flav. cort. aurant. Hispal. ana ℔ij, nuc. mosch. ʒix, proof spirit 2 gallons : distil 2 gallons.

3. *Spiritus raphani compositus.* Same as no. 2, but using nuc. mosch. ʒj.

4. *Spiritus armoraciæ compositus.* Same as no. 2, but omitting the scurvy grass, and using nuc. mosch. ʒj.

5. *Spiritus cochleariæ simplex.* Fol. cochl. rec. 32℔, rad. raphani 4℔, S. V. R. 5 gall.; draw 3 gall.: antiscorbutic.

Esprit de la rose. *Spiritus rosæ.* Petal. rosarum ℔viij, S. V. R. ℔iiij ; steep and distil to dryness in B. M.

2. Attar of roses ʒj, S. V. R. 1 gallon; distil in B. M. It may be made either more or less scented, at pleasure.

3. *Essence of roses.* S. V. R. 2 pints, otto of roses ʒiij.

Hungary water. *Spiritus anthos. Spir. rorismarini. Spir. rosmarini*, P. D. Flowering tops ℔jſs to the gallon proof.

2. *Spiritus rosmarini*, P. L. 1809. ℔ij to the gall. proof.

3. *Spiritus rosmarini*, P. L. 1815. ℔ij to the gall. rectd.

4. *Spiritus rosmarini*, P. L. 1824. Ol. rosm. ʒj, S. V. R. 1 gall. water q. s. ; distil 1 gall.

5. Ol. rorism. ver. 6 oz. ol. lavand. Gall. 1 oz. bacc. cassiæ 6 oz. pimentæ 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 gall. ; draw 3 gallons.

6. Ol. rorism. ʒjſs, ol. lavand. Angl. ʒij, ol. cinn. gtt. j, proof spirit 10 pints ; mix.

7. Ol. rorism. ʒiv, ol. lavand. Gall. ʒj, S. V. R. 3 pints, aq. 1 pint ; mix : fragrant ; used as a cosmetic, and with sugar as a liqueur.

Spirit of sage. *Spiritus salviæ.* Tops ℔j to the gallon proof.

Esprit de thyme. *Spirit of lemon thyme. Spiritus thymi.* Tops ℔j to the gallon proof.

Eau d'arquebusade. *Aqua vulneraria. Aqua sclopetaria.* Sum. sicc. salviæ, absinth., fœnic., hyssop., rutæ, majoran., origan., serpilli, saturejæ, menth. piper., meliss., thym., rorism., calamenth., scordii, fol. angel. rec., fol. basil., flor. lavand. ana 4 oz. proof spirit 2 gallons; steep for a fortnight, and distil 1 gallon and a half.

2. Summ. millefolii ℔jſs, fol. rorism., fol. thym. ana ℔ſs, proof spirit 2 gallons ; distil 1 gallon.

3. Fol. rorism. ℔jſs, summ. millef., fol. thym. ana ℔ſs,

proof spirit 2 gallons: distil 1 gallon; stimulant, also cosmetic, vulnerary.

Essence de tubereuses.

Essence de jasmin. The flowers are stratified with wool or cotton, impregnated with oil of ben, or nut oil, in an earthen vessel closely covered, and kept for some time in a warm bath; and this repeated with fresh flowers, until the oil is well scented; the wool, &c. is then put into spirit of wine, q. s. and distilled in B. M.

Treacle water. *Aqua theriacalis. Aq. alexeteria spirituosa cum aceto.* Fol. menth. vulg. rec., fol. angel. rec. ana ℔fs, summ. absinth. mar. rec. ʒiiij, proof spirit 1 gall.: distil 1 gall. and add aceti ℔j. The old process was more complicated.

2. Aq. bryoniæ comp. 12 oz. acet. dist. 4 oz. M.; cordial, stimulant.

Sweet spirit of vitriol. *Spiritus vitrioli dulcis. Spir. ætheris vitriolici*, P. L. 1788. Oil of vitriol, S. V. R. ana pond. æq.; mix and distil till a black scum begins to rise, then suddenly stop the distillation.

2. *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici*, P. L. since 1809. *Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole.* Ether 8 oz. S. V. R. 1 pint; mix: antispasmodic, stimulant, ʒj—ʒiij in water.

Sweet spirit of nitre. *Nitre dulcis. Nitre drops. Spiritus nitri dulcis.* Spirit of nitre ℔fs, S. V. R. 2 pints; distil as long as what comes over does not effervesce with kali ppm.

2. *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi*, P. L. Acid nitros. ℔fs by wt. S. V. R. ℔ij; distil ʒxxj.

3. *Spiritus ætheris nitrici.* Spir. nitri ʒiij by wt., S. V. R. ℔ij, add gradually and distil ʒxxvj.

4. *Spiritus æthereus nitrosus.* Add to the residuum of nitrous ether the spirit of wine that collected the vapour; distil to dryness in B. M.: mix the distilled liquor with the alkaline ley used in preparing the nitrous ether, and also with kali pp. q. s. to neutralize the acid; lastly, distil in B. M.: the specific gravity should be .850.

5. *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi*, P. E. Spir. nitri ℔j, S. V. R. ℔iij; distil in B. M. as long as any thing comes over.

6. Spir. nitri 1℔, S. V. R. 1 gall. water 4 pints; draw 10 pints: stimulant, diuretic, antispasmodic, gtt. xxx—ʒj, or more.

Sweet spirit of salt. *Spiritus salis dulcis.* Spir. salis ʒiiij, S. V. R. ʒvj; distil ʒv: diuretic.

Hoffman's anodyne liquor. *Liquor anodynus Hoffmanni. Spiritus ætheris vitriolici compositus.* Oleum vini ʒiiij, spir. æther. vitr. ℔ij; mix.

2. *Spiritus ætheris compositus.* Ol. ætherei ʒij, spir. æth. sulph. ℔j; mix.

3. Ether 12 oz. S. V. R. 1 gall. ol. vini ʒij, water 2 pints; mix.

4. Oil of vitriol 2℔, S. V. R. 1 gall.; distil 7 pints.

5. Spir. æther. vitriol., spir. vitrioli dulcis, ana p. æq.; mix: stimulant, antispasmodic, ʒfs—ʒj.

Clutton's febrifuge spirit. *Spiritus febrifugus Cluttoni.* Spir. æther. vitriol. 4 pints, spir. salis dulc. 1 pint; mix.

2. Spir. vitrioli dulc., spir. salis dulc. ana p. æq.; mix.

3. Ol. vitrioli 1℔ 12 oz. spir. salis 1℔, S. V. R. 1 gallon; distil.

Aqua magnanimitatis. *Spiritus formicarum.* Ants, the large red kind, collected in June, ℔j, proof spirit ℔ij, water ℔j; distil ℔jfs: stimulant.

11. TINCTURES.

Tinctura aconiti. Fol. acon. ʒj, proof spirit ʒvj; anodyne, deobstruent, gtt. x, gradually increased.

Tincture of achryranthes repens. Used in rheumatism.

Tincture of agave Virginica. Used for flatulent colic.

Tinctura aloes, P. L. 1788, P. D. Aloes Soc. ʒfs, extr. glycyrr. ʒj, proof spirit, water ana ℔fs.

2. *Tinctura aloes*, P. L. 1809. *Tinct. aloes Socotrinæ.* Al. Soc. ʒfs, extr. glyc. ʒjfs, S. V. R. ʒiv, water ℔j; purgative, stomachic, ʒfs—ʒjfs.

3. *Vinum aloes*, P. L. 1824. Al. spic. extr. ʒviij, canellæ cort. ʒij, proof sp. and water, ana Oiiij.

Elixir aloes saponaceum. Al. Soc., kali acet., fell. bovis spis., myrhh. ana ʒj, croci ʒfs, S. V. R. ℔j; aperient, deobstruent.

Balsam of life. *Decoctum aloes compositum.* Extr. glycyr. ʒfs, kali ppi. ℈ij, aloes Soc., myrrh. croci, ana ʒj, water ℔j; boil to ʒxij, strain, add tinct. cardam. comp. ʒiiij;

its taste improves greatly by keeping: stomachic, aperient, ʒfs—ʒij; also externally to wounds and ulcers.

Asthmatic elixir. Opium 1 oz. camphire 5 drachms, ol. anisi 1 oz. proof spirit a gallon.

Tinctura aloes ætherea. Myrrh. ʒjfs, æther. sulph. c. alcoh. ℔j; digest, add aloes Soc. ʒjfs, croci ʒj, digest again: more stimulant than the spirit tincture.

Spirit bitters. *Tinctura amara. T. gentianæ composita*, P. L. & D. Rad. gentian. ʒij, cort. aurant. sicc. ʒj, sem. card. minor. ʒfs, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura gentianæ composita*, P. E. Rad. gent. ʒij, cort. aur. ʒj, canel. alb. ʒfs, coccinellæ ʒfs, proof spirit ℔ijfs.

3. Rad. gent. 1℔, cort. aurant. 8 oz. gran. Parad. 1℔, coccin. ʒij, raisin wine 4 pints, proof spirit 12 pints.

4. Rad. gent. 8 oz. cort. aur. 4 oz. gran. Par. 1 oz. cocc. ʒij, proof spirit 1 gallon.

5. Rad. gent. 8 oz. coccin. ʒiv, S. V. R. 4 gall. water 6 gallons.

6. *Brandy bitters.* Rad. gent. 3℔, cort. aur. 2℔, sem. card. 1℔, cinnam. ver. 8 oz. cocc. 2 oz. S. V. R. 6 gallons, water 5 gallons; put up in 4 oz. octagon bottles.

7. Summ. absinth. ʒij, fol. card. bened., fr. immat. aurant., galang. ana ʒfs, proof spirit ℔ij; digest: tonic, stomachic, ʒj to ʒiij.

Essence of ambergrise. *Tinctura ambræ griseæ.* Ambr. gr. ʒj, S. V. R. ʒiij.

2. Amb. gr. ʒfs, empty musk bags ʒfs, S. V. R. a pint.

3. Amb. gr., mosch. ana ʒiv, sacch. alb. ʒj; grind, add ol. caryoph. gtt. x, bals. Peruv. gtt. xx, S. V. R. 2 pints; used as a perfume, and to add in small quantity to sweet scented spirits.

Tinctura angusturæ. *T. Bonplandiæ trifoliatæ.* Cort. ang. ʒij, proof spirit ℔ij; stomachic, tonic, ʒj—ʒfs.

Vinum antimonii tartarizati, P. L. 1824. Antim. tart. ϑj, dissolve in water ʒviij, filter and add S. V. R. ʒij; emetic.

Spilsbury's antiscorbutic drops. Sublim. corr., rad. gent., cort. aurant. sicc. ana ʒij, antimon. crudi, sant. rubri, ana ʒj, S. V. R., aquæ, ana ʒviij.

2. Corros. sublim. ϑiiij, antim. tartar ʒx ϑij, coccinel. ʒv ϑj, rad. gent. 4 oz. aq. fontanæ 4 pints, ol. vitrioli q. s.

Tinctura gummi anime. Gum anime ʒj, S. V. R., water ana 8 oz.; used as an alterative.

Bates' anodyne balsam. *Balsamum anodynum. Tinctura saponis et opii.* Sapon. alb. ʒiv, opii crud. ʒj, camph. ʒij, ol. rorism. ʒfs, S. V. R. ℔ij.

2. Sapo. Cast., camph. ana 6 oz. opii ʒiv, croci ʒj, S. V. R. 18 oz.

3. Sap. alb. 12 oz. op. crud. 3 oz. camph. 1 oz. ʒiv, ol. rorism. ʒiij, S. V. R. 1 gall.: anodyne, gtt. xx—xl; also externally to sprains.

Tincture of Brazil wood. *Stain for crocus.* Ground Brazil 3℔, aq. kali 8 oz. melasses spir. 15 gall.; used as a dye.

Antivenereal drops. Corr. sublim. and mur. ferri, dissolved in S. V. R.

Tinctura aromatica. *Tinct. cinnamomi composita*, P. L. & D. Cinn. ʒvj, sem. card. min. ʒiij, piper. long., zz. ana ʒij, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura cinnamomi composita*, P. E. Cinnam., sem. card. min. ana ʒj, piper. long. ʒij, proof spirit ℔ijfs.

3. Bac. cassiæ 3 oz. sem. card. min. 1 oz. ʒiv, pip. long. brev. 1 oz. zz. 1 oz. proof spirit 1 gallon.

4. Cinnam., canel. alb., galang. ana ʒfs, card. min. ʒij, S. V. R. ℔j; stimulant, astringent, ʒj—ʒfs.

Tinctura corticis aurantii. Flav. aurant. ʒiij, proof spirit ℔ij; stomachic, made into a ratafia with sugar.

Tinctura balsami Peruviani. Bals. Peru. ʒiiij, S. V. R. ℔j: pectoral ʒj—ij, quater in die; also as a perfume, and to drop into rose-water to make milk of roses.

Tinctura balsami Tolutani, P. L. *Tinct. Toluiferæ balsami.* Bals. Tol. ʒjfs, S. V. R. ℔j.

2. *Tinctura balsami Tolutani*, P. D. Bals. Tol. ʒj, S. V. R. ℔j; used in making a pectoral syrop.

Tinctura balsami sulphuris. Bals. sulphuris terebinth. boiled in B. M. to dryness, ʒij, proof spirit ℔j: digest; pectoral.

Freeman's bathing spirits. Sapo. mollis 6℔, camph. 8 oz. S. V. R. water ana 3 gall.: colour with Daffy's elixir.

2. Sapon. mol. 12 oz. camph. 2 oz. kali ppi. ʒfs, proof spirit 14 pints, Daffy's elixir 4 oz.; mix: this will fill 12 dozen bottles.

Jackson's bathing spirits. Sapon. moll. 2℔, camph. 12 oz. ol. rorism., ol. origani ana 1 oz. ʒiv, S. V. R. 2 gall.: are both similar to opodeldoc.

Tincture of benjamin. *Pectoral balsam of honey. Tinctura Benzoes.* Benj. ʒij, S. V. R. ℔j; digest.

2. Benz., styr. calam. ana ʒj, S. V. R. ʒviij.

3. Benz. (or flor. benz.), styr. calam. ana ʒij, essent. jasmini ʒfs, ol. lign. Rhod. ℈fs, mosch., zibeth. ana gr. iiij, S. V. R. ℔fs; used to perfume clothes or evaporate in sick rooms, or to mix with rose water, &c. to form extemporaneous milk of roses, as a cosmetic wash.

Brodum's nervous cordial. Tinct. gent., t. calumb., t. cardam., t. cort. Peruv. with spir. lavand. c. and vin. ferri.

Columbo bitters. *Tinctura colombæ*, P. L. *Tinct. calumbæ.* Rad. col. ʒijfs, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura columbæ*, P. E. *T. colombo.* Rad. col. ʒij, proof spirit ℔ij.

3. Rad. colomb. 2℔ 4 oz. cort. aurant. 1℔, sem. card. 8 oz. S. V. R. 4 gall.; tonic, ʒj—ʒfs, in bilious complaints.

Essence of camomile. Lign. quassiæ 8 oz. S. V. R. 1 gall. ol. chamæm. q. s. to scent it.

Spirit of wine and camphor. *Spiritus vini camphoratus. Spiritus vinosus camphoratus. Tinctura camphoræ.* Camph. ij, S. V. R. ℔ij.

2. *Spiritus camphoratus. S. camphoræ.* Camph. ʒiv, S. V. R. ℔ij; stimulant, anodyne, in pains, numbnesses.

Tincture of cantharides. *Tinctura cantharidum*, P. L. before 1745. Rhabarb. ʒiij, guaiac. ʒjfs, laccæ ʒj, cantharid. ʒij, coccin. ʒfs, S. V. R. ℔jfs.

2. *Tinctura cantharidum*, P. L. 1745. *T. cantharidis*, P. L. 1788. Canth. ʒij, coccin. ʒfs, proof spirit ℔jfs.

3. *Tinctura lyttæ. T. cantharidis*, P. L. 1824. Canth. ʒiij, proof spirit ℔ij.

4. *Tinctura meloes vesicatorii.* Canth. ʒj, proof spirit ℔j.

5. Canth. (crass.) 1 oz. coccin. ʒij, proof spirit 6 pints: stimulant, diuretic, in gleets, seminal weaknesses, ʒfs—ʒj, bis terve die; used externally, largely diluted with water, viz. ʒj to ʒiiij, to fistulous ulcers.

Tinctura capsici. Capsic. ʒj, proof spirit ℔ij; stimulant, ʒj—ʒfs, in atonic gout.

Tincture of cardamoms. *Tinctura cardamomi*, P. L. before 1745. Cardam. min. ℔fs, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura cardamomi*, P. L. since 1745, P. D. Sem. card. min. ʒiij, proof spirit ℔ij.

3. *Tinctura amomi repentis.* Sem. card. min. ʒiv, proof spirit ℔ijfs by weight.

4. Sem. card. min. 1℔, proof spirit 1 gall.: carminative, stimulant, ʒj—ʒfs; used to prevent griping.

Tinctura cascarillæ. *T. crotonis eleutheriæ.* Cort. cascar. ʒiiij, proof spirit ℔ij; stimulant, in debility of the stomach and bowels, ʒj to ʒfs, ter quaterve die.

Tincture of castor. *Tinctura castorei*, P. L. before 1745. Cast. Russ. ʒfs, spir. cast. Russ. ℔fs.

2. *Tinctura castorei*, P. L. since 1745. *Tinct. cast. Russ.* Cast. Russ. ʒij, proof spirit ℔ij.

3. *Tinctura castorei Canadensis.* Cast. Canad. ʒij, proof spirit ℔ij.

4. *Tinctura castorei*, P.E. Cast. Russ. ʒjfs, S. V. R. ℔j.

5. Cast. Nov. Angl. 8 oz. S. V. R. 5 pints, water 3 pts.; antispasmodic, in female diseases, ʒj to ʒiij.

Tinctura Japonica. *Tinct. catechu.* Catechu ʒiij, cinnam. ʒij, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura mimosæ catechu. T. acaciæ catechu.* Cat. ʒiij, cinn. ʒij, proof spirit ℔ijfs by weight.

3. Terr. Japon. 6 oz. bacc. cassiæ 4 oz. proof spirit 5 pints; astringent, ʒj—ʒfs, in diarrhœa, menorrhagia, fluor albus.

Tincture of the bark. *Tinctura corticis Peruviani simplex. T. cort. Peruviani. T. cinchonæ*, P. D. Cort. Peruv. ʒiiij, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura cinchonæ*, P. L. Cort. Per. ʒvij, prf. sp. ℔ij.

3. *Tinctura cinchonæ officinalis.* Cort. Per. ʒiiij, proof spirit ℔ijfs by weight.

4. Cort. Per. 2℔, proof spirit 2 gallons.

5. Extr. cort. (Hispan.) 6 oz. S. V. R. 10 pints, water 1 gall.: tonic, stomachic, ʒj—ʒfs.

Concentrated tincture of bark. Extract. resinos. cort. flavæ 2℔, tinct. cort. aurant. 2 pints, S. V. R. 12 pints.

2. 24℔ cort. cinch. 6℔ cort. casc. 4℔ serp. Virg. 16℔ cort. aurant. 8 oz. croc. in fœno, 4 gall. S. V. R. 28℔ proof spirit.

Tincture of cinchonine. Sulphate of quinine gr. ix, alkohol ʒj; febrifuge.

Huxham's compound tincture of bark. *Tinctura corticis Peruviani composita. T. cinchonæ composita.* Cort. Per. ʒij, cort. aurant. sicc. ʒjfs, rad. serpent. Virg. ʒiij, croc. ʒj, coccin. ℈ij, proof spirit ʒxx.

2. Cort. Per. 3℔, cort. aurant. 2℔ 4 oz. rad. serp. Virg.

8 oz. croc. in fœno 2 oz. coccin. 1 oz. S. V. R. 2 gall. 2 pts. water 2 gallons.

3. Cort. Per. 2℔, cort. aurant. 1℔, rad. serp. 4 oz. croci 2 oz. coccin. ʒij, S. V. R. 12 pints, water 2 pints.

4. Cort. Per. 12 oz. cort. aurant. 8 oz. rad. serp. 2 oz. croc. in fœno 1 oz. spir. nitri dulcis 4 oz. S. V. R. 1 gall.

5. Cort. Per. 5℔, cort. aur. 3℔ 8 oz. rad. serp. 8 oz. croc. in f. 4 oz. cocc. 2 oz. prf. spir. 6 gall. produce 40 pints.

6. Extr. cort. Hisp. 6 oz. cort. aur. 12 oz. rad. serp. 2 oz. croc. in f. 2 oz. proof spirit 2 gall.: virtue and use the same as the simple tincture.

Tinctura cinnamomi, P. L. Cinn. ʒiij, prf. spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura cinnamomi*, P. D. Cinn. ʒiijfs, proof sp. ℔ij.

3. *Tinctura lauri cinnamomi.* Cinn. ʒiiij, proof spirit ℔ijfs by weight.

4. Cassia buds 4 oz. proof spirit 4 pints; stomachic, astringent, ʒj—ʒiij.

Vinum colchici, P. L. 1824. Colchici rad. rec. ℔j, proof sp. ʒiiij, water ʒviij.

2. *Want's eau d'Husson. Tinctura colchici.* Rad. colch. ʒij, proof spirit ʒiv: used in gout.

Dalberg's tincture of coloquintida. Pulp. colocynth. ʒjfs, sem. anis. stell. ʒj, proof spirit ʒxx; purgative, gtt. xv, ter quaterve die, augmenting the dose by gtt. j each time until a stool is obtained.

Tinctura conii maculati. Fol. conii ʒij, card. min. ʒs, proof spirit ʒxij.

Tincture of turmeric. From the root; is used in dyeing the imitation Indian shawls, yellow.

Tincture of saffron. *Tinctura croci.* Croc. in fœno ʒfs, aq. theriacalis ʒviij.

2. *Tinctura croci cum spiritu vini.* Croc. ʒfs, proof spirit ʒviij.

3. Croc. 4 oz. coccin. ʒiiij, proof spirit 1 gall.; cordial, ʒj—ʒiij.

Tincture of stramonium. Sem. daturæ stramonii ʒij, proof spirit ℔j; is said to be superior to laudanum.

Tinctura dictamni albi. Rad. dictam. alb. rec. ʒij, S. V. R. 1 pint; tonic, antispasmodic, gtt. xx to l, bis terve in die, in epilepsy and chlorosis.

Tincture of foxglove. *Tinctura digitalis.* Fol. digit. sicc. ʒiv, proof spirit ℔ij; diuretic, gtt. x, cautiously increased.

Tincture of euphorbium. *Tinctura euphorbii.* Gum. euph. 3 oz. S. V. R. 1 pint; used by ferriers.

Tincture of bullocks gall. *Tinctura fellis.* Dried gall. 2 oz. proof spirit 1 pint; cosmetic.

Vinum ferri, P. L. 1824. Ferri ʒj, potas. supertartr. ʒvj; grind together and moisten with water occasionally for six weeks; then dry, grind, and add water ʒxxx, strain, and add proof spirit ʒxx.

Tinctura Martis Mynsichti. *T. florum Martialium. T. ferri ammoniata.* Flor. Martial. ʒiiij, proof spirit ℔j.

Tincture of steel. *Tinctura Martis cum sale ammoniaco.* Residuum in subliming iron filings with sal ammoniac q. p. S. V. R. q. s. to extract the tincture, evaporate to one half, and add a little spirit of salt.

2. *Tinctura Martis in spiritu salis.* Iron filings ℔fs, spir. of salt ℔iij: dissolve, decant, evaporate to a pint, and add S. V. R. ℔iij.

3. *Tinctura ferri muriati. T. ferri muriatis*, P. L. & D. From the rust, instead of the filings of iron.

4. *Tinctura muriatis ferri*, P. E. Blacksmith's scales of iron ʒiij, spir. sal. q. s. to dissolve them, add S. V. R. to make up the weight of ℔ijfs.

5. Colcoth. vitriol. 2 oz. spir. salis 8 oz. S. V. R. 2 gall. water 4 pints; it will look well in time, but if for immediate sale, add a little brandy colouring.

Tinctura acetatis ferri. Kali acet. ʒij, sal Martis ʒj; grind together, add S. V. R. ℔ij; digest seven days and decant: are astringent, tonic, gtt. xx—ʒj, bis terve die.

Tinctura fœtida. *T. assæ fœtidæ. T. assafœtidæ*, P. L. Ass. fœt. ʒiiij, S. V. R. ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura assæ fœtidæ*, P. D. Ass. fœt. ʒiiij, S. V. R. ℔ij, water ʒviij.

3. *Tinctura ferulæ assæ fœtidæ.* Ass. fœt. ʒiiij, S. V. R. ℔ijfs by weight.

4. Gum. fœt. 2℔, S. V. R. 10 pints; antispasmodic, ʒfs to ʒjfs in hysteria.

Soot drops. *Tinctura fuliginis.* Wood soot ʒij, ass. fœt. ʒj, proof spirit ℔ij; as the former.

Tinctura galbani. Galb. ʒij, proof spirit ℔ij; less nauseous than the two former, but also less effectual.

Tincture of gentianin. Gentianin gr. v, alkohol ʒj.

Tincture of galls. *Tinctura gallarum.* Galls ʒiiij,

proof spirit ℔ij: astringent ʒj—ʒij; used as a test liquor for iron, with which it grows black.

Gout cordial. Rad. rhei, fol. sennæ, sem. coriand. sem. fœnic. coccinellæ ana ʒij, rad. glycyrh. croci ana ʒj, raisins 2℔ and a half, S. V. R. 2 gall.

Reece's eau de Husson. *Tinctura gratiolæ.* From the dried herb of hedge hyssop; used in gout and rheumatism.

Tincture of guaiacum. *T. guaiaci,* P. L. 1809. *T. guaiaci officinalis.* Gum guaiaci ℔ss, S. V. R. ℔ij, digest fourteen days; stimulant, diaphoretic, in rheumatism ʒij to ʒss.

Hatfield's tincture. G. guaiaci, saponis ana ʒij, S. V. R. ℔jss.

Hill's essence of bardana. G. guaiaci ʒj, S. V. R. aquæ ana ʒij.

Tincture of black hellebore. *Tinctura hellebori.* Rad. helleb. nig. ʒij, sal. tart. ʒj, coccin. ϑj, prf. sp. ℔j.

2. *Tinctura melampodii. T. hellebori nigri,* P. L. before 1809, P. D. Rad. helleb. nig. ʒiiij, coccin. ϑij, prf. sp. ℔ij.

3. *Tinctura hellebori nigri,* P. L. 1809. Rad. helleb. nig. ʒiiij, proof spirit ℔ij.

4. *Tinctura hellebori nigri,* P. E. Rad. helleb. nig. ʒiv, coccin. ʒss, proof spirit ℔ij by weight; a striking example of useless alterations: attenuant, emmenagogue, ʒss —ʒjss, bis terve die.

Hill's balsam of honey. Bals. Tolu 1℔, honey 1℔, S. V. R. 1 gallon.

2. Bals. Tolu opt. 2 oz. gum. styrac. ʒij, opii pur. ʒss, mell. opt. 8 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints; pectoral, used in coughs and colds.

Ford's balsam of horehound. Horehound, liquorice root ana 3℔ 8 oz. water q. s. to strain 6 pints, infuse: to the infusion add proof spirit or brandy 12 pints, camphire 1 oz. ʒij, opium pur., benjamin ana 1 oz. dried squills 2 oz. oil of anise seed 1 oz. honey 3℔ 8 oz.

Eau de Husson. Is thought to be a mixed tincture or wine of henbane and colchicum; a tincture of colchicum has been proposed for it by Want; a tincture of hedge hyssop is said to be sold for it by Reece; and a wine of white hellebore proposed by More; but neither of them is possessed of the same characters as the Parisian medicine.

Tincture of hops. *Tinctura humuli.* Hops ℥v, prf. spirit ℔ij; tonic, narcotic, ʒfs—ʒij.

Tincture of henbane. *Tinct. hyosciami*, P. L. *T. hyosciami nigri.* Fol. hyosc. nigr. sicc. ℥iiij, prf. sp. ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura hyosciami*, P. D. Fol. hyos. sicc. ℥ij ʒij, proof spirit ℔j; narcotic, sometimes purgative, gtt. xx—ʒj.

Tincturæ ipecacuanhæ. Rad. ipecac. 2 oz. S. V. R. a pint: is less emetic than the root in substance; useful in dysentery.

2. *Vinum ipecacuanhæ*, P. L. 1824. Ipec. rad. ʒij; proof spir. fl.℥xij, water fl.℥xx.

Tinctura jalapii. *T. jalapæ*, P. L. Rad. jalap. ℥viij, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura jalapæ*, P. D. Rad. jalap. ℥v, proof spirit ℔ij.

3. *Tinctura convolvuli jalapæ.* Rad. jalap. ℥iij, proof spirit ℥xv by weight; purgative, ʒj—ʒfs.

Elixir jalapæ compositum. Rad. jalap. 4 oz. scam. Alep. ʒiv, G. G. G. ʒij, S. V. R. 2 pints.

Tincture of iodine. Iodine gr. xlviij, S. V. R. ℥j; used in scrofula and bronchocele, gtt. x—xx, ter die, in syrop.

Tinctura kino, P. L. 1809. Kino ʒij, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura kino*, P. L. 1824. Kino ʒiij, S. V. R. Oij.

3. *Tinctura kino*, P. D. Kino ʒiij, proof spirit ℔jfs.

4. *Tinctura kino*, P. E. Kino ʒij, proof spirit ℔jfs by wt.: astringent ʒj—ʒfs in diarrhœa.

Tinctura laccæ. Gum. lacc. 4 oz. gum. myrrh. 2 oz. spir. cochlear. 6 pints; to wash spongy gums.

Tincture of opium. *Laudanum liquidum tartarisatum.* Opii ʒij, croci ℥j, cinnam., caryoph., macis, nuc. mosch., lign. aloes ana ʒj, tinct. salis tartari ℔ij; digest, strain and evaporate to one half.

2. *Tinctura opii*, P. L. & D. Opii ʒijfs, proof spirit ℔ij.

3. *Tinctura opii*, P. E. Opii ʒij, proof spirit ℔ij by wt.

4. Opii pur. 2℔, proof spirit 3 gall.; anodyne, narcotic, gtt. xx—xl, or more; externally, anodyne, antispasmodic.

Vinum opii, P. L. 1824. Extr. opii ʒj, cinnam. caryoph. ana ʒj, proof spirit ℥vj, water ℥x; anodyne, narcotic, gtt. v to ʒj.

Ford's laudanum. Opii ℥j, cinnam. caryoph. ana ʒj, S. V. R. aq. ana ℥viij.

Lavander drops. *Red hartshorn. Spiritus lavandulæ*

compositus, P. L. before 1809. Spir. lavand. simp. ℔iij, sp. rorism. ℔j, cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana ʒfs, santal. rubr. ʒiij.

2. *Tinctura lavandulæ composita. Sp. lavand. comp.* P. L. 1809. The same, but with one ounce of red sanders.

3. *Spiritus lavandulæ compositus*, P. D. The same as the last, with cloves ʒij added.

4. *Spiritus lavandulæ compositus*, P. E. Spir. lavand. ℔iij by weight, sp. rorism. ℔j by weight, cinnam. ʒj, caryoph. ʒij, nuc. mosch. ʒfs, sant. rubr. ʒiij.

5. Ras. sant. rubr. 1℔, piment., cass. lign. ana 8 oz. S. V. R. 12 pints; digest, strain, and add ol. lavand. 4 oz. ol. rorism. 2 oz. proof spirit 4 gall.

6. Ras. sant. rubr. 1℔, cass. lign. 2 oz. nuc. mosch. 1 oz. croci in f. ʒiiij, pisar. aurantiar. 1 oz. fol. ros. rubr. 2 oz. S. V. R. 1 gall.; make a tincture, it will produce 6 pints, to 4 pints of this tincture add ol. lavand. exot. 14 oz. spir. vol. aromat. 6 oz. S. V. R. 5 gall. distilled water 10 pints.

7. Red sanders 4 oz. S. V. R. 4 pints; digest, strain, and add ol. lavand. ʒiv, ol. rorism. 1 oz. ol. cass. gtt. viij, ol. caryoph. gtt. iiij, spir. ammon. comp. q. s. about ʒvj, to produce the proper colour. Stimulant, antispasmodic, ʒfs—ʒij, in nervous languors.

Essence of lemons. S. V. R. 8 oz. lemon peel 6 oz.

Tincture of lupuline. Lupuline ʒj, S. V. R. ʒij; digest, strain, add S. V. R. to make 3 oz.

Eau de Marechale. Mosch. gr. xx, ess. Berg., ol. lavand., ol. caryoph. ana 1 oz. ess. ambr. gr. 2 oz. ol. sassafr. gtt. xv, ol. origani gtt. xx, S. V. R. 4 pints.

2. S. V. R. ℔jfs, ess. of violet 1 oz. ess. of Bergam. ess. of œillettes of each ʒij, orange flower water 8 oz.

Eau de millefleurs. S. V. R. 4 pints, musk gr. x, ess. lemons ʒjfs, ess. ambergr. ʒij, ol. caryoph. ol. lavand. Angl. ana ʒj. M.

Essence of musk. *Tinctura moschi.* Mosch. in gran. ʒij, S. V. R. ℔j; used to scent other bodies.

Simple tincture of myrrh. *Tinctura myrrhæ simplex.* Myrrh ʒfs, sal. tart. ʒij; keep in a moist place for a week, add S. V. R. ʒviij.

2. *Tinctura myrrhæ*, P. L. 1745. Myrrh. ʒiij, prf. sp. ℔ij.

3. *Tinctura myrrhæ*, P. L. 1788, & P. D. Myrrh. ʒiij, proof spirit ℔jfs, S. V. R. ℔fs.

4. *Tinctura myrrhæ*, P. L. 1809. Myrrh. ʒiij, S. V. R. ʒxij, water ℔ßſs.

5. *Tinctura myrrhæ*, P. L. 1815. Myrrh. ʒij, S. V. R. ℔ßij, water ℔ßj.

6. *Tinctura myrrhæ*, P. E. Myrrh ʒiij, S. V. R. ʒxx, water ʒx. Detergent in gargles, and lotion for ulcers.

Compound tincture of myrrh. *Tincture of myrrh and aloes. Tinctura myrrhæ composita.* Aloes, myrrh, ana ʒj, proof spirit ℔ßj.

2. Aloes, myrrh. ana 12 oz. proof spirit 3 gall.

3. Gum. myrrh. 1℔ 4 oz. aloes Barbad. 4 oz. proof spirit 1 gallon.

4. Gum. myrrh. 1℔ 2 oz. aloes B. B. 6 oz. S. V. R. 7 pints, water 5 pints. Detergent, prevents suppuration in green wounds.

Elixir myrrhæ compositum. *Tinctura sabinæ composita.* Extr. sabinæ ʒj, tinct. castor. ℔ßj, tinct. myrrh. ℔ßſs: emmenagogue.

Teinture de myrrhe. Myrrh 3 oz. eau de Rabel 1℔ by weight; stimulant.

Tinctura myrrhæ rubra. Myrrh. ʒij, coccin. ʒſs, S. V. R. ʒxij; digest and strain, used for making electarium gingivale.

Essence of neroli. S. V. R. 8 oz. orange peel 6 oz. orrice root ʒij, ambergris gr. iiij.

Tincture of nux vomica. Rosin of nux vomica gr. iij, S. V. R. ʒj; in palsy.

Essence d'œillettes. S. V. R. 8 oz. cinnam. 3 drachms, cloves 1 drachm.

Paregoric elixir. *Elixir paregoricum.* Opii pur., fl. benz. ana ʒj, camph. ℈ij, ol. sem. anisi ʒſs, S. V. R. ℔ßij.

2. *Tinctura opii camphorata.* The same, but with proof spirit.

3. *Tinctura camphoræ composita.* The same, with proof spirit, and omitting the oil of anise seeds.

4. Pulv. opii, fl. benz. ana 12 oz. gum. benz. 6 oz. camph. 1 oz. ol. anisi ʒxij, proof spirit 3 gall.

5. Extr. opii 2 oz. ʒij, camph. fl. benz. ana 1 oz. ʒiv, ol. anisi ʒvj, S. V. R. 2 gall. water 10 pints.

6. Gum. opium 1 oz. gum. benz. 2dum 8 oz. camph. 1 oz. ol. anisi ʒiv, S. V. R. 12 pints, water 2 pints. Anodyne, ʒſs—ʒij; useful in recent coughs.

Norris's drops. Tart. emet. dissolved in S. V. R. and then coloured.

Tinctura pini. Essence of spruce ʒij, spir. turion. pini ℔j; stimulant, antiseptic.

Peppermint cordial. Ol. menth. pip. 75 drops, sugar 1 oz.; grind together, add S. V. R. 1 pint, dilute with S. V. R. 10 pints, water 10 gall. and fine with alum ʒiij; stimulant.

Bateman's pectoral drops. Sem. fœnic. dulc. 2℔ 8 oz. sem. anisi 1℔, proof spirit 4 gall. water q. s.; distil 10 gall. to which add opium 7 oz. ʒiv, camph. 6 oz. kali pp. 1 oz. coral. rubr. 4 oz.

2. Castor N. A. 2 oz. opium, ol. anisi ana 1 oz. ʒiv, camph. 8 oz. sem. fœnic. dulc. 2 oz. tinct. antim. 4 oz. proof spirit 10 pints, add rad. valerian and cochineal in powder.

3. Castor, camph. ana 4 oz. coccin. 1 oz. S. V. R. 2 gall. water 1 gall.

4. Opii, camph. ana 1℔, castor, ol. anisi, santal. rub. ana 4 oz. treacle 10℔, S. V. R. 5 gall. water 4 gall.

5. Opii, camph. ana ʒx, coccin. ʒj, kali ppi. ℈iiij, ol. fœnic. dulc. ʒj (or seeds 3 oz.), proof spirit 14 pints, water 2 pints; produces 15 pints.

6. Castor 1 oz. ol. anisi ʒj, camph. ʒv, coccin. ʒjfs, opii ʒvj, proof spirit 1 gall.

7. Rad. glycyrrh. sem. anisi ana 2℔, water 5 gall. boil to 3 gall.; strain, add sacchar. ust. 1℔, opii ʒjfs, castor N. A. rad. valerianæ ana ʒx, camph. ʒij, S. V. R. 2 gall. digest, strain, and add to the above. This will fill 22 doz. bottles.

Tincture of psychotria sulphurea. Yellow, very bitter; used as a tonic.

Hudson's preservative for the teeth and gums. Tinct. myrrh., tinct. cinchonæ, aq. cinnam. ana ʒiij, eau d'arquebusade ʒj, pulv. gum. Arab. ʒfs.

Walker's and Wessel's jesuit drops. *Balsamum polychrestum. Elixir antivenereum. Bals. guaiacinum.* Gum. guaiac. ℔j, bals. Peruv. ʒiij, S. V. R. ℔ijfs; diaphoretic ʒj to ʒij; externally prevents suppuration.

Elixir proprietatis. Myrrh., aloes, croci ana ʒiij, S. V. R. ℔ij.

2. *Elixir aloes. Tinctura aloes composita.* Tinct. myrrh. ℔ij, aloes, croci ana ʒiij.

3. *Tinctura aloes cum myrrha.* Myrrh. ʒij, S.V.R. ℔jfs, water ℔fs; make a tincture, and add aloes ʒjfs, croc. ʒj.

4. Gum. myrrh. 12 oz. croc. in fœno 1 oz. aloes Soc. 8 oz. S. V. R. 5 pints, water 3 pints; the compound tincture of myrrh is frequently sold for it. Stimulant, stomachic, emmenagogue, ʒfs—ʒjfs, bis terve die.

Elixir proprietatis cum acido. To elixir proprietatis add spirit of vitriol till gratefully acid; stomachic, ʒfs—ʒjfs.

Tincture of allspice. Jamaica pepper 8 oz. proof spirit 3 pints; dose half a pint diluted with 1 pint of water, in the gripes of horses.

Tincture of poppy. *Tinctura papaveris.* Poppies, every part except the root, dried in the shade and powdered ʒiv, proof spirit Oj; digest a week and strain: produces about ʒviij or x.; is about half the strength of tincture of opium.

Radcliff's purging elixir. Rad. jalap. 6 oz. aloes Cap. 5 oz. rad. gent. 2 oz. canell. alb. 1 oz. ʒiv, cort. aurant. 1 oz. gr. Parad. ʒiiij, proof spirit 2 gall.; steep for three weeks, strain, and add scam. Alep., jalap., fol. sennæ in powder ana 1 oz. ʒiv.

2. Tinct. aloes 2 pints, tinct. jalap., tinct. gent. ana 8 oz. proof spirit 2 pints, scamm. r. jalap. fol. sennæ ana ʒiv.

3. Proof spirit, tinct. aloes ana 4 pints, tinct. gent., tinct. jalap. ana 2 pints, add pulv. jalap. 6 oz.

4. Aloes Soc. ʒvj, cinnam., zedoariæ ana ʒfs, rad. rhei ʒj, coccin. ʒfs, syr. rhamni ℥ij, spir. ten. ℔j, aq. ℥v.

5. Hiera picra 1℔, S. V. R. 10 pints, water 14 pints, syr. spin. cerv. 4℔, coccin. 1 oz.: an inferior sort.

Tinctura pyrethri. Rad. pyrethri ʒj, sp. rorism. ʒviij; used as a wash for the mouth, diluted with about twice as much water; sialogogue in tooth-ache.

Tincture of quassia. *Tinctura quassiæ. T. quassiæ excelsæ.* Quas. ʒj, proof spirit ℔ij; bitter.

Tincture of quinine. Sulphate of quinine gr. vj, alkohol ʒj; febrifuge.

Eau de Rabel. *Elixir vitrioli.* Ol. vitriol 4 oz. S. V. R. 12 oz. both by weight; tonic, astringent, diuretic.

Tincture of rhubarb. *Tinctura rhabarbari,* P. L. before 1788. Rhabarb. ʒjfs, sem. cardam. min., croci ana ʒij, rad. glycyrr. ʒj, proof spirit ℔j.

2. *Tinctura rhabarbari spirituosa. T. rhabarbari,* P. L. since 1788. *T. rhœi,* P. L. Rhabarb. ʒij, sem. cardam. min. ʒfs, croci ʒij, proof spirit ℔ij.

3. *Tinctura rhabarbari*, P. D. The same as the last, but with rad. glyc. ℥fs.

4. *Tinctura rhei palmati. T. rhei*, P. E. Rhabarb. ℥iij, sem. card. min. ℥fs, proof spirit ℔bijfs by weight.

5. Rad. rhei 2℔, sem. cardam., gr. Parad. ana 6 oz. croc. in f. 3 oz. proof spirit 3 gall.

6. Rad. rhei 1℔, rad. glyc. 6 oz. zz. 2 oz. cardam. 1 oz. croci ℥iij, S. V. R. 5 pints, water 3 pints.

7. Rad. rhei comm. 3℔, sem. cardam. 10 oz. croci 6 oz. S. V. R., water ana 3 gallons, will strain about 44 pints.

8. Rad. rhei opt. 3℔, sem. card. 8 oz. croci 2 oz. S. V. R. 6 gallons; a superior article, for retail sale.

9. *Bates's.* Rhab. rad. glycyrrh. ana ℥ij, uvæ passæ stoned no. 40, sem. anisi ℥j, sacch. candi ℥vj, S. V. R. ℔ij; much the pleasantest in taste.

Tinctura rhabarbari composita. *T. rhei composita*, P. L. 1809. Rhabarb. ℥ij, rad. glycyrrh. ℥fs, zz., croci ana ℥ij, proof spirit ℔xij, water ℔j.

2. *Tinctura rhei composita*, P. L. 1815. Species as the former, proof spirit ℔j, water ℥xij.

Tinctura rhei et aloes. *Elixir sacrum.* Rhabarb. ℥x, al. Soc. ℥vj, sem. card. min. ℥fs, proof spirit ℔bijfs by wt.

Tinctura rhei et gentianæ. *T. rhei amara.* Rhabarb. ℥ij, rad. gent. ℥fs, proof spirit ℔bijfs by weight. All these preparations of rhubarb are stomachic, ℥j—℥iij, and purgative in doses of ℥vj, producing costiveness after their operation is over; favourite remedies with spirit drinkers.

Tincture of rhatany root. *Tinctura rhataniæ.* Rad. rhataniæ 2 oz. proof spirit 1 pint.

Tinctura ricini. Sem. ricini q. p. S. V. R. sufficient to drown the seeds; dose 1 oz. purgative.

2. Dissolve castor oil q. p. in spirit of wine.

Essence royale. Ambergrise ℈ij, musk ℈j, civette gr. x, ol. cinnam. gtt. vj, ol. lign. rhod. gtt. iiij, kali pp. ℥fs; rub together, and add esprit de la rose, orange flower water ana ℥jfs; aphrodisiac, a few drops in syrop of capillaire.

Rymer's cardiac tincture. Capsicum, camphire, lesser cardamoms, rhubarb, aloes, and castor, in proof spirit, with a few drops of oil of vitriol.

Daffy's elixir. *Dicey's Daffy. Elixir salutis.* Fol. senn. ℥iv, ras. lign. guaiac. rad. enulæ sicc., sem. anisi. sem. carui, sem. coriand., rad. glycyrr. ana ℥ij, uvar. pass. (stoned) ℥viij, proof spirit ℔vj.

2. *Tinctura sennæ. T. sennæ*, P. L. Fol. sennæ ℔j, sem. carui ʒjfs, sem. card. min. ʒfs, uvar. pass. ʒxvj, proof spirit 1 gallon.

3. *Tinctura sennæ*, P. D. The same, but omitting the raisins.

4. *Tinctura sennæ composita.* Fol. senn. ʒij, rad. jalap. ʒj, sem. coriand. ʒfs, proof spirit ℔iijfs by weight; when made, add white sugar ʒiiij.

5. *Swinton's Daffy.* Rad. jalap. 3℔, fol. sennæ 12 oz. sem. coriand., sem. anisi, rad. glycyrrh., rad. enulæ ana 4 oz. S. V. R., water ana 1 gallon.

6. Fol. senn., rad. rhei, sem. anisi ana 2℔, rad. jalap., sem. carui ana 1℔, sant. rubr. 8 oz. proof spirit 10 gallons, brown sugar 4℔.

7. Rhabarb. E. Ind. 40℔, sennæ 15℔, sant. rubr. 5℔, sem. carui, sem. anisi, sem. coriandri ana 5℔, cineres Russici 8 oz. S. V. R. 10 gallons; digest three days, then add proof spirit 80 gallons, treacle 46℔.

8. Rad. rhei 14℔, sem. anisi 10℔, sennæ parvæ 8℔, rad. jalap. 4℔, sant. rubr. 3℔ 8 oz. ciner. Russ. 2℔, S. V. R. 38 gallons, water 18 gallons.

9. Rad. enulæ, ras. guaiaci, sem. coriand., rad. rhei, rad. glycyr., sem. anisi ana 3 oz. raisins 1℔ 8 oz. proof spirit 10 pints.

10. Rad. jalap. 3℔, fol. sennæ 1℔, sem. anisi 6 oz. sem. coriand. 4 oz. cort. aurant. sicc. 2 oz. prf. spirit 2 gall.

11. Fol. sennæ 7℔, rad. jalap. 5℔, sem. anisi 14℔, sem. carui 4℔, sem. fœnic. dulc. 4℔, brandy colouring 2 gall. S. V. R. 26 gall. water 24 gall.; let it stand three weeks, strain, washing out the large portions with water 2 gallons, then add treacle 28℔. A common remedy in flatulent colic, and used as a purge by those accustomed to spirit drinking: dose one, two, or three table spoonfuls.

Tincture of red sanders. *Spirit stain.* Santal. rubr. 6 oz. melasses spirit 1 gall.; used as a dye.

Tinctura Saturnina. Sugar of lead, green vitriol ana ʒij, S. V. R. ℔ij; used in phthisis.

Opodeldoc. *Soap liniment. Balsamum saponis. Linimentum saponaceum. L. saponis. L. saponis compositum.* Sapo. Castil. ʒiij, camphor. ʒj, spir. rorismarini ℔j.

2. *Tinctura saponis composita. T. saponis camphorata.* Sapon. Cast. ʒiv, camph. ʒij, ol. rorismar. ʒfs, S. V. R. ℔ij.

3. Sapo. moll. 16℔, water 1 gall.: dissolve, add camph. 1℔, dissolved in S. V. R. 1 gall., proof spirit 4 gall. ol. rorism. 8 oz.

4. Sap. moll. 5℔, camph. 12 oz. ol. rorism. 2 oz. S. V. R. 10 pints, water 6 pints: rubbed on the part in rheumatism; internally, gtt. lx, in gout.

Steers's opodeldoc. Sap. Cast. 3℔, S. V. R. 3 gallons, camph. 14 oz. ol. rorism. 3 oz. ol. origani 6 oz. aq. ammon. pur. 2℔.

2. Sap. alb. 1℔, camph. 2 oz. ol. rorism. ʒiv, S. V. R. 2 pints.

3. Sap. alb. 1℔, camph. 4 oz. ol. origani, ol. rorism. ana ʒiiij, S. V. R. q. v.: it will bear near 6 pints.

4. Sap. alb. 3℔, camph., ol. rorism. ana 6 oz. spir. am. comp. 14 oz. S. V. R. 4 gallons and a half.

5. Sap. alb. 4 oz. camph. 1 oz. ol. rorism. ʒij, ol. origani gtt. xxx, S. V. R. 1 pint, water half a pint.

Shaving liquid. *Shaving oil.* Sap. moll. 4℔, S. V. R. 5 pints.

2. *Essence royale pour faire la barbe.* Sap. Cast. 8 oz. proof spirit 1 pint.

Esprit de savon. *Spiritus saponis.* Sap. Venet. ʒvj, sal. absinthii ʒj, gum benzoes ʒfs, S. V. R. Oviij.

2. Sapon. Aloensis rasi ʒviij, sal. absinthii ʒiiij, aquæ q. s. dissolve, filter, evaporate nearly to dryness; add S. V. R. ℔j, digest six days and filter.

Tincture of squills. *Tinctura scillæ.* Fresh squills ʒiv, proof spirit ℔ij; expectorant, diuretic, gtt. x to xxx.

Tincture of snake root. *Tinctura serpentariæ Virginianæ.* Rad. serp. ʒij, tinct. salis tartari ℔j.

2. *Tinctura serpentariæ.* Rad. serpent. ʒiij, proof spirit 2℔.

3. *Tinctura aristolochiæ serpentariæ.* Rad. serpent. ʒij, coccinel. ʒj, proof spirit ℔ijfs by weight; diaphoretic, tonic, ʒj—ʒiv.

Stomach tincture. *Tinctura stomachica. T. cardamomi composita*, P. L. Cinnam. ʒfs, sem. cardam. min., sem. carui, coccinel. ana ʒij, uvar. passar. stoned, ʒiv, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura cardamomi composita*, P. D. The same, omitting the raisins.

3. Use cassia buds for cinnamon, and only put half the cochineal; stomachic, ʒj—ʒiij.

Squire's elixir. Opium 4 oz. camphor 1 oz. coccinel. ʒj, fœniculi dulc. ʒij, tinct. serpent. 1 pint, spir. anisi 2 gall. water 2 pints, and add aur. musiv. 6 oz.

2. Rad. glycyrrh. 1℔, kali pp. 4 oz. coccinel. 1 oz. water 12 pints; boil till reduced to 1 gall. then add tinct. opii 12 oz. camphor. 1 oz. S. V. R. 4 pints, aur. musiv. 12 oz.

3. Opii 1 oz. ʒiv, camph. 1 oz. coccin., kali pp. ana ʒj, burnt sugar 2 oz. tinct. serpent. 1 pint, sp. anisi 2 gall. aur. musiv. 8 oz.

Tincture of strychnine. Strychnine gr. iij, S. V. R. ʒj; in palsy, gtt. vj to xxiiij.

Struve's lotion for the hooping cough. Tart. emet. ʒj, aq. ʒij; dissolve, and add tinct. canthar. ʒj.

Stoughton's elixir. Rad. gent. 2℔ 4 oz. rad. serpent. Virg. 1℔, cort. aurant. sicc. 1℔ 8 oz. cal. aromat. 4 oz. S. V. R., water ana 6 gallons.

2. Rad. gent. 4℔, cort. aurant. 2℔, pis. aurant. 1℔, coccin. ʒij, sem. cardam. min. 1 oz. S. V. R. 8 gallons.

Eaton's styptic. *Tinctura styptica.* Green vitriol calcined ʒj, proof spirit, tinged yellow with a little oak bark, ℔ij.

2. Galls, crocus Martis ana 4 oz. proof spirit 1 gallon.

3. S. V. R. coloured yellow with oak bark.

Tincture of sulphur. *Tinctura sulphuris.* Hepar. sulph. ʒij, proof spirit ℔j; pectoral in coughs.

Greenough's tincture for the teeth. Amygd. amar. 2 oz. lign. Bras., bacc. cass. ana ʒiv, ireos Florent. ʒij, coccin., sal. acetosel. ver., alumin. ana ʒj, S. V. R. 2 pints, spir. cochlear. ʒiiij.

Ruspini's tincture for the teeth. Rad. ireos Flor. 8 oz. caryoph. arom. 1 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints, ess. ambr. gris. 1 oz.

Tinctura theriacalis. Venice treacle, Mithridate ana ℔ss, proof spirit, strong vinegar ana ℔ij.

2. Aq. theriac. 2 gall. syr. croci 4℔.

Friars balsam. *Vervain's balsam. Wade's drops. Jesuits' drops. The commander's balsam. Wound balsam. Balsam for cuts. Balsamum traumaticum. Tinctura benzoes composita. T. benzoini composita.* Benz. ʒiij, stor. colati ʒij, bals. Tolu ʒj, aloes Socotr. ʒss, S. V. R. ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura benzoin composita.* Benz. ʒiij, bals. Peru. ʒij, al. hepat. ʒss, S. V. R. ℔ij by weight.

3. Benz. 20 oz. styr. col. 12 oz. bals. Tolu 8 oz. gum.

guaiaci 1℔, aloes Cap., olibani, tereb. Venet. ana 8 oz. pulv. curcum. 1 oz. S. V. R. 2 gallons, water 4 gallons.

4. Benz. ʒiij, al. Socotr. ʒfs, S. V. R. ʒxxxij; digest for two days, then add bals. Peru. ʒij.

5. Benz. 8 oz. gum. styr., gum. guaiaci (parv.) ana 6 oz. bals. Tolu, aloes ana 2 oz. bals. Peru. 1 oz. S. V. R. 1 gall.

Baume vulneraire. Chio turpentine 3 oz. S. V. R. 12 oz.

Thibaut's balsam. Myrrh, aloes, sang. dracon. ana ʒj, S. V. R. 6 oz.; dissolve, add flor. hyperici perfor. pug. j, steep twenty-four hours, strain with expression, to the strained liquor add tereb. e Chia ʒfs. In common use for cuts and slight wounds; internally diuretic ʒfs—ʒij, in gonorrhœa.

Drops of life. T. castor ʒviij, vini antim. aq. ana ℔j, opii, croci, ana ʒfs, cocci ʒij.

Taylors's red bottle. *Whitworth doctor's red bottle.* British brandy coloured with cochineal and flavoured with ol. origani.

Usquebaugh flavum. Pimento, sem. anisi, sem. carui ana 3 oz. macc, cloves, nutmegs ana 2 oz. sem. coriand., rad. angel. ana 8 oz. croci, annotto ana 2 oz. sugar 6 oz. S. V. R. 6 gall.

Usquebaugh viride. The same, used sap green in lieu of saffron and annotto.

Tincture of valerian. *Tinctura valerianæ.* Rad. valerian. ʒiiij, proof spirit ℔ij; antispasmodic, ʒij—ʒfs.

Vegetable extract. S. V. R. ℔jfs, honey 4 oz. ess. of Bergam. ʒij, eau de melisse des Carmes ℔j.

Tincture of white hellebore. *Tinctura veratri. T. veratri albi.* Rad. helleb. albi ʒviij, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *Vinum veratri.* Veratri rad. ʒviij, proof spirit Oj, water Ojfs.

Tincture of ginger. *Tinctura zingiberis*, P. L. before 1824. *T. amomi zingiberis.* Zz. ʒj, proof spirit ℔j.

2. *Oxley's concentrated essence of Jamaica ginger. Tinctura zingiberis*, P. L. 1824. Made with rectified spirit instead of proof.

Esprit de violettes. Flor. orrice root 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints; fragrant.

2. *Essence of violet.* S. V. R. 8 oz. orrice root 2 oz.

Mynsicht's elixir of vitriol. *Acid elixir of vitriol. Elixir vitrioli Mynsichti.* Cinnam., zz., caryoph. ana ʒiij,

cal. aromat. ʒj, galang. min. ʒjfs, fol. salviæ, fol. menth. crispæ ana ʒfs, cubeb., nuc. mosch. ana ʒij, lign. aloes, cort. citri ana ʒj, sacchar. cand. ʒiij, S. V. R. ℔jfs, ol. vitrioli ℔j; digest 20 days.

2. *Elixir vitrioli acidum.* Tinct. arom. ℔j, ol. vitrioli ʒiiij by weight.

3. *Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum.* S. V. R. ℔ij, ol. vitrioli ʒvj, both by weight; mix, then add cinnam. ʒjfs, zz. ʒj.

4. Pip. Jamaiac. 1 oz. ʒiv, cass. lign., zz. ana ʒj, proof spirit 2 pints; make a tincture, strain, and add ol. vitrioli 8 oz.

5. Cassia buds 4 oz. fol. menth. piper. 1 oz. ʒiv, proof spirit 6 pints, ol. vitrioli 1℔ 2 oz.; stomachic, astringent, gtt. x—xxx.

Vigani's elixir of vitriol. *Sweet elixir of vitriol. Elixir vitrioli dulce.* Tinct. aromat. ℔j, spir. vitrioli dulc. ʒviij.

2. *Spiritus ætheris aromaticus.* Cinnam. ʒiij, sem. cardam. min. ʒjfs, piper. longi, zz. ana ʒj, spir. æther. sulphurici ℔j.

3. *Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole aromaticus.* Species for tinct. cinnam. comp. P. E., æther. sulphur. c. alcoh. ℔ij: diuretic, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, ʒfs—ʒij.

Warner's cordial. Rhabarb. ʒj, fol. sennæ ʒfs, croci ʒj, rad. glycyrrh. ʒiv, uvarum pass. ℔j, spir. vini Gallici ℔iij.

Mock arrack. Rum ℔ij, fl. benz. gr. xx.

Essence of civette. Civette ʒj, S. V. R. ℔j; used as a perfume.

Gouttes ameres. St. Ignatius's beans, or in their stead, nuces vomicæ, rasped, ℔j, aq. kali ʒfs, bistre ʒj, aq. absinth. min. comp. ℔ij; stomachic, gtt. j—viij, in any bitter infusion.

Golden spirits of scurvy-grass. *Spiritus cochleariæ purgans.* Spir. coch. simpl. 1 gall. G. G. G. 8 oz.

Essence of coltsfoot. Tinct. bals. Tolut., bals. traumat. ana 2 oz. S. V. R. 4 oz.; used as a pectoral for coughs.

De la motte's golden drops. *Bestucheff's nervous tincture. Elixir d'or de M. le Général de la Motte.* Muriate of iron (obtained by distilling pyrites 6℔ with 12℔ of corrosive sublimate) ʒiij, alcohol ʒvj, exposed for some time to the rays of the sun; much used in gout, hypochon-

driasis, and nervous diseases. They have the remarkable property of losing their yellow colour in the sun, and recovering it in the shade.

Catharticum magistrale. Sennæ Alex., rad. glycyrr. ana ʒj, sal polychr. ʒijſs, S. V. R. ʒv, water ʒxij ; digest in a warm place for a day and night. This quantity is for four doses.

Tincture of iodine. Iodine gr. xlviij, S. V. R. ʒj : used in bronchocele, dose gtt. x, in syrop and water, thrice a day ; the dose to be gradually increased to gtt. xv and xx. It will not keep, being soon converted into *iodurctted hydroiodic acid*, which however is perhaps equally effective.

12. SPIRIT VARNISHES.

Common varnish. Sandarac 8 oz. tereb. Venet. 6 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints.

Transparent varnish. Gum. juniper 8 oz. tereb. Venet. 4 oz. mastic. 2 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints ; used upon wood.

White varnish. Gum. junip. 1℔, Strasburgh turpentine 6 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints ; used upon paper, wood, and linen.

White hard varnish. Mastich. 4 oz. gum. juniper., ter. Venet. ana 3 oz. pounded glass (to prevent the gums from forming an impenetrable mass) 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints ; used upon cards, sheaths, &c.

White polishing varnish. Mastich in tears 2 oz. gum. juniper. 8 oz. gum. elemi 1 oz. tereb. Argent. 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints ; used upon metal, polished with pumice powder.

Transparent copal varnish. Spirit of wine, fully charged with camphire 4 oz. copal in fine powder 1 oz. dissolve, filter, add the filtered liquor to S. V. R. 1 pint, in which gum elemi 1 oz. has been previously dissolved.

2. S. V. R. 1 pint, camphire half an oz. : dissolve, pour it upon copal in small pieces 4 oz. ; heat it so that the bubbles that rise up may be counted, when cold, pour it off, and add more spirit to the residuum ; used for pictures.

3. Copal, melted and dropped into water 3 oz. gum. sandarac 6 oz. mastich 3 oz. tereb. Argent. 2 oz. and a half, pounded glass 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints ; used for metals, chairs, &c.

French polish. Shell lac 3 oz. mastich 1 oz. sanda-

rach 1 oz. S. V. R. 40 oz.; dissolve in a gentle heat, making up the loss by evaporation.

Crystal varnish. Gum. mastic. 3 oz. S. V. R. 1 pint.

White varnish. *Roman polish.* Gum. sandarac 3℔, S. V. R. 2 gall.

Silver wash. Gum. sandarac 1 oz. mastic. half an oz. gum. benzoin ʒij, S. V. R. half a pint.

Indian varnish. Shell lac, seed lac, of each 5 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints; dissolve with a gentle heat and strain.

Hard spirit varnish. Seed lac, yellow rosin, of each 1℔ and a half, S. V. R. 2 gallons.

Soft spirit varnish. Common rosin 3℔, seed lac 12 oz. S. V. R. 2 gall.

Soft brilliant varnish. Gum. sandarac 6 oz. gum. elemi 4 oz. gum. anime 1 oz. camphor ʒiv, S. V. R. 2 pints; used upon wood and pasteboard.

Reddish varnish. Gum. sandarac 8 oz. laccæ in tabulis 2 oz. resinæ nigr. 4 oz. tereb. Venet. 6 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints; used upon wood and metals.

Lacquer. Seed lac, dragon's blood, annotto, gambooge ana 4 oz. saffron 1 oz. S. V. R. 10 pints.

2. Turmeric 1℔, annotto 2 oz. shell lac, gum juniper ana 12 oz. S. V. R. 12 oz.

3. Seed lac 3 oz. amber, gambooge ana 2 oz. watery extract of red sanders ʒfs, dragon's blood ʒj, saffron ʒfs, S. V. R. 2 pints 4 oz.

4. Turmeric ʒvj, saffron gr. xv, S. V. R. 1 pint 4 oz.: draw the tincture, add gambooge ʒvj, gum. sandarac, gum. elemi ana 2 oz. dragon's blood, seed lac ana 1 oz.; used upon metals and wood to give a golden colour.

Red varnish. Sandarac 4 oz. seed lac 2 oz. mastich, choice benjamin ana 1 oz. turpentine 2 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints; used for violins and cabinet work.

Black varnish. Gum. sandarac 8 oz. resin fl. 4 oz. lamp black 2 oz. S. V. R. 4 pints.

13. SYROPS.

Syrops in general require 2℔ av. of sugar to the pint. They are judged to be sufficiently boiled when some taken up in a spoon pours out like oil; and when a thin skim appears on blowing upon the syrop, it is judged to be com-

pletely saturated: a bottle that holds 3 oz. of water, ought to hold 4 oz. of syrop.

Syrops should be kept in small bottles, in a cool place, and only a small quantity brought into the shop for present use, as is done by the confectioners: for want of this precaution, some syrops of the apothecaries are half fermented wines. Others, especially simple syrop, and syr. althœæ, are frequently more properly to be called syrop of house-flies, the glutinous nature of the liquids rendering the use of stoppers, or the common cylindrical corks, exceedingly inconvenient: but conical corks, with a wire passing through them, and having a ring at top, would be far better than a mere tin cover, which seldom prevents the access of the flies.

Simple syrop. *Common syrop of capillaire. Syrupus simplex*, P. L. before 1815. Sugar ℥xxix to the pint of water.

2. *Syrupus. S. simplex*, P. L. 1815. Sugar ℔ijfs to the pint. These serve also as general formulæ for making syrops when no proportion of sugar is expressly given.

Syrop of garlick. *Syrupus allii.* Rad. allii ℔j, water ℔ij, sugar q. s.; expectorant, diuretic, ʒj—ʒiij.

Syrop of marsh-mallows. *Syrupus ex althœa. S. althœæ.* Fresh roots 1℔, water 1 gall.; boil to one half, press out the liquor, let it settle, add white sugar ℔iiij, and boil to ℔vj.

2. *Syrupus althœæ officinalis.* Fresh roots ℔j, water ℔x; boil to one half, add white sugar ℔iiij, and boil to a syrop; demulcent, ad libitum, in tickling coughs.

Syrop of horse-radish juice. *Spiritus armoraciæ.* Juice of horse radish q. p. sugar q. s. to make a syrop; a spoonful swallowed slowly, removes hoarseness immediately; a more simple and efficacious medicine than the syrupus de erysimo of the old editions of the P. L.

Syrop of orange peel. *Syrupus e corticibus aurantiorum. S. corticis aurantii. S. aurantii. S. citri aurantii.* Yellow part of Seville orange peel ʒij, boiling water ℔j; steep for a night, decant and add refined sugar ℔iij.

2. Orange peel 1℔ and a half, white sugar 24℔, water 2 gallons; stomachic.

Syrop of orange juice. *Orange sherbet. Syrupus*

e succo aurantiorum. Juice of oranges, strained and clarified, ℔j, white sugar ℔ij ; stomachic, drank in water.

Syrop of maidenhair. *Sirop de capillaire. Syrupus capillorum Veneris.* Maidenhair ʒv, stick liquorice ʒij, boiling water ℔vj ; steep for six hours, strain, add white sugar ℔iij.

2. *Syrupus pectoralis.* Maidenhair ʒv, stick liquorice ʒiiij, boiling water ℔v, sugar q. s.

3. White sugar 24℔, water 16 pints, boil nearly to a syrop, clarify with white of 3 eggs, scum, and finish the boiling, adding, while warm, orange flower water 1 pint.

4. Gum. tragacanth. 3 oz. water 2 gall. ; boil, strain, and make it up 3 gall. ; add white sugar 24℔, clarify with the white of 5 eggs, and then add orange flower water 2 pints and a half ; this does not mix well with wine.

5. Maidenhair ʒj, water 6 pints ; steep, strain, add white sugar ℔viij, boil to a syrop, adding, when cold, orange flower water ʒij.

6. Lump sugar 8℔, water 1 gallon ; boil, scum, and clarify with the white of an egg, when nearly cold add rose water 1 pint, put it up in very dry warm bottles ; it may be coloured with brandy colouring if desired : nutritive, restorative, an elegant addition to pump water in summer time.

Syrop of clove pinks. *Syrupus infusionis florum caryophyllorum. S. caryophyllorum rubrorum. S. caryophylli rubri. S. dianthi caryophylli.* Fresh petals of clove pinks, the white points being cut off, ℔ij, boiling water 6 pints ; infuse for 12 hours, strain, and add white sugar q. s.

2. Clove pinks 1 peck, white sugar 24℔ ; produces syrop 40℔ and a half.

3. Cochineal ʒj, sugar 2℔ 1 oz. water a pint ; used as a red colouring syrop.

Syrop of cloves. *Syrupus caryophyllorum aromaticorum.* Caryoph. ʒiij, white wine ℔j ; infuse, strain, and add sugar q. s. : stomachic.

Syrop of cinnamon. *Syrupus de cinnamomo.* Cinnam. ʒiij, boiling water ℔j ; infuse, strain, and add sugar q. s. : stomachic.

Syrupus corallii simplex. Red coral in powder ʒiiij, juice of berberries ℔iiij ; filter, to each pint add white sugar ℔jſs ; to each ℔ add syr. caryoph. rubr. (e. coccin.) ʒiv ; astringent, ʒij—ʒj, in looseness.

Syrop of saffron. *Syrupus croci,* P. L. before 1788.

Croci ʒj, vin. Canar. ℔j ; infuse three days, press and add sugar q. s.

2. *Syrupus croci*, P. L. since 1788. Made with water instead of wine.

3. Croc. 4 oz. coccin. ʒij, boiling water 1 gallon ; strain and add white sugar 12℔.

4. Croci 3 oz. coccin. ʒiv, boiling water 1 gallon, sugar 16℔.

5. Croci in fœno 6 oz. water 12℔, white sugar 28℔, produced 40℔ ; cordial, but since it has been made with water, used only to colour medicines.

Syrop of quinces. *Syrupus cydoniorum.* Succ. cydon. defæcati ℔iij, cinnam. ʒj, caryoph. arom., zz. ana ʒfs ; digest for six hours, then add vini rubri ℔j, sacch. albi ℔xv ; astringent, in loosenesses.

Syrop of liquorice. Rad. glycyrrh. ʒij, adianth. alb. ʒj, hyssop. ʒfs, boiling water ℔iij ; steep for twenty-four hours, press, add mell. opt., sacch. alb. ana ʒx, boil to a syrop ; demulcent, ad libitum, in coughs.

Syrop of lemon juice. *Syrupus e succo limonum. S. succi limonis. S. limonis.* Juice, rendered clear by settling and subsequent filtering 1 pint, white sugar ℔ij.

2. *Syrupus citri Medicæ.* Juice rendered as clear as before, 3℔, sugar 5℔ ; cooling, expectorant, pleasanter than oxymel.

Syrop of horehound. *Syrupus de prassio. S. marrubii.* White horehound man. j, boiling water q. s. to strain a pint ; infuse, strain, add sugar q. s. : is sold for any syrop of herbs that is demanded, and which is not in the shop.

Syrop of mulberries. *Syrupus e succo mororum. S. succi mori. S. mori.* Is made in the same manner as the syrop of lemon juice.

2. Juice 7℔, water 1℔, coccin. ʒj, sacch. alb. 16℔.

3. Fruit 18 gall. produced juice 30℔, sugar 35℔ : produces 56℔ of syrop.

4. Syr. rhœados ʒj, spir. vitriol. ʒfs, or q. s. to give the proper colour and taste ; grateful, cooling.

Common syrop of poppies. *Syrupus opii.* Extr. opii aquosi gr. xviij, boiling water ʒviij ; dissolve, add sugar q. s.

2. Opium pur. 2 oz. ʒiiij, water 20℔, sugar 24℔ ; boil to a proper consistence.

3. Extr. opii ʒiv, white sugar 10℔, water 6℔.

4. Extr. opii gr. xvj, simple syrop 1℔.

5. Simple syrop ℥j, tinct. opii gtt. xxv. Narcotic, ℥fs to ℥j; is sold for the syrop of poppies.

Orgeat. *Sirop d'orgeat. Syrupus hordeatus.* Amygd. dulc. ℔j, amygd. amar. ʒij; make an emulsion by adding decoct. hord. ℔ij; strain, to the strained liquor ℥x, add sacch. alb. ℔jfs, and when the sugar is dissolved, aq. flor. aurant. ʒj.

2. *Syrupus amygdalinus.* Jordan almonds 8 oz. bitter almonds 4 oz. water q. s. to make a very thick emulsion, strain, add the remainder of 2 pints of water, sugar 3℔, orange flower water 2 oz. sp. limon. cort. ʒvj; strain through flannel.

3. Bitter almonds 8 oz. rose water a pint, orange flower water 1 oz.; make an emulsion, strain, and add white sugar 2℔.

True syrop of poppies. *Syrupus de meconio. Diacodion. Syrupus papaveris albi. S. papaveris*, P. L. Poppy heads, without the seeds, ℥xiv, boiling water 2 gall. and a half; boil to one half, press out the liquor with great force, boil again 2 pints, strain while hot, boil down to a pint, and dissolve it in white sugar ℔ij.

2. *Syrupus papaveris*, P. D. Poppy heads ℔j, water ℔iij; boil, express, and evaporate to ℔j, strain, add sugar q. s. to make a syrop.

3. *Syrupus papaveris somniferi.* Poppy heads ℔ij, water ℔xxx, sugar ℔iiij.

4. Poppy heads, broken, 5℔ 4 oz. water q. s. sugar 35℔.

5. Broken heads 12℔, sugar 48℔, produced 67℔: narcotic, ʒij—℥fs, or more; as the preparation is so troublesome, the common syrop made of opium is usually sold in its stead; many make it of treacle.

Syrop of cowslips. *Syrupus e floribus paralyseos.* Is made as the syrop of clove pinks; slightly narcotic.

Syrop of peach blossoms. *Syrupus e floribus malorum Persicarum.* Peach blossoms ℔j, warm water ℔iij; soak for a day, press out, and repeat the infusion with fresh flowers four times more; strain, and to 3 pints of the liquor add sugar ℔ijfs, boil to a syrop: mildly cathartic; used for infants.

Syrop of buckthorn. *Syrupus de spina cervina. S. spinæ cervinæ.* Juice of buckthorn berries full ripe ℔iiij; steep ginger and allspice ana ʒiv in one pint of it, then

strain, boil the rest to ℔jfs, mix the two liquors, and add sugar ℔iijfs.

2. *Syrupus rhamni cathartici.* Juice, clarified by settling, 2℔, white sugar 3℔.

3. Juice 1 gallon, brown sugar 12℔.

4. Juice 3 gall. brown sugar 28℔, piment. 6 oz. zz. 4 oz. produced 38℔; cathartic, but apt to gripe, ʒfs—ʒjfs, seldom used but in clysters, except by the ferriers, who employ it very liberally. Buckthorn berries have always 4 seeds, the alder 2, and the dog-berry only 1, and buckthorn berries bruised on white paper stain it green, which the others, although sometimes substituted for those of the buckthorn, do not.

Syrop of red poppies. *Syrupus de papavere erratico. S. papaveris erratici. S. rhœados.* Scald and steep wild poppy flowers ℔j in boiling water ʒxviij, press out the liquor, let it settle, decant, and add white sugar ℔ijfs.

2. Flowers 14℔, water 42℔, sugar 91℔, produced 132℔; narcotic, but principally used to colour medicines.

Syrop of rhubarb. *Syrupus de rhabarbaro.* Rhabarb., fol. sennæ ana ʒijfs, cinnam. ʒjfs, ginger ʒfs, warm water ℔iiij; steep all night, strain, and boil to a syrop with white sugar ℔ij.

2. Rhabarb. E. Ind., fol. sennæ, raisins ana 4 oz. ginger ʒiiij, white sugar 9℔, water 1 gall.; cathartic.

Syrop of black currants. *Syrupus e ribis nigris.* As syrop of lemon juice; cooling.

Syrop of red currants. *Syrupus e ribis rubris.* Press out the juice, strain, put it into a glass or China vessel, cover with paper in which holes are pricked, expose it to the sun for a fortnight, take off the crust at top, add to each 4℔ of the clear liquor, 7℔ of sugar, and give it a quick boil: this preparation prevents any further fermentation.

Syrop of pale roses. *Syrupus rosaceus solutivus. S. rosarum solutivus.* Liquor left in distilling 6℔ of damask roses, boiled down to 3 pints; let it settle for a night, decant, add white sugar ℔v, and boil it till it weighs ℔viijfs.

2. *Syrupus rosæ*, P. L. before 1809. Damask rose petals dried, ʒvij, boiling water ℔iiij; infuse, evaporate to ℔ijfs, add sugar ℔vj.

3. *Syrupus rosæ*, P. L. since 1809. The same, but made with pale-rose petals.

4. *Syrupus rosæ centifoliæ.* Fresh petals ℔j, boiling water ℔iiij; infuse, add sugar ℔iij; slightly purgative; used for children.

Syrop of red roses. *Syrupus de rosis siccis.* Dried petals ℔fs, boiling water ℔iiij; infuse, strain with expression, add sugar ℔j, boil to a syrop.

2. *Syrupus rosæ Gallicæ.* Dried petals ʒvij, boiling water ℔v, sugar ℔vj; is slightly astringent, but more used as a red colour.

Syrop of bar-berries. *Syrupus de berberis.* Juice, cleared by settling, ℔ij, white sugar ℔jfs, boil to a syrop.

Syrop of rasp-berries. *Syrupus rubi Idæi.* Juice ℔ij, sugar ℔iv ʒij; dissolve: a grateful acid cooler.

Syrop of rue. *Syrupus rutæ.* Rue man. j, boiling water q. s. to strain a pint, add sugar q. s.; antispasmodic.

Syrop of elder berries. *Syrupus sambucinus.* Juice of the berries q. p. sugar q. s. to make a syrop.

Syrupus sarsaparillæ. Rad. sars. ℔j, aquæ 1 gall.; boil to 4 pints, and add sugar ℔j.

Syrupus rosaceus solutivus cum senna. Fol. sennæ ʒvj, sem. carui, sem. fœnic. dulc. ana ʒiij, infusion of damask roses ℔iij, sugar ℔ij.

2. *Syrupus sennæ*, P. L. 1815. Sennæ ʒij, sem. fœn. d. ʒj, boiling water ℔j; infuse, strain, add manna ʒiij, sugar 1℔: purgative; used for children ʒij—ʒfs.

Balsamic syrop. *Syrupus balsamicus. S. Tolutanus*, P. L. 1788. Balsam of Tolu ʒviij, water ℔iij; boil for two hours in a still, and return what comes over; strain, and add sugar ʒlxxx.

2. *Syrupus Tolutanus*, P. L. 1809. Bals. Tolu ʒj, water ℔j; boil in a close vessel, strain, add sugar ℔ij.

3. *Syrupus toluiferæ balsami.* Simple syrop ℔ij, tinct. bals. Tolu ʒj: M.

4. Use benzoin or styrax for bals. Tolu.

Syrop of violets. *Syrupus violarum*, P. L. before 1745. Fresh flowers ℔j, boiling water ℔ijfs; infuse for a day, press out the liquor; in every 2 pints dissolve sugar ℔iiij; scum, and boil to a syrop.

2. *Syrupus e succo violarum.* Juice expressed from the flowers ℔j, sugar ℔ij, or rather more; boil to a syrop.

3. *Syrupus violarum*, P. L. since 1745. *Syrupus violæ. S. violæ odoratæ.* From the infusion strained through a fine cloth, carefully avoiding the least pressure.

4. Lign. Campech. 1℔, rad. ireos Flor. 8 oz. water 4 pints; infuse, when cold strain, to each pint add white sugar 8℔, water 6 pints.

5. Flowers of columbine, or of purple flag, or of blue bottle ℔j, rad. ireos Flor. ʒiv, water ℔ijfs, sugar q. s.; laxative, to children ʒij—ʒfs.

6. Colour simple syrop, scented by orrice, with litmus, red cabbage, or indigo; but the last does not turn red with acids. Is usually manufactured in the country.

Syrop of ginger. *Syrupus zingiberis*, P. L. before 1745. Root bruised ʒiij, white wine ℔j; infuse warm for three days, strain, add sugar ℔jfs.

2. *Syrupus zingiberis*, P. L. 1745 to 1809, P. D. Root sliced ʒiv, boiling water ℔iij; infuse, add sugar q. s.

3. *Syrupus zingiberis*, P. L. since 1809. Root sliced ʒij, boiling water ℔j, sugar ℔ij.

4. *Syrupus amomi zingiberis.* Root sliced ʒiij, boiling water ℔iv, sugar ℔vijfs; carminative, stomachic.

Syrop of cinchonine. Sulphate of cinchonine gr. xlviij, simple syrop ℔j; febrifuge.

Cyanic syrop. Medicinal Prussic acid ʒj, simple syrop ℔j.

Syrop of emetine. Emetine gr. xvj, simple syrop ℔j; used as a syrop of ipecacuanha.

Syrop of pure emetine. Pure emetine gr. iiij, simple syrop ℔j; dose a tea spoonful: emetic.

Syrop of gentianin. Gentianin gr. xvj, simple syrop ℔j.

Syrop of lupuline. Tinct. of lupuline ʒj, simple syrop ʒvij.

Syrop of morphia. Acetate of morphia gr. iiij, simple syrop ℔j; narcotic, coch. min. j, every three hours.

Syrop of quinine. Sulphate of quinine ʒfs, simple ℔j; febrifuge, coch. vj, usually stops an intermittent.

Syrop of sulphate of morphia. Sulphate of morphia gr. iiij, simple syrop ℔j; narcotic, taken alternately with syrop of morphia, for a change.

Confectio al-kermes. Sugar ℔j, rose water ʒvj; dissolve, add juice of kermes ℔iij, ol. cinnam. ℈j; the older receipts ordered a little gold leaf to float about in it, also musk and ambergrise: stimulant.

Syrop of nut-megs. *Syrupus nucum moschatarum.*

Nut-megs ʒiij, white wine ℔j; infuse three days, strain, add sugar ℔jſs: stomachic, stimulant.

Syrop of red cabbage. *Syrupus brassicæ rubræ.* Juice of red cabbage ℔ij, sugar ℔v, make a syrop; some steam the leaves before they press them.

2. Leaves q. p. boiling water q. s. to cover them; infuse, strain, add sugar q. s.: pectoral, much used in some places.

Hippocras. Canary, Lisbon ana 12 pints, cinnam. 2 oz. canel. alb. ʒiiij, caroyph., macis, nuc. mosch., zingib., galang. ana ʒj; digest three days, strain, add white sugar 40 oz.

Oxymel. *Oxymel simplex.* Honey ℔ij, white wine vinegar ℔j; dissolve.

2. *Syrupus acetosus.* White wine vinegar ℔ij, white sugar ℔v; dissolve.

3. *Syrupus acidi acetosi.* White wine vinegar ℔ijſs, white sugar ℔iijſs; boil to a syrop: diluted with water form acidulous drinks and gargles.

Oxymel ex allio. Vinegar ℔ſs, sem. carui, sem. fœn. dul. ana ʒij: boil, add garlick ʒſs, cover, and when cold strain, then add honey ʒx.

Oxymel colchici. Fresh roots ʒj, distilled vinegar ℔j, soak for two days, press, to the liquor add honey ℔ij, and boil to a syrop; in asthma and dropsy ʒj, bis die, gradually increased.

Mel scillæ. Mel. ℔iij, tinct. scillæ ℔ij.

Oxymel of squills. *Oxymel scilliticum. O. scillæ.* Honey ℔iij, aceti scillæ ℔ij; boil to a proper consistence.

2. *Syrupus scillæ maritimæ.* White sugar ℔iijſs, aceti scillæ ℔ij; expectorant, detergent, ʒij—ʒiij; or in larger doses to children as an emetic.

Oxymel e cremore tartari. Crem. tart. ʒij, mellis. ʒxxiiij, aquæ Ovj; boil, in stone ware or glass, to the consistence of a syrop: for making electarium gingivale.

Syrupus volatilis. S. V. R. 1 pint, white sugar as much as it will dissolve; stimulant, anti-emetic.

Syrop of gall. *Syrupus fellis.* Tincture of bullock's gall 1 oz. simple syrop 1℔; mix: stomachic, promotes digestion, in doses of ʒj.

Syrop of ipecacuanha. *Syrupus ipecacuanhæ.* Tincture of ipecacuanhæ in S. V. R. made as strong as possible,

1 oz. simple syrop 1℔; mix: antidysenteric, expectorant, ʒj—ʒij, in larger doses ʒj—ʒjſs, emetic.

2. Ipecacuanha 1 oz. boiling water 1 pint; infuse, strain, add sugar ℔ij: this is much weaker.

Sirop de cuisiniere. Rad. sarsap. ℔ij, rad. chinæ, lign. guaiaci ana ℔ij, aq. q. s. to strain ℔ij, add sacch. rubri, mellis ana ℔ij; to which some add corrosive sublimate, which is useless, as it is immediately changed to mercurius dulcis and precipitated.

Braithwaite's genuine black drop. Opium sliced 8 oz. juice of crab apples 3 pints, nutmegs 1 oz. and a half, saffron ʒij; boil till smooth, add sugar 4 oz. yeast 2 table-spoonfuls; keep it near the fire for six or eight weeks, and then place it in the open air till it becomes a syrop; decant, filter, and put it into small bottles, adding a little sugar to each bottle: these quantities should produce about 2 pints. One drop is equal to four of tincture of opium, and does not affect the head near so much.

2. *Laudanum liquidum cydoniatum.* Opii ʒiv; croci ʒij; succi cydoniæ ℔ijſs; fermenti coch. iiij. Ferment till the opium and saffron separate, then express and filter; to the liquor add cinnam. ʒij, caryoph. arom., lign. aloes, santali flavi ana ʒj, digest 14 days, filter and evaporate to one half. Narcotic and anodyne, gutt. x to xxx.

3. *Abbé Rosseau's drops. Guttæ seu laudanum abbatis Rosseau. Vinum opiatum fermentatione paratum.* Mel. Narb. ʒxij, aq. calidæ ℔iij, set it in a warm place, and as soon as it ferments add opii ʒiiij dissolved in aq. ʒxij, let it work for a month, then evaporate to ʒx, strain, and add S. V. R. ʒiiijſs.

4. *Neumann's liquid laudanum.* Opium fermented with water, and not evaporated farther than to the consistence of honey: see his laudanum amongst electaries.

5. *Major Cochrane's cough medicine.* White poppy heads without seeds ℔ſs, water ℔vj, boil to ℔ij, strain with expression, boil again to ℔j; strain and add vinegar, brown sugar ana ℔j; boil to a syrop, add sp. vitr. q. s. to make it gratefully acid. Dose cochl. min. j to iij at night.

Godfrey's cordial. Venice treacle, ginger ana 2 oz. S. V. R. 3 pints, ol. sassafr. ʒvj, water 3 gall. treacle 14℔, tinct. Theb. 4 pints.

2. Sassafras ℔j, zz. 4 oz. water 3 gall.; boil gently to 2 gall. add treacle 16℔, S. V. R. 7 pts. tinct. Theb. 1 pint.

3. Opium 8 oz. ol. carui, ol. sassafr. ana 5 oz. treacle 56℔, S. V. R. 1 gallon, water 8 gallons.

4. Opium ʒiiij, treacle 4℔, boiling water 1 gallon; dissolve, add S. V. R. 2 oz. ol. sassafr. gtt. xl.

5. Opium 1 oz. and a half, treacle 7℔, S. V. R. 2 pints, ol. sassafr. ʒij, extr. jalapæ ʒiiij, water 2 gallons; produces 21 pints.

6. Sem. carui, sem. coriandri, sem. anisi ana 4℔, water q. s.: distil 16 gall. to which add opium 12 oz. ol. sassafr. 4 oz. dissolved in S. V. R. 2 gall. proof spirit 5 gall. treacle 84℔.

7. S. V. R. 1 pint, tinct. opii 2 oz. ol. sassafr. ʒjfs, water 10℔, treacle 7℔.

8. Sassafras 2℔, boil in water 1 gall. to 7 pints; strain, add brown sugar 7℔, opium 2 oz. previously dissolved in a pint of water, and S. V. R. 1℔.: anodyne, narcotic; chiefly used to prevent the crying of children, when in pain or starving.

9. Sassaf. ʒix, sem. carui, sem. coriand., sem. anisi ana ʒj, aq. ℔vj; boil to ℔iiij, strain, add mel usti ℔vj, boil a few minutes, and when cold add tinct. opii ʒiij.

Dalby's carminative. Tinct. opii ʒivfs, tinct. ass. fœt. ʒijfs, ol. carui ♆iij, ol. menth. pip. ♆vj, tinct. castor. ʒvjfs, S. V. R. ʒvj; put ʒij into each bottle with magnesia ʒj, and fill up with simple syrop and a little S. V. R.

Essentia binæ. Brown sugar melted in an iron pot, and kept on the fire till it is quite black and bitter, then removed, and lime water added to reduce it to the consistence of a syrop.

Colour for brewing. *Brandy colouring.* Brown sugar melted until it begins to grow bitter, and then made into a syrop with lime water.

Elixir de Garus. Myrrh, aloes ana ʒjfs, cloves, nutmegs ana ʒiij, saffron ʒj, cinnamon ʒvj, S. V. R. 1 gallon; distil 9 pints, then make an infusion of maidenhair 4 oz. liquorice root ʒiv, figs 3 oz. in boiling water 1 gall.; strain with expression, dissolve in it white sugar 12℔, add orange flower water 12 oz.: to each pound of this syrop add half its weight of the distilled spirit, and keep it for some time in a cellar.

2. Myrrh. ʒiv, aloes, croci ana ʒij, cinnam., caryoph., nuc. mosch. ana ♆j, proof spirit 2 pints; make a tincture, strain, add syr. capilli Veneris ℔ij, aq. flor. aurant. ʒxij.

Huile liquoreuse de fleurs d'oranges. Orange flower water, simple syrop ana p. æq.

Huile liquoreuse de la rose. *Julepum rosatum.* Rose water, simple syrop ana p. æq.

14. LIQUEURS.

Several of these were in the old editions of the London Pharmacopœia, but have been gradually omitted; the tinctura sennæ being the only sweetened tincture left, and that is so purely medicinal in its use, that it still keeps its station.

Ratafia d'angelique. Angelica seeds ʒj, stalks of angelica, bitter almonds blanched ana 4 oz. proof spirit 12 pints, white sugar 2lb; digest, strain, and filter: carminative.

Ratafia d'anis. Anise seed 2 oz. proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 10 oz.: it may be made of star anise seed.

Huile d'anis. Anise seeds 2 oz. S. V. R. 4 pints, simp. syrop 4lb: tincture of vanilla may be added if agreeable.

Anisette de Bourdeaux. Sugar 9 oz. ol. anisi gtt. vj; rub together, add by degrees S. V. R. 2 pints, water 4 pints: filter.

Eau de vie d'Andaye. The same ingredients as the former, but less sugar and oil.

Ratafia de caffé. Roasted coffee, ground, 1lb, proof spirit 1 gallon, sugar 20 oz.; digest for a week.

Ratafia de cassis. Ripe black currants 6lb, cloves ʒfs, cinnamon ʒj, proof spirit 18 pints, sugar 3lb 8 oz.; digest a fortnight.

Ratafia des cerises. Morello cherries with their kernels bruised 8lb, proof spirit 8 pints; digest for a month, strain with expression, add sugar 1lb 8 oz.

Ratafia de Grenoble. Small wild black cherries with their kernels bruised 12lb, proof spirit 6 gall.; digest for a month, strain, add sugar 12lb, a little citron peel may be added at pleasure.

Ratafia de cacao. *R. de chocolat.* Caracca cacao nuts roasted 1lb, West India cacao nuts roasted 8 oz. prf. spirit 1 gallon; digest for a fortnight, strain, add sugar 1lb 8 oz. tinct. of vanilla gtt. xxx.

Clairet. *Rossalis des six graines.* The seeds of anise,

fennel, dill, coriander, carui, and daucus Creticus ana 1 oz. proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 1℔.

Ratafia de coings. Juice of quinces 6 pints, cinnam. ʒiij, coriander seed bruised ʒij, cloves bruised gr. xv, mace ʒfs, bitter almonds ʒiiij, S. V. R. 3 pints; digest for a week, add sugar 2℔ 8 oz.

Escubac. *Usquebaug.* Saffron 1 oz. juniper berries ʒiv, dates without their kernels, raisins ana 3 oz. jubebs 6 oz. anise seed, mace, cloves, coriander seed ana ℥j, cinnam. ʒij, proof spirit 12 pints, simple syrop 6℔; pectoral, emmenagogue.

Ratafia de framboises. Strawberries 8℔, proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 12 oz.

Ratafia de Genièvre. Dried juniper berries not bruised 2 oz. proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 10 oz.

Ratafia de brou de noix. Young walnuts, whose shells are not yet hard, no. 60, brandy 4 pints, sugar 12 oz. mace, cinnamon, cloves ana gr. xv; digest for two or three months, press out the liquor, filter, and keep it for two or three years: stomachic.

Ratafia de noyaux. Peach or apricock kernels, with their shells, bruised, no. 120, proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 10 oz.; some reduce the S. V. R. to proof, with the juice of apricocks or peaches, to make this liqueur.

Chrème de noyaux. Bitter almonds blanched 4 oz. proof spirit 2 pints, sugar 1℔.

2. Bitter almonds 4 oz. coriand. seed ʒij, cinnam. ʒj, mace ʒj, lint seed half an oz. gin or proof spirit 4 pints, white sugar 1℔ 8 oz. ginger ʒj, boiling water 2℔, alum ʒij.

Ratafia d'œillets. Clove pinks, the white heels pulled off, 4℔, cinnamon, cloves ana gr. xv, proof spirit 1 gallon, sugar 1℔.

Ratafia a la Provençale. Striped pinks 1℔, proof spirit 2 pints, sugar 8 oz. juice of strawberries 11 oz. saffron gr. xv.

Ratifia d'ecorces d'oranges. Fresh peel of Seville oranges 4 oz. proof spirit 1 gallon, sugar 1℔; digest for six hours.

Ratafia de fleur d'oranges. Fresh flowers of the orange tree 2℔, proof spirit 1 gallon, sugar 1℔ 8 oz.: digest for six hours only.

Huile de vanille. S. V. R. 2 pints, simple syrop 2℔, tincture of vanilla q. s.

Vespetro. Angelica seed 2 oz. coriander seed 1 oz. fennel seed, anise seed ana ʒij, lemons sliced, no. 2, proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 1℔.

Ratafia a' la violette. Flor. orrice root ʒij, archel 1 oz. S. V. R. 4 pints: digest, strain, and add sugar 4℔.

Fenouillette de l'ile de Rhé. Fennel seed 2 oz. herb of the same 8 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints, water 4 pints, sugar 10 oz.

Elephants milk. *Urine d'eléphant.* Benjamin 2 oz. S. V. R. 1 pint, boiling water 2 pints and a half; when cold, strain, and add sugar 1℔ 8 oz.

Ratafia de baume de Tolu. Balsam of Tolu 2 oz. S. V. R. 1 pint, boiling water 3 pints, sugar 1℔ 8 oz.

Citronelle. *Eau de Barbades.* Fresh orange peel oz. fresh lemon peel 4 oz. cloves ʒfs, coriander ʒj, proof spirit 4 pints; distil in B. M. and add white sugar p. æq.

Chrème des Barbades. Orange peels, lemon peels ana no. 3, cinnamon 4 oz. mace ʒij, cloves ʒj, rum 18 pints; distil in B. M. and add sugar p. æq.

2. Lemons sliced no. 24, citrons sliced no. 6, S. V. R. 2 gall. 4 pints, fresh baulm leaves 8 oz. water 3 gallons 4 pints; digest for a fortnight, strain.

Cedrat. Lemon peels no. 12, S. V. R. 2 gallons; distil in B. M. and add simple syrop. p. æq.

Parfait amour. The same, coloured with a little cochineal.

Marasquin de groseilles. Gooseberries quite ripe 10℔, black-cherry leaves 1℔; bruise and ferment; distil and rectify the spirit: to each pint of this spirit add as much distilled water, and sugar 1℔.

Huile de Venus. Flowers of the wild carrot, picked, 6 oz. S. V. R. 10 pints; distil in B. M.; to the spirit add as much syrop of capillaire; it may be coloured with cochineal.

Eau divine. S. V. R. 1 gall. ess. of lemons, ess. of Bergamotte ana ʒj; distil in B. M. add sugar 4℔, dissolved in pure water 2 gall. and lastly orange flower water 5 oz.

Brandy shrub. Brandy 9 pints, lemon juice, orange juice ana 1 pint, orange peels no. 4, lemon peels no 2, sugar 2℔, water 5 pints.

Rum shrub. The same, using rum instead of brandy.

2. Concrete acid of lemons 8 oz. water 5 gall. raisin

wine 4 gall. rum 10 gall. orange flower water 4 pints, honey 6℔.

3. Orange juice 2 pints, rum 8 pints, sugar 1℔ 8 oz.

Chrème d'Orange. Oranges sliced no. 36, S. V. R. 2 gall. sugar 18℔, water 4 gall. 4 pints, tincture of saffron, 1 oz. ʒiv, orange flower water 4 pints; digest for a fortnight, strain.

Sportsman's cordial. *Eau de chasseurs.* Peppermint water, S. V. R. of each 1 pint, white sugar 8 oz.

All the above liqueurs are stimulant, and taken ad libitum for pleasure.

Liqueurs are also made by adding Hungary water, honey water, eau de Cologne, and several other spirits, to an equal quantity of simple syrop, or common capillaire.

15. CONSERVES.

Rob de berberis. Juice of barberries strained 1 pint, white sugar ʒvj; boil down to a jelly.

2. Juice and sugar ana p. æq.; boil down: refrigerant.

Rob de cerasis. Kentish cherry juice, strained, 1 pint, sugar ʒvj; boil down: refrigerant.

Rob de cornis. Cornelian cherries ℔j; boil in a little water, pulp through the sieve, add sugar ʒvj, and boil down.

Rob cydoniorum. Juice of quinces, cleared by settling a while ℔vj; boil to ℔ij, add sugar ʒvj, and boil down.

Diacydonium. Flesh of quinces, boiled soft in water, ℔viij, white sugar ℔vj, boil to a jelly, and pour into moulds.

Rob prunorum acidorum. As the former, from unripe plums: astringent.

Currant jelly. *Rob de ribes.* Juice of red currants ℔j, sugar ʒvj; boil down.

2. Juice of red currants, white sugar ana p. æq. stir it gently and smoothly for three hours, put it into glasses, and in three days it will concrete into a firm jelly.

Rob of elder berries with sugar. *Rob baccarum sambuci cum saccharo.* Juice ℔iiij, sugar ℔j; boil down: detergent, used in gargles.

2. Juice 16 gall. sugar 87℔; produced 130℔.

Jelly of apples. Apple juice strained ℔iiij, sugar ℔j; boil to a jelly.

Strawberry jelly. Juice of strawberries ℔iiij, sugar ℔ij; boil down.

Gooseberry jelly. Dissolve sugar in about half its weight of water, boil: it will be nearly solid when cold; to this syrop add an equal weight of gooseberry juice, and give it a boil, but not long, for otherwise it will not fix.

Damson cheese. Boil the fruit in water q. s. to cover it, and pulp through a very coarse sieve, to each pound add sugar 4 oz. boil till it begins to candy on the sides, then pour it into tin moulds. Other kinds of plums may be treated in the same way, as also cherries and several kinds of fruit.

Scotch marmelade. Juice of Seville oranges 2 pints, yellow honey 2℔; boil to a proper consistence.

Mel helleboratum. Rad. helleb. alb. ℥j, water ℥iiij; soak, boil, press out the liquor, strain again, add honey ℥iij, and boil to a proper consistence; cathartic, in mania.

Honey of roses. *Mel rosatum. M. rosaceum. M. rosæ.* Dried red roses ʒiv, boiling water ℥iij; infuse, strain, add honey ℥v, and boil down: used in cooling detergent gargles.

Rob diacaryon. Juice of green walnut husks 4℔, honey 2℔; boil down: stomachic ʒj—ʒʃs.

Rob diamorum. Juice of mulberries 4℔, honey 2℔; boil down: cooling.

Conserve of wormwood. *Conserva absinthii maritimi.* Leaves ℥j, sugar ℥iij; beat or grind into a conserve: tonic, stomachic.

Conserva cochleariæ hortensis. Leaves ℥j, sugar ℥iij: stimulant, antiscorbutic.

Conserve of hips. *Conserva cynosbati. C. fructûs cynosbati. Confectio rosæ caninæ.* Fruit, carefully separated from the seeds and their down, ℥j, sugar ʒxx.

2. *Conserva rosæ caninæ.* Fruit pulped ℥j, sugar ℥iij; cooling.

3. Hips 231℔, before pulping, after being pulped and beat up with white sugar 216℔, produced 388℔. The hips of rosa systyla and r. arvensis make a much finer flavoured conserve than those of r. canina, so much so that their conserve may be used as an excellent sweetmeat.

Conserve of mint. *Conserva menthæ foliorum. C. menthæ sativæ.* Leaves ℥j, sugar ℥iij; allays vomiting.

Conserve of red roses. *Conserva florum rosarum rubrarum. C. florum rosæ rubræ. C. rosæ rubræ. Con-*

fectio rosæ Gallicæ. Conserva rosæ Gallicæ. Petals ℔j, sugar ℔iij; astringent.

Conserve of rue. *Conserva rutæ foliorum.* Leaves ℔j, sugar ℔iij; antispasmodic.

Conserve of orange-peel. *Conserva corticum aurantiorum. C. flavedinis corticum aurantiorum Hispalensium. C. corticis exterioris aurantii Hispalensis. Confectio aurantiorum. Conserva aurantii. C. citri aurantii.* Yellow part of the peel of Seville oranges ℔j, sugar ℔iij; stomachic.

Conserve of sloes. *Pulpa prunorum sylvestrium condita. Conserva prunorum sylvestrium. C. prunæ sylvestris.* Soften the sloes by simmering them over the fire in a little water, taking care that they do not burst, pulp them through a sieve, add to the pulp three times its weight of sugar; astringent.

Conserva ari. Fresh roots ℔ss, sugar ℔jss; diuretic, attenuant.

Conserve of wood sorrel. *Conserva foliorum lujulæ. C. lujulæ.* Leaves of wood sorrel ℔j, sugar ℔iij; gratefully acid, of an elegant red colour, cooling.

Conserva scillæ. Fresh squills ʒj, sugar ʒx; diuretic, attenuant.

16. ELECTARIES.

Under the names of electaries are included all solid or pulpy mixtures of different substances which are not of an oily nature, but more or less soluble or diffusible in water. The name electarium has been usually written electuary; but Cœlius Aurelianus, the most ancient author who uses the word, writes it electarium.

Electarium e baccis lauri. Fol. rutæ sicc., sem. carui, sem. petrosel. vulg., bacc. lauri ana ʒj, sagapeni ʒss, piper. nigri, castor. Russ. ana ʒij, mell. ʒxv.

2. *Confectio rutæ.* Fol. rutæ sicc., sem. carui, bacc. lauri ana ʒjss, sagapeni ʒss, pip. nigri ʒij, mell. ʒxvj: antihysteric, ʒss—ʒij; in clysters carminative, ʒj—ʒij, in flatulent colic.

Diacorallion. Corall. albi, coral. rubri, boli Armen. veræ, sang. draconis ana ʒj, margaritarum ʒss, lign. aloes, rosar. rubr., gum. tragacanthæ, cinnam. ana ℈ij, ligni san-

tali albi et rubri ana ℈j, sacchari in aq. cinnam. tenui soluti four times the weight of the species; absorbent.

Diascordium. *Electarium e scordio.* Species e scordio cum opio ℔j, syr. papav. alb. ℔iij; alexiterial, antispasmodic, astringent ʒj —ʒiij.

Mithridatium. *Confectio Damocratis.* Cinnam. ʒxiv, myrrhæ, agarici, nardi Indicæ, zz., croci, sem. thlaspis, thuris, terebinth. Chiæ ana ʒx, junci odorati, costi (or zedoar.), fol. malabathri (or macis), stœch., piper. long., sem. seselis, succ. hypocist., styr. colati, opopon., galbani col., opobalsami (or ol. nuc. mosch. expr.), castor. Russ., ana ℥j, polii, scordii, carpobalsami (or cubeb.), pip. alb., sem. dauci Cret., bdellii ana ʒvij, nardi Celticæ, rad. gent., fol. dictam. Cret., ros. rubr., sem. petrosel. Macedon., sem. cardam. min., sem. fœnic. dulc., gum. Arab., opii colati (dissolved in wine) ana ʒv, rad. calam. arom., rad. valer. sylv., sem. anisi, sagapeni ana ʒiij, mei athamant., hyperici, acaciæ (or terr. Jap.), ventrium scincorum ana ʒijſs, honey three times the weight of the species.

2. Cass. lign. 2 oz. gum. thuris, zz., croci ana 1 oz. ʒiv, myrrh., galbani, styr., fol. scordii, sem. fœnic. dulc., opii, cal. aromat., sem. anisi, pip. longi, cubeb., castor., valerianæ, cardam. min. ana 1 oz. gum. Arab. 4 oz. catechu ʒij, honey q. s.

3. Species for mithridate 7℔, honey 21℔, S. V. R., water ana 1 pint: astringent, narcotic, but less so than Venice treacle, ℈ij—ʒij.

Philonium Romanum. Piper. albi, sem. hyoscyami albi ana ʒv, opii ʒijſs, cass. lign. ʒjſs, sem. apii ʒj, sem. petros. Maced., sem. fœnic., sem. dauci Cret. ana ℈ij gr. v, croci ℈jſs, spicæ Ind., pyrethri, zedoar. ana gr. xv, cinnam. ʒjſs, myrrhæ, castorei ana ʒj, syr. papav. alb. q. s.

2. *Philonium Londinense.* Piper. albi, zz., sem. carui ana ℥ij, opii colati ʒvj, syr. papav. alb. boiled down to the consistence of honey ℥xx ʒij.

3. *Confectio opiata.* Opii pur. duri ʒvj, pip. longi, zz., sem. carui ana ℥ij, syr. papav. alb. boiled down to the consistence of honey ℥xx ʒij.

4. *Confectio opii*, P. L. 1809. Opii duri ʒvj, pip. longi ℥j, zz. ℥ij, sem. carui ℥iij, simple syrop ℔j; stimulant, dose of philonium ʒj—ʒjſs, of the confection only gr. x—ʒſs.

5. *Confectio opii*, P. L. 1824. Add tragac. ʒij.

6. *For horses.* Opium 1 oz. and a half, macerate in

warm water till it forms a thin paste, then add ginger powd. 3 oz. carui seeds powd. allspice powd. of each 6 oz. treacle 24 oz.; mix. This is a good cordial for cattle; the above will make about 20 doses of 2 oz. each, to be given in warm beer or an infusion of peppermint.

Venice treacle. *Theriaca Andromachi.* Trochisci de scillâ ℔fs, piper. longi, opii col., viper. sicc. ana ʒiij, cinnam., opobalsami (or ol. nuc. mosch. expr.) ana ʒij, agarici, radicis iridis Flor., herb. scordii, flor. ros. rubr., sem. napi, extr. glycyrrh. ana ʒjfs, nardi Ind., croci, amomi, myrrhæ, costi (or zedoariæ), junci odor. ana ʒj, rad. pentaph., rhabarb., zz., malabathri fol. (or macis), fol. dictam. Cret., fol. marrub., fol. calaminthæ, stœch., piper. nigri, sem. petrosel. Macedon., olibani, terebinth. Chiæ, rad. valerian. sylv. ana ʒvj, rad. gent., nardi Celt., mei athamant., fol. polii, fol. hyperici, fol. chamæpityos, sum. chamædryos cum semine, carpobals. (or cubeb.), sem. anisi, sem. fœnic. dul., sem. cardam. min., sem. ammeos, sem. seselis, sem. thlaspis, succ. hypocist., acaciæ (or catechu), gum. Arab., styr. colati, sagapeni colati, terræ Lemn. (or. bol. Armen., or bol. Gall.), vitrioli vir. calc. ana ʒfs, rad. aristol. ten. (or arist. long.), summ. cent. min., sem. dauci Cret., opopon., galbani col., castor. Russ., bitum. Jud. (or succin. alb.), rad. calam. arom. ana ʒij, honey three times the weight of the species.

2. Pip. long., cass. lign. ana 2 oz. croci, zz., gum thuris, sem. anisi, sem. cardam., gum. stor., sal. Martis, gum. myrrh., cubeb., sem. fœnic. dulc., bol. Armen. ana 1 oz. fol. scordii, castor., calam. arom. ana 1 oz. ʒiiij. succ. Hispan. 3 oz. gum. Arab. 4 oz. opopon., galban. ana ʒiiij, honey 6℔.

3. Rad. angelicæ ʒviij, rad. valerianæ ʒiij, rad. gentian. ʒvj, zedoariæ, sem. cardam. min. ana ʒij, croci, succ. glycyrrh., myrrh., opii ana ʒj, honey ʒlxxv; the opium is to be dissolved in sherry q. s.: heating, alexiterial, anodyne, narcotic, ℈jfs—ʒjfs.

4. Opii ʒij, piment. 4 oz. rhæi 1 oz. zz. 2 oz. gent. 8 oz. anisi 8 oz. fœnic. dulc. 8 oz. ferri vitriol. calc. ʒiv, ol. lauri ʒj, mellis q. s.

5. Extr. bacc. junip. ʒiiij, myrrhæ (in vino sherry solutæ) rad. angelicæ, rad. helenii, rad. aristol. rotund. ana ʒij, syr. cort. aurant., syr. papav. albi ana ʒviij; mix: stimulant, carminative, narcotic, ʒj to ʒfs.

Electuarium opiatum. *E. Thebaicum.* Pulv. aro-

matici ʒvj, rad. serpent. Virg. ʒiij, opii ʒfs, syrup. zz. ℔j: the opium to be dissolved in sherry q. s.

Confectio Paulina. *C. Archigenis.* Costi (or zedoar.), cinnam. pip. longi, pip. nigri, styr. col., galban. col., opii col., castor. Russ. ana ʒij, simple syrop boiled to the consistence of honey ʒxlviij.

Theriaca Londinensis. *Cataplasma e cymino.* Sem. cymini ℔fs, bacc. lauri, fol. scord., rad. serp. Virg. ana ʒiij, caryoph. arom. ʒj, honey ʒxlviij; the old formula had opium in it, and was made up with syrop of poppies.

2. For cloves, put in twice the weight of allspice; at present mostly used by the ferriers as an alexipharmic; formerly given ʒij—ʒfs, the old form being weaker than Venice treacle, but pleasanter to the taste.

Sir Walter Rawleigh's cordial. *Confectio Raleighana. C. cardiaca.* Sum. rorism. recen., bacc. junip. ana ℔j, sem. card. min., zedoar., croci ana ℔fs, proof spir. cong. jfs; make a tincture, strain, evaporate to ℔ijfs, then add pulv. e chel. cancr. comp. ʒxvj, cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana ʒij, caryoph. arom. ʒj, sacch. albi ℔ij. Sir W. R.'s own formula was far more complicated.

2. *Confectio aromatica*, P. L. 1788. Zedoar., croci ana ℔fs, aquæ ℔iij; infuse for a day and night, press and strain, evaporate to ℔jfs, add pulv. e chel. cancr. comp. ʒxvj, cinnam. nuc. mosch. ana ʒij, caryoph. arom. ʒj, sem. cardam. min. ʒfs, sacch. alb. ℔ij.

3. *Confectio aromatica*, P. L. 1809. Cinnam. nuc. mosch. ana ʒij, caryoph. arom. ʒj, sem. cardam. min. ʒfs, croci ʒij, test. ostreor. pp. ʒxvj, sacch. alb. ℔ij, water ℔j.

4. *Confectio aromatica*, P. D. Cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana ʒij, sacch. alb., croci ana ʒj, sem. cardam. min., caryoph. ana ʒij, cretæ præcip. ʒij, syr. aurant. cort. q. s.

5. *Electuarium aromaticum.* Pulv. aromat. p. j, syr. aurantii p. ij.

6. Turmeric 6℔, cass. (parvæ) 3℔, cardam. min. 1℔ 8 oz. nutmegs 1℔, cloves 1℔, chalk ppd. 7℔; grind together; to each 4℔ of these species add saffron 1℔ 6 oz. S. V. R. 3 pints, chalk ppd. 10℔, oil of cloves, true, 2 oz. tinct. stomach. 8 oz. syrop of saffron 10℔; the saffron should be the best Spanish, and infused for a week in the spirit of wine; when good, it will bear 14 or 16℔ of chalk, and yet be of a good colour.

7. Rad. zedoar. 2℔, water 1 gall.; evaporate to 6 pints,

add sugar 12℔, and when cold add species for conf. arom. 60℔ (composed of gum. Seneg. 4℔, rad. curcum. Chin. 8℔, nuc. mosch. 4℔, cassiæ parvæ 8℔, gran. Parad. 1℔, sem. cardam. min. 1℔, starch 6℔, chalk ppd. 21℔, corall. rub. ppt. 7℔), as also S. V. R. 2 pints, aloes, cassiæ, sem. cardam. min. ana 4 oz. nuc. mosch. 8 oz. croci in fœno 1℔, pulv. chel. canc. comp. 4 oz.: if the colour is not good, add kali ppd. 1 oz.

Diacassia cum manna. *Electarium e cassia. Electuarium e cassia. Confectio cassiæ.* Pulp of cassia fistula ℔ſs, mannæ ʒij, pulp tamarind. ʒj, syr. rosarum ℔ſs.

2. *Electuarium cassiæ.* Syr. cort. aurant. used for syr. rosarum.

3. *Electuarium cassiæ fistulæ.* Pulp. cass. fist., pulp. tamarind., mannæ ana p. j, syr. rosar. Dam. ℔iiij.

Syrupus sennæ, P. D. Sennæ ʒſs, boiling water ℔j; infuse, strain, add manna, sugar ana ℔j.

2. *Syrupus sennæ*, P. L. 1809. Senna ʒj, sem. fœnic. ol. ʒj, aq. ferv. ℔j; infuse, strain, add manna, sugar ana ℔j. These are of the consistence of soft manna, and not syrops.

Electuarium ex elleboro. Rad. elleb. albi ℔j, aquæ ℔xij; boil to ℔vj, strain, add honey ℔iij, and boil to the consistence of honey; cathartic.

Lenitive electary. *Electuarium lenitivum. E. e senna. Confectio sennæ.* Sennæ ʒviij, figs ℔j, pulp. tamarind., pulp. cassiæ, pulp. prun. Gall. ana ℔ſs, sem. coriand. ʒiiij, glycyrrh. ʒij, sacch. alb. ℔ijſs.

2. *Electuarium sennæ.* Senna ʒiij, pulp. prun. Gall. ℔j, pulp. tamarind. ʒij, common treacle ℔jſs, ol. carui ʒij.

3. *Electuarium cassiæ sennæ.* Fol. sennæ ʒviij, sem. coriand. ʒiiij, rad. glycyrrh. ʒij, figs, pulp. prun. ana ℔j, pulp. tamarind. ℔ſs, sacch. alb. ℔ijſs.

4. Senna (parva) 4℔, coriander seed 2℔, raisins 10℔, stick liquorice 1℔ 8 oz. prunes 10℔, tamarinds 10℔, treacle 28℔.

5. Figs 20℔, prunes 14℔, tamarinds 14℔, cass. fistula 20℔, white sugar 50℔, stick liquorice 4℔ 8 oz. senna 12℔, coriander seed 8℔; produced 124℔ of elect. len. optimum.

6. Figs 49℔, tamarinds 28℔, treacle 56℔, jalap 1℔, ivory black 2℔, senna (parva) 10℔, coriander seed 7℔; produced 140℔.

7. Pulp 10℔ (made of tamarind. rubr., prunes ana 14℔,

treacle 7℔), treacle 20℔; boil well together, and add species (made of senna 12℔, coriander seed 8℔) 5℔ 8 oz. Laxative ʒij—ʒfs, or more.

8. The pulp of apples is used for the others; and coloured with walnut rinds.

Pulpa pro el. lenit. Figs 64℔, tamar. 28℔, sugar 70℔.

Caryocostinum. Scamm., hermodact., caryoph. arom., zz. ana ʒvj, ol. carui ʒj, honey ℔j.

2. *Electuarium e scammonio*, P. L. 1745. Scammon. ʒjfs, caryoph. arom., zz. ana ʒvj, ol. carui ʒfs, honey ℔fs.

3. *Electuarium e scammonio*, P. L. 1788. *Confectio scammoneæ.* The same, with syrop of roses instead of honey.

4. *Electuarium scammonii.* Scamm., zz. ana ʒj, ol. caryoph. arom. ℈j, syr. aurant. cort. q. s.

5. Scamm. Alepp., piment., rad. glyc. ana 12 oz. zz. 1℔ 8 oz. ol. carui 1 oz. ʒiv, ol. caryoph. ver. ʒij, honey 12℔.

6. Rad. jalapæ, zz. ana 1 oz. ʒiiij, scamm. ʒvj, ol. carui ʒij, ol. caryoph. ver. gtt. xvj, honey 1℔ 8 oz.: purgative, ℈j—ʒj.

Confectio amygdalæ. *C. amygdalarum.* Sweet almonds, blanched, ʒj, gum Arabic ʒj, white sugar ʒfs; used to make emulsions when required, by merely rubbing down with distilled water.

Almond paste. Almonds blanched 4 oz. lemon juice 2 oz. oil of almonds 3 oz. water 1 oz. proof spirit 6 oz.

2. Bitter almonds blanched 1℔, white of 4 eggs, rose water, S. V. R. ana q. s.

Brown almond paste. Bitter almonds blanched, pulp of raisins ana 1℔, proof spirit q. s.; cosmetic, softens the skin, and prevents chaps.

Ward's paste for fistula. *Confectio piperis nigri.* Piper. nigri, rad. enulæ camp. ana 1℔, sem. fœnic. dulc. 3℔, honey, white sugar ana 2℔; in fistula, dose the size of a nutmeg, three or four times a day.

Plukenet's ointment for cancer. Arsenic. alb. fl. sulph., fl. ranunculi flammulæ, fl. cotulæ fœtidæ, made into a paste with white of egg.

Confectio Japonica. *Electuarium mimosæ catechu.* Catechu ʒiiij, gum. kino ʒiij, cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana ʒj, opii ʒj (dissolved in sherry q. s.), syr. rosar. rubr. boiled to the consistence of honey ℔ij ʒiij.

2. *Electuarium catechu compositum.* Catechu ʒiv, cinnam. ʒij, kino ʒiij, opii pur. ʒjſs (dissolved in sherry q. s.), syr. zz. boiled to the consistence of honey ℔ij ʒiij.

3. Catechu 1℔, cassiæ, pulv. nuc. mosch. comm. ana 4 oz. opii ʒiiij, syr. rosæ 7℔; astringent.

Fox lungs. *Lohoch e pulmone vulpium.* The lungs of a fox dried and powdered, Span. liquorice, maidenhair, anise seed, fennel seed ana p. æq. white sugar made into a syrop with coltsfoot and scabious water three times the weight of the species: the original prescription of Mesue has honey instead of syrop.

2. Sem. anisi, sem. fœnic. dulc., capill. Veneris ana 6 oz. suc. liquor. 8 oz. brown sugar 3℔, water 2 pints; dissolve, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

3. Sperm. ceti, succ. glycyrrh. ana 8 oz. water q. s. to soften the liquorice and make an electary, then add honey 3℔, ol. anisi q. s. to flavour it rather strongly: pectoral; used in coughs, although omitted by the college for more than a century, still retains its place in the public opinion: the druggists have substituted sperma ceti for fox lungs.

Quince marmelade. *Miva vel gelatina cydoniorum.* Juice of quinces ℔xij, boil to a half, add white wine ℔v; simmer away about 3 or 4 pints, let it settle, strain, add white sugar ℔iij, and boil till it fixes when cold.

Mel boracis. *Mel subboracis.* Borax ʒj, mel despum. ʒj; detergent: used as a gargle in aphthæ.

Unguentum Ægyptiacum. Rough verdigris ppd. ʒv, honey ʒxiv, vinegar ʒvij; boil to a proper consistence.

2. *Mel Ægyptiacum.* Is the thin portion that separates from unguentum Ægyptiacum by keeping.

3. *Oxymel æruginis. Linimentum æruginis.* Verdigrise ʒj, vinegar ʒvij; dissolve, strain, add honey ʒxiv: boil to a proper consistence: detergent, and used to keep down fungous flesh; diluted, is used in gargles.

4. *Escharotic liniment, for ferriers.* Honey 4 oz. spirit of salt and verdigrise of each 1 oz.; mix.

Tapsimel, P. L. before 1745. Succ. chelidonii, succ. tapsi barbati ana ℔ij, honey ℔ij; boil down, add vitriol. virid., alum. ust. q. s. to make an ointment; used to cure the itch, by being exhibited as a suppository, or by being merely smelled!

Mel solutivum. Liquor left on distilling 6℔ of damask

roses, cummin seed ʒj, moist sugar ℔iiij, honey ℔ij ; boil down.

Emplastrum ammoniaci. Gum ammoniac ʒv, distilled vinegar ʒviij ; evaporate to a proper thickness : discutient, in scrofula and white swellings. The empl. ex ammon. P. L. 1720, was an unguent, containing ammon. ʒvj in ʒxxvjſs.

Emplastrum ex ammoniaco cum Mercurio. *E. ammoniaci cum hydrargyro*, P. L. Hydrarg. ʒiij, balsam. sulph. ʒj ; rub together, add gum. ammon. ℔j.

2. *Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro*, P. D. Use tereb. com. ʒj, to kill the quicksilver.

Coral dentifrice. *Electarium gingivale.* Oxym. e crem. tart. ʒxij, tinct. myrrh. rub. ʒiij, ol. cajep. gtt. x, ol. cinnam. gtt. xx ; mix : for scorbutic gums.

2. *Electarium dentifricium.* Myrrh. ʒiij, crem. tart., cochin. ana ʒjſs, caryoph. arom. ʒj, mellis ʒiiij ; mix.

3. Laccæ in glob. ʒij, alum. ℈iiij, rad. irid. Flor., rad. bistortæ, flor. rorar. rubr., myrrhæ ana ℈ij, mellis q. s. to make an electary.

4. *Electarium gingivale antiscorbuticum.* Gum. lacc. in baculis, myrrhæ ana ʒj, mellis q. s.

5. *Electarium ad stomacacen Spielmanni.* Pulv. rad. ireos. Flor., pulv. sang. drac. ana ʒiij, alum. ʒij, myrrhæ, mastichis ana ʒj, syr. Tolutanus q. s. to make an electary : in foul gums.

Ready made mustard. Flour of black mustard seed, well sifted from the bran, 3℔, salt 1℔ ; make it up with currant wine, and add 3 or 4 spoonfuls of sugar to each pint. Must, i. e. grape juice, was formerly used, whence its name.

2. Flour of mustard 8℔, wheat flour, bay salt ana 1℔ and half, Cayenne pepper 2 oz. and an half, water q. s.

3. *Patent mustard.* Black ginger 12℔, common salt 18℔, water 15 gall. boil, strain ; to each gall. add fine mustard 5℔.

Elæosaccharum anisi. Ol. anisi gtt. xvj, sacch. albi, magnesia albæ ana 1 oz. ; rub together : to make extemporaneous anise seed water, by adding a few grains to a pint of water.

2. *Elæosaccharum carui.*

3. *Elæosaccharum cinnamomi.*

4. *Elæosaccharum menthæ piperitæ.*

5. *Elæosaccharum pulegii.* The same.

Chelsea pensioner. G. guaiaci ʒj, rhabarb. ʒij, crem.

tart. ℥j, fl. sulph. ℥ij, nuc. mosch. no. j, mellis ℔j : dose coch. maj. ij, night and morning, in rheumatism.

Bittern. Extract of cocculus Indicus, extract of quassia, Spanish liquorice, calcined sulphate of iron; sold in large casks to brewers.

Multum. Extract of quassia, and liquorice root, used by brewers in lieu of hops and malt.

Bitter balls, for brewers. Pulv. rad. gent. 8℔, extr. gent. 4℔, treacle q. s. to roll up in balls.

Flash. Extract of capsicum with sugar, but sold as burnt sugar and isinglass; used to colour brandy and rum, and make them appear stronger.

Solid essence of sprats. *Extract of sprats.* Essence of sprats 7℔, wheat flour, well dried, q. s. to give the consistence of cream, adding a little common bole to colour it, then evaporate in a steam bath to the consistence of butter.

Neumann's opium. Opii q. p. soak in water, scumming it carefully, then strain, add a little sugar, and set it in a warm place to ferment; when the fermentation slackens, it may be excited again by stirring up the lees; continue this for some months until the fermentation can no longer be excited, then strain and evaporate to a pilular consistence; but it answers better given in a liquid than in a solid form: hypnotic and anodyne.

Extractum, seu laudanum cydoniatum. Opii ℔fs, succ. cydon. ℔vj, digest, filter, evaporate to an extract, adding ol. cinn., ol. caryoph., ol. macis ana gtt. x.

Langelott's prepared opium. Opii ℔j, succ. cydoniorum ℔x, kali ppi. ℥j, sacchar. ℥iv; ferment for some time, filter, and evaporate to the consistence of honey, upon which digest S. V. R. filter, and distil off the spirit.

Extractum opii, P. Wurtemberg. Opii ℥iv, aquæ comm. c. succo citri acidulatæ ℔iv; boil, filter, and evaporate.

Ludolph's magistery of opium. *Magisterium opii Ludovici.* Dissolve opium in vinegar, strain, and add aqua kali until the precipitation ceases; filter, and dry the precipitate.

Quercetan's opium. Dissolve opium in vinegar, filter, and evaporate the liquor to the consistence of an extract. This electary is recommended by Horst, Sylvius, Langley, and others, as milder than crude opium.

Glaser's prepared opium. Digest opium in May dew, filter, and evaporate.

Opium prepared with vinegar. Dissolve opium in vinegar; filter, and distil off the acid, repeating this three times.

Glauber's prepared opium. Opii ʒiv, spir. salis ʒjfs, cremor. tartari ʒj; mix, digest with S. V. R., filter, and distil off the spirit.

Cataplasma aluminis. Alum. ℈j, cons. rosar. ʒjfs, album. unius ovi; in ophthalmia.

Cataplasma carbonis ligni. Farinæ lini ℔fs, ligni carb. ppæ. ʒij, aq. ferv. q. s.; in gangrene and fetid ulcers.

Cataplasma cicutæ. Cicutæ fol. m. ij, coque in aq. ℔j, adde farinæ lini, vel avenæ q. s.; in open cancer.

Cataplasma dauci. Rad. dauci ℔fs, coque in aquæ q. s. ut sit mollis; in scorbutic ulcers.

Cataplasma digitalis. Fol. digitalis sicc ʒiij (or fol. dig. rec. ʒiv), aquæ ℔ij, coque ad dimidium; strain, and with the decoction and lintseed meal make a poultice for irritable, painful ulcers.

Cataplasma effervescens. Far. tritici ℔j, cerev. fermenti ℔fs; mix, expose to a gentle heat until it begins to ferment; in gangrene.

Cataplasma Goulardi. Extract. Saturni ʒjfs, spir. vini rect. ʒij, aquæ ʒxij, micæ panis q. s.; in inflammations.

Cataplasma farinæ lini. Far. lini q. p. aquæ ferv. q. s.; smear the surface with oil before it is applied: to promote suppuration.

Cataplasma panis. Micæ panis, far. lini ana p. æq. lactis ferventis q. s.; for the same purpose.

Cataplasma rosæ. Cons. rosar. ʒij, alum. ʒfs—ʒj; for weak eyes, or chronic ophthalmia.

Cataplasma salis communis. Pulv. lini, micæ panis ana p. æq. aquæ sale communi saturatæ q. s.; in enlarged glands or wens.

Cataplasma salis Glauberi. Sal. Glauberi ʒj, aq. ferv. q. s.: solve et adde micæ panis q. s.; in inflammation of the eyes.

Cataplasma emeticum. Tabaci fol. ʒj, aq. q. s. to beat up into a poultice; to be applied to the epigastric region.

Electarium anthelminticum. Stanni pulv. ʒiij, conf.

rosæ Gall. ℥fs, syr. simpl. q. s.: dose a table spoonful every morning for three days; to be succeeded by a cathartic.

Electarium catharticum. Conf. sennæ ℥jfs, lact. sulph. ℥fs, syr. rosæ q. s.; dose ʒj, three or four times a day, in pills.

Electarium demulcens. Sperm. ceti ʒij, pulv. trag. c. ʒj, syr. papav., syr. Tolu. ana ʒij, conf. rosæ ʒvj, sal. nitri ʒfs; dose size of a nutmeg frequently.

Electarium emmenagogicum. Myrrhæ ℈j, ferri ammon. gr. vj, syr. zz. q. s.; size of a nutmeg to be taken twice a day.

Electarium stimulans. Gum. ammon. ℥j, aceti scillæ q. s. ut fiat emplastrum; to be applied to the pit of the stomach.

Electarium dolichos. Pods scraped into syrop, till the hairs render it as thick as honey; dose a teaspoonful in the morning fasting, as a vermifuge, a purge being given in a day or two afterwards.

Electarium sulphuris. Fl. sulph. ℥fs, elect. lenit. ℥ij, salis nitri ʒiij, syr. cort. aurant. q. s.; in piles, dose ʒj—ʒij, bis terve die.

Electarium terebinthinæ. Ol. tereb. rect. ʒj, mellis ℥fs; dose, coch. min. j—ij, bis in die, in gonorrhœa.

Epithema ammoniaci. Gum. ammon. ℥iij, solve in aceti scillæ q. s. cui adde extr. cicutæ ʒij, extr. Saturni ʒj; for white swellings.

Epithema Goulardi. Cons. rosar. ℥j, mellis rosar. extr. Saturni, tinct. opii ana ʒij; for painful and irritable ulcers.

2. Cremor. lactis ℥j, extr. Saturni ʒj; for erysipelatous inflammations.

Epithema terebinthinæ. Mellis, tereb. vulg. ana ℥j, far. tritici, q. s.; for chilblains.

2. Tereb. comm. ℥j, vitellum unius ovi; as a digestive to wounds.

Causticum commune c. opio. Potassæ c. calce ʒij, opii pulv. ʒfs, sapon. moll. q. s. to fungous ulcers.

Pasta epispastica. Canthar., farinæ tritici ana p. æq. acet. q. s.; superior to blistering plaister.

Linctus demulcens. Sperm. ceti, pulv. trag. comp. ana ℥fs, syr. papav. q. s. ut. f. linctus; dose a teaspoonful occasionally.

Linctus expectorans. Oxym. scillæ, syr. althææ, muc. gum. Arab. ana ℥fs.

Linctus stimulans. Mellis ℥j, ol. terebinth. ʒij; dose a teaspoonful night and morning, with a draught of any weak drink.

Cathartic suppository. Sapo dur. ʒj, elaterii gr. ij; used when a powerful action is required.

Narcotic suppository. Soap ʒj, opium ϑjfs; useful in nephritic pains.

Suppositorium vermifugum. Saponis duri ʒj, aloes Socotr. gr. x; to be introduced immediately after a stool.

Depilatory ointment. *Linimentum depilatorium.* Calcis vivæ ℥j, auripigmenti ʒj, albumin. ovorum q. s.; mix.

Sinapism. Horse radish root fresh, flour of mustard, water; beaten into a mass.

2. *Mustard liniment for horses.* Flour of mustard 2 oz. aqua ammoniæ 1 oz. water q. s. to give it the consistence of thin cream; mix, and rub on the belly in inflammation of the bowels.

Cleansing poultice. Black soap 1℔, honey 8 oz. burnt alum 4 oz. verdigrise powdered half an oz. wheat flour q. s.; for the sore heels of horses, which are very foul.

Discutient poultice. Root of briony 3 oz. boil in water till soft, add gum ammoniac 4 drachms, dissolved in vinegar q. s. sal ammoniac 3 drachms, camphire 2 drachms, dissolved in S. V. R. q. s.: for hardness of tendons; superior to blue ointment.

Emollient poultice. Lintseed meal made into a poultice by pouring boiling water on it; when cold add a little lard or oil to prevent it from growing hard.

Healing poultice. Beat up 1 or 2 eggs with wheat flour to a proper consistence; for sores.

Repellent poultice. Vinegar, rape oil, ana p. æq. oatmeal q. s. to form a poultice; for fresh strains or bruises in horses.

2. The same, with a little alum dissolved in the vinegar, about 1 oz. to the pint.

Resolvent poultice. Vinegar, beer ana æq. sal ammon. 2 oz. dissolve, and add oatmeal q. s.; to resolve coagulated blood in bruises.

Composition for encaustic painting. Gum Arabic 9 oz. water a pint; dissolve, add mastich in fine powder 14 oz. boil to a paste, add white wax 10 oz. in small pieces,

and whilst hot, add by degrees cold spring water 2 pints, then strain the composition which will be like cream.

2. Or mix mastich 24 oz. with the gum water, leaving out the wax, and when sufficiently heated and mixed over the fire, add by degrees cold water 24 oz. and strain.

3. Or dissolve gum Arabic 2 oz. in water 24 oz. then add 1℔ of white wax, boil them over a slow fire, pour it into a cold vessel, beat it well together; when this is mixed with the colours, it will require more water than the others. Used in painting, the colours being mixed with these compositions as with oil, adding water, if necessary; when the painting is finished, melt some white wax, and with a hard brush varnish the painting, and when cold, rub it to make it entirely smooth.—Miss Greenland.

Blacking paste. Rape oil 3 oz. oil of vitriol 3 oz.: mix; the next day add treacle, ivory black ana 3℔, stone blue 6 oz. vinegar q. s. to form a stiff paste: this will fill 1 doz. tin boxes.

2. Rape oil 3 oz. treacle, brown sugar ana 9 oz.; mix, add ivory black 3℔, flour paste 2℔; when the paste is quite smooth, thin it to the consistence of honey, with vinegar q. s.; used for making blacking for leather.

Moschus reductus. Nuc. mosch., macis, cinnam., caryoph. arom., spicæ nardi ana p. æq. blood q. s.; beat it into a paste, dry in the sun, moisten it with musk water, and add 1-4th of pure musk.

2. Toasted bread, goat's blood ana 2 oz. pure musk 1 oz.; beat well together, and fill the bags.

3. Styrax, labdanum, lign. aloes pulv. ana 4 oz. musk, civette ana ʒiiij; mix.

4. Musk, rad. angelicæ, goat's blood ana p. æq.

5. Mosch. Chin. 4 oz. chocolate half an oz. ivory black quarter of an oz. sal tartari ʒj.

Ambra-grisea reducta. Ben nuts 3 oz. sperm. ceti 3 oz. benjamin, Flor. orrice root, starch ana 7 oz. asphaltum 1 oz. musk ʒiv, ambergrise 6 oz. mucilage of gum tragacanth q. s.

Zibethum reductum. Civette q. p.: mix it with ox gall and storax.

2. Civette 18 oz. pulp of raisins 8 oz. musk 1 oz.; mix, and keep it in a warm place for 3 weeks or a month.

3. Civette 20 oz. styr. liquid., honey, ox gall, pulp of figs ana 2 oz. and a half, musk 1 oz.

Extr. cort. Peruv. reductum. Cort. fraxini 30℔, gum. Arab. ℔j, cort. Peruv. small and gruffs from tinctures 30℔.

Annotto reductum. Flag annotto 3℔, gum. trag. 2℔, dissolve in water q. s. add soap, red bole ana 2 oz.

17. PILLS.

These differ from the electaries as being solely designed for medicines, which are of a powerful nature, and whose doses must be determined with some accuracy. Although called pills, the greater number of them are kept in the shops in mass, and are only made into pills when wanted for use, or sale by retail. Boluses and the horse-balls, usually kept in the shops, are also included under this title, as they in fact differ only in magnitude.

Pills are frequently ordered in old prescriptions to be gilt or silvered, which is easily done by placing them, as soon as made, at convenient distances upon a leaf of gold or silver, then cutting off the requisite portion, letting the pills and leaf fall into a very dry gallipot; and after covering it with a slip of paper and the hand, shaking the whole for a moment or two; the leaf will thus adhere to the pills, but this ornament prevents their solution in the stomach.

The size of pills varies in different countries: in England they are of the size of small peas, and about gr. v *each; the Germans make them very small, ordering* 30 *or* 40 *in common for a dose, so that they are nick-named mice-turds, which, in fact, their pills resemble; the French, on the other hand, make them so large that they resemble our boluses.*

Balls should not exceed the size of a hen's egg; they are often rolled in cylinders about 1 *inch wide, and* 2 *in. and a half long; they should be wrapped up in the thinnest paper that can be procured.*

Aromatic pills. *Pilulæ diambræ sine odoratis. P. aromaticæ.* Aloes Soc. ʒjſs, gum. guaiaci ʒj, species aromat., bals. Peruv. ana ʒſs: in small doses diaphoretic; in larger, purgative; now kept in powder, by the name of pulv. aloes comp. and pulv. aloes cum guaiaco.

Pilulæ Cocciæ minores. *P. ex colocynthide cum aloe.*

Al. Soc., scammon. ana ʒij, pulp. colocynth. ʒj, ol. caryoph. arom. ʒij.

2. *Pilulæ aloes cum colocynthide.* Aloes Soc., scammon. ana p. viij, colocynth. p. iiij, ol. caryoph. arom., sulph. potassæ cum sulphure ana p. j.

3. *Pilulæ colocynthidis compositæ.* Pulp. colocynth. ʒfs, aloes hepat., scammon. ana ʒj, sapo. Cast. ʒij, ol. caryoph. ʒj.

4. Aloes, pulp. colocynth., pulv. jalapii ana 1℔, ol. caryoph. 2 oz. syr. spin. cervi q. s.

5. Scammon. Alep., jalapii ana 1℔, pulp. colocynth., aloes Soc. ana 8 oz. kali vitriolati 2 oz. ol. caryoph. 2nd. 1 oz. syr. spin. cervi 2℔ 12 oz.; cathartic, gr. v—x, or more.

Aloe pills. *Family pills. Antibilious pills. Aloe rosata.* Aloes Socotr. 4 oz. succ. rosar. Damasc. ℔j; evaporate to a proper consistence.

2. *Pilulæ ex aloe.* Aloes Socotr. ʒj, extr. gentian. ʒfs, syr. zz. q. s.

3. *Pilulæ aloes compositæ.* Instead of the syr. zz. of the last, use ol. carui min. xl, and syr. simp.

4. *Pilulæ aloes cum zingibere.* Aloes hep. ʒj, rad. zingib. ʒj, sapo. alb. ʒfs, ol. menth. pip. ʒfs.

5. *Pilulæ aloeticæ.* Al. Socotr., sapon. alb. ana p. æq. syr. simp. q. s.; cathartic, gr. v—xv.

Coloquintida pills. *Pilulæ e duobus.* Pulp. colocynth., scammonii ana ʒj, ol. caryophyll. arom. ʒfs, syr. de spin. cerv. q. s.

2. *Pilulæ ex colocynthide simpliciores.* The same, with a double proportion of oil of cloves.

Female pills. *Pilulæ ecphracticæ.* Pil. aromatic. ʒiij, rhabarb., extr. gentian., sal. Martis ana ʒj, sal. absinth. ʒfs, syr. rosar. solut. q. s.

2. *Pilulæ benedictæ.* Aloes Soc. 6 oz. galbani, assæ fœtidæ, myrrh. ana 1 oz. ʒiv, macis, croci ana ʒvj, sal Martis 9 oz. fol. sennæ 3 oz. ol. succin. rect. 1 oz. Emmenagogue, gr. v—xv.

Fetid pills. *Pilulæ fœtidæ. P. gummosæ. P. e gummi.* Galbani, myrrhæ, opoponacis, sagapeni ana ʒj, assæ fœtidæ ʒfs, syr. croci q. s.

2. *Pilulæ galbani compositæ.* Omit the opoponax, and put in an extra ʒfs of myrrh and sagapenum.

3. *Pilulæ assæ fœtida compositæ.* Assæ fœtidæ, galbani, myrrhæ ana ʒj, ol. succini rect. ʒj, syr. simpl. q. s.

4. *Pilulæ aloes et assæ fœtidæ.* Aloes Socotr., assæ fœtidæ, sapon. alb. ana p. æq. mucilag. gum. Arab. q. s.

5. Galbani, myrrhæ, sagapeni ana 12 oz. opoponacis 8 oz. gum. fœtidæ 6 oz. syr. croci l℔ 8 oz.; antispasmodic, gr. x—ʒfs, bis terve die, in hysterics and nervous complaints.

Gambooge pills. *Pilulæ de gutta gamandra.* Resinæ jalap., scammonii, gutt. gam., calomel. ana ʒfs, gum. ammon. ʒiij (dissolved in succ. irid. nostr.), tartar. vitriol. ʒij, mastich. ʒj, croci ℈j, ol. terebinth. gtt. xl, syr. spinæ cervinæ q. s.

2. *Pilulæ cambogiæ compositæ.* Gutt. gamb., aloes Socotr., pulv. cinnam. comp. ana ʒj, sapon. Cast. ʒij; dose, gr. x—xx.

3. *Pilulæ hydragogæ.* Gum. ammon. ʒij, aloes Socotr., G. G. G. ana ʒij, elaterii contriti ʒfs, tinct. gentianæ q. s. to form pills of gr. ij, each: violently cathartic; used in dropsy.

Rhubarb pills. *Pilulæ de rhabarbaro.* Rhabarb. ʒj, resin. jalap., tartar. vitriol. ana ʒijfs, ol. dist. nuc. mosch. ʒfs, extr. gentian. liq. q. s.

2. Rhabarb. ʒj, aloes Socotr. ʒvj, myrrhæ ʒfs. ol. menth. pip. ʒfs, syr. cort. aurant. q. s.; stomachic, laxative, ℈j, bis in die.

Rufus's pills. *Common pills. Pilulæ Rufi*, P. L. before 1745. *Pilulæ communes.* Aloes Socotr. ʒij, myrrhæ ʒj, croci ʒfs, spr. de absinthio q. s.

2. *Pilulæ Rufi*, P. L. 1745. *Pilulæ ex aloe cum myrrha.* Aloes Socotr. ʒij, myrrh., croci ana ʒj, syr. croci q. s.

3. *Pilulæ aloes cum myrrha.* The same, but with simple syrop.

4. *Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ*, P. D. Aloes hepat. ʒj, myrrh. ʒfs, croci ʒij, ol. carui ʒfs, syr. simp. q. s.

5. *Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ*, P. E. Aloes Soc. ʒiiij, myrrh. ʒij, croci ʒj, syr. simp. q. s.

6. Aloes l℔, myrrhæ 8 oz. croci in fœno 2 oz. syr. croci l℔ 8 oz.

7. Aloes l℔, myrrh. 6 oz. croci, pulv. curcumæ veri ana 3 oz. syr. croci q. s.; stomachic, purgative, gr. x—℈j.

Rudius's pills. *Pilulæ Rudii.* Pulp. colocynth. ʒvj, ras. agarici, rad. helleb. nigri, rad. turpethi ana ʒfs, cinnam.,

macis, caryoph. arom. ana ℈ij, S. V. R. ℥x; digest four days, strain with strong pressure, add scammonii ℥fs, aloes Socotr. ℥j; distil off the spirit till the remainder is left of the consistence of honey, and reduce this to a mass by farther evaporation. Cathartic, gr. v—xxx, ter die, till it operates; the original formula, esteemed one of the most certain purges known, and used when evacuation was difficult to be procured, but yet absolutely necessary.

2. *Extractum catharticum.* Pulp. colocynth. ʒvj, cardam. min. ℥fs, proof spirit ℔j; digest, express, and dissolve in the tincture aloes Socotr. ℥jfs, scammon. ℥fs, draw off the spirit, and reduce the remainder to a proper consistence.

3. *Extractum colocynthidis compositum*, P. L. before 1809. Pulp. colocynth. ʒvj, proof spir. ℔j; digest, press out the tincture, add aloes Socotr. ℥jfs, scammon. ℥fs, distil off the spirit, adding towards the end cardam. min. ʒj.

4. *Extractum colocynthidis compositum*, P. L. 1809. Pulp. colocynth. ʒvj, water ℔ij; digest, strain, add aloes Socotr. ℥jfs, scammon. ℥fs, sapon. duri ʒiij, evaporate, adding as before, cardam. min. ʒj.

5. *Extractum colocynthidis compositum*, P. L. 1815. As the last, omitting the soap.

6. *Extractum colocynthidis compositum*, P. L. 1824. As the formula in 1809, using proof spirit ℔j instead of the water.

7. *Extractum colocynthidis compositum*, P. D. As no. 4, using only ℔j of water, and adding the soap, previously reduced to a jelly by water, along with the cardamoms towards the end.

8. Colocynth, 15 oz. aloes Soc. 3℔, gum. scam. 10 oz. sem. coriand. 2 oz. dr. 4, proof spirit 2 gall.

9. Pulv. coloc. ℔jfs, card. min. 4 oz. scamm., aloes hepat. ana 6 oz.

Storax pills. *Pilulæ e styrace*, P. L. before 1745. Styr. calam., olibani, myrrhæ, succ. glycyrrh., opii ana ℥fs, croci ʒj, syr. papav. alb. q. s.

2. *Pilulæ e styrace*, P. L. since 1745. Styr. calam. colati ℥ij, croci ℥j, opii colati ʒv; M.

3. *Pilulæ e styrace*, P. D. Styr. purif. ʒiij, opii pur. moll., croci ana ʒj; M. Anodyne, gr. iij—x; used in the coughs of aged persons as a night pill.

Common night pills. *Anodyne pills. Nepenthes opiatum*, P. L. 1688. Extr. opii (made first with distilled

vinegar, and then with proof spirit) ʒj, extr. croci (made with proof spirit) ʒjfs, castor. ʒj, tinct. spec. diambræ sine odor. (made of spec. ʒiiij in S. V. R. q. s.) ol. nuc. mosch. gtt. x; evaporate to a mass for pills.

2. *Laudanum*, P. L. 1720. The same, omitting the extraction of the opium with distilled vinegar.

3. *Pilulæ saponaceæ.* Opii colati (moistened with wine) ʒfs, sapon. alb. ʒiv, ess. limon. ʒj; M.

4. *Pilulæ ex opio.* Opii purif. duri ʒij, extr. glycyrrh. ʒj; M.

5. *Pilulæ saponis cum opio.* Opii sicc. pulv. ʒfs, sapon. alb. ʒij; M.; twice the strength of the pil. saponaceæ of the older pharmacopæia.

6. *Pilulæ opiatæ. P. Thebaicæ.* Opii ʒj, extr. glycyrrh. ʒviij, soften with proof spirit, add pip. Jamaic. ʒj. Anodyne, narcotic, gr. v—xx; but the very different strength of the several formulæ must be considered: dissolve quicker in the stomach than storax pills, and better adapted for occasional exhibition: the omission of the extraction of the opium with vinegar, renders their action not so mild as the original prescription.

East Indian pills. *Tanjore pills.* Arsen. alb. ʒj, pip. nigri ʒvj; mix: used in confirmed lues and elephantiasis.

Mercurial pill. *The blue pill. Pilulæ Mercuriales.* Hydrar. ʒv, terebinth. Argent. ʒij; grind together, add extr. cathart. ℈iij, rhabarb. ʒj.

2. *Pilulæ ex hydrargyro.* Hydrarg. pur., extr. glycyrrh. ana ʒij, rad. glycyrrh. ʒj.

3. *Pilulæ hydrargyri*, P. L. & D. Hydrarg. pur. ʒij, conserv. rosar. ʒiij, rad. glycyrrh. ʒj.

4. *Pilulæ hydrargyri*, P. E. Hydrarg. pur., conserv. rosar. ana ʒj, amyli ʒij, mucil. gum. Arab. q. s. and make the whole into 480 pills.

5. *Belloste's pills.* Hydrarg. 1℔, sacch. 4 oz. scammon., rad. jalap. ana 1℔, vini alb. q. s.: some use cream of tartar instead of sugar.

6. Hydrarg. 12 oz. tereb. comm. q. s. rhabarb. 2 oz. ʒij, pulp. colocynth. 4 oz. Deobstruent, alterative, gr. v—xx, bis terve die, in syphilis, and most little known ocmplaints.

Calomel pills. *Plummer's pills. The red pill. Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis*, P. L. 1809. Calomel., sulph. antim. præcip. ana ʒj, gum. guaiaci ʒij, bals. Copaibæ q. s.

2. *Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis*, P. L. 1815. As the former, substituting mucil. gum. Arab. for balsam Copaibæ.

3. *Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ.* Calom., antim. sulph. præc. ana ʒij, gum. guaiaci ℥fs, S. V. R. ʒfs.

James's analeptic pills. Pil. Rufi 1℔, calc. antimonii lotæ 8 oz. gum. guaiaci 8 oz. M. and make 32 pills from each drachm.

2. Pil. Rufi, pulv. antimonialis, gum. guaiaci ana ℈j; make into 20 pills with tincture of castor.

Anderson's Scots pills. Aloes Bbds. 1℔, rad. helleb. nigr., rad. jalapii, kali ppi. ana 1 oz. ol. anisi ʒiv, syr. simp. q. s.

2. Aloes B. B. 2℔ 8 oz. water 8 oz.; soften, add jalap., sem. anisi pulv., ebor. usti ana 8 oz. ol. anisi 1 oz.

3. Aloes (Bermudas) 1℔, rad. jalap., flor. sulph., ebor. usti, rad. glycyrrh. ana 2 oz. ol. anisi ʒj, G. G. G. ʒij, sap. Castil. 4 oz. syr. sp. cervin. q. s.

Hooper's pills. Vitriol. virid., aquæ ana 8 oz.: dissolve, add aloes Barb. 2℔ 8 oz. canellæ albæ 6 oz. gum. myrrh. 2 oz. opoponacis ʒiiij.

2. Sal Martis 2 oz. pulv. aloes c. canellæ 1℔, mucilag. gum. tragacanthæ, tinct. aloes ana q. s.; cut each drachm into 18 pills, put 40 in a box.

Scott's pills. Aloes B. 9℔, pulv. jalap. 3℔, pulv. zingib. 8 oz. ol. anisi ℥j, treacle 21 oz.

2. Aloes 1℔, colocynth. 4 oz. scamm. half an oz. helleb. nigr. half an oz. G. G. G. half an oz. syr. q. s.

3. Res. jalap. ℥fs, scamm. ʒij, aloes ℥iiij, ol. anisi gtt. xxx, pills 5 gr. each.

Matthew's pills. *Starkey's pills.* Rad. helleb. nigri, rad. helleb. albi, rad. glycyrrh., opii ana 2 oz. sapon. Starkeli 6 oz. ol. terebinth. q. s.

2. Rad. helleb. nigri, rad. glycyrrh., sapon. Castill., rad. curcumæ, opii purif., syr. croci ana 4 oz. ol. terebinth. q. s.

Ward's antimonial pill. Glass of antimony, finely levigated, 4 oz. dragon's blood 1 oz. mountain wine q. s. make into pills of gr. jfs each.

Dinner pills. *Lady Crespigny's pills. Lady Webster's pills. Pilulæ stomachicæ Mesues*, P. L. 1635. *P. ante cibum.* Aloes ʒvj, mastiches, rosæ rubræ ana ʒij. syr. absinth. q. s.; produce a bulky and copious evacuation.

Dixon's antibilious pills. Aloes, scammony, rhubarb, and tartar emetic.

Fothergill's pills. Aloes, scammony, coloquintida, and diaphoretic antimony.

Peter's pills. Aloes, jalap, scammony, gambooge, ana ʒij.

2. Pulv. jalapii, aloes Barb., cambogiæ, scamm. ana ʒij, calomel ppti. ʒj, S. V. R. q. s. to form a pill mass.

Speediman's pills. Aloes, myrrh, rhubarb, extr. chamæm., ol. chamæm.

Barclay's antibilious pills. Extr. coloc. ʒij, resin. jalapæ ʒj, sap. amygd. ʒjfs, guaiaci ʒiij, tart. emet. gr. viij, ol. junip. ol. carui, ol. ror. marinæ ana gtt. iv, syr. rhamni q. s. to form 64 pills.

2. *Barclay's antibilious mass.* Extr. guaiaci ʒxxxvj, sap. amygd. ʒxviij, res. jalapii, scamm. Alepp., pulp. colocynth. ana ʒxij, tart. emet. ʒj, ʒvj, gr. viij, ol. caroyph. ʒj, ʒiij, ol. junip., ol. carui, ol. rorismar. ana ʒvj, ℈j, gr. iiij, syr. e spin. cerv. q. s. to make a mass.

Pilulæ arsenici. Arsen. alb. gr. j, sacch. albi gr. x, micæ panis q. s. fiant pil. x; tonic, in periodical head-aches, agues.

Pilulæ calomelanos. Calomel. gr. iij, jalapæ gr. ix, muc. gum. Arab. q. s. fiant pil. iij: to be taken at night.

2. Merc. corros. subl. ℈j, hydrarg. ʒj, gum. tragac. gr. xij, scammonii, jalapæ ana ʒv, syr. simpl. q. s.; make into pills of gr. iv each: usually employed in syphilis, two or four pills every night. The sublimate is changed to calomel.

Pilulæ conii. Calomel. gr. ix, extr. conii ʒj, camphoræ ʒfs, spir. rect. gtt. v, fiant pil. xxiv: two to be taken every three or four hours; in spasmodic difficulty of urine.

Pilulæ ferri cum myrrha. Myrrhæ ʒij, natri ppi. sal. Martis, sacch. albi ana ʒj; tonic, emmenagogue, two or four, thrice a day.

Pilulæ e scilla. *P. scillæ compositæ.* Scillæ rec. ʒj, zingib., sapon. duri ana ʒiij, gum. ammon. ʒij, syr. simp. q. s.

2. *Pilulæ scilliticæ.* Scillæ sicc. ℈j, gum. ammon., sem. cardam., extr. glycyrrh. ana ʒj, syr. simp. q. s.

3. *Pilulæ scillæ cum zingibere.* Scillæ pulv. ʒj, zingib. ʒij, ol. anisi gtt. x, saponis in gelatinam reducti q. s.; expectorant, two or four thrice a day.

Pilulæ terebinthinæ. Tereb. Chiæ ʒij, rhabarb. ʒj, bals. Copaibæ q. s.

2. Tereb. Chiæ, olibani ana ʒj, sal. Martis ℈j, bals. Copaibæ q. s.; tonic, astringent, three or six, bis terve in die, in gonorrhœa.

Bolus aluminis. Alum. gr. xv, cons. rosar. ℈j, syr. cort. aurant. q. s. in fluxes.

Bolus moschi. Moschi gr. xv, camph. gr. v, syr. q. s.; in convulsive affections in typhoid fevers.

2. Moschi, ammoniæ carb. ana ℈ſs, cons. rosar. q. s.; every three hours in mortifications accompanied with spasms.

Bolus vitrioli albi. Vitr. albi pur. gr. xxv, cons. rosar. q. s.; in camomile or green tea, when poison has been swallowed.

Pilulæ anthelminticæ. G. G. G. gr. viij, calomel, gr. v, nuc. gum. Arab. q. s. for one morning dose.

Pilulæ astringentes. Sacch. Saturnii gr. iij, opii gr. j, f. pil. iij; one to be taken twice a day; drinking draughts acidulated with vinegar after it.

Pilulæ catharticæ. Extr. coloc. c. ʒj, opii gr. iij, ol. nuc. mosch. gtt. iv, f. pil. xij; dose ij every hour until two stools have been obtained.

2. Aloes Soc. ℈j, scammonii gr. xij, extr. rhabarb. ℈ij, capsici gr. vj, ol. caryoph. gtt. v; f. pil. xvj: dose 2 at bed-time, occasionally.

3. Pulv. al. c. ʒj, pulv. antim. gr. v, sapon. duri gr. x, decoct. al. comp. q. s. ut f. pil. xx; dose 2, when costive.

4. Pulv. al. c. myrrh. ʒj, extr. coloc. c. gr. xxiv, calomel. gr. xv; f. pil. xx; dose 1 or 2 occasionally.

5. Calomel. gr. x, pil. cambog. c., extr. colocynth. c. ana gr. xv, syr. zz. q. s. ut f. pil. xij; dose 2 at night or morning when costive.

6. Rad. jalap. gr. xv, calomel. gr. v, cons. cynosb. q. s. for one dose.

Pilulæ diaphoreticæ. Potassæ sulphureti gr. xv, sapon. duri ʒj, bals. Peru. q. s. ut f. pil. xxx: dose iij, every four hours, in juniper berry tea; useful in eruptions.

2. Pulv. antimonialis ʒſs, opii ℈jſs, calomel. gr. v, confect. opii q. s. ut f. pil. x; dose j, at bed-time.

3. Guaiaci gr. x, pulv. ipecac. comp. gr. v, conf. rosæ q. s. for a dose.

4. Guaiaci gr. x, tart. emet., opii ana gr. j, syr. simpl. q. s. ut f. bolus.

5. Camphoræ, pulv. antim. ana gr. iij, opii gr. j, conf. aromat. q. s. ut f. bolus.

Pilulæ diureticæ. Rad. scillæ sicc. gr. iv, fol. digital. gr. x, calomel. gr. vj, myrrhæ ℈j, assafœt. ʒfs, extr. gent. q. s. ut f. pil. xv; dose j, night and morning.

2. Pil. scillæ ʒj, calomel. gr. v, f. pil. xv; dose ij, every night.

3. Sodæ carbon. sicc. ʒj, sapon. duri ℈iv, ol. juniperi gtt. xv, syr. zz. q. s. ut f. pil. xxx; dose iij, every day, in calculi in the kidneys.

4. Scillæ sicc. gr. ij, pil. hydrarg. gr. v, opii gr. fs, ut f. pil. j, for a night pill, to be taken three or four nights successively.

Pilulæ emeticæ. Vitrol. albi ℈j, cons. ros. caninæ q. s. ut fiat bolus; for one dose, to be taken with camomile tea.

Pilulæ emmenagogæ. Pil. aloes c. myrrha, pil. galbani c. ana ʒj, f. pil. xxiv; dose ij twice a day.

2. Pil. aloes c. myrr., pil. ferri c. ana ʒj, sodæ subcarb. ℈j, f. pil. xxx, dose ij twice a day.

Pilulæ expectorantes. Myrrhæ ʒjfs, scillæ sicc. ʒfs, extr. hyoscyami ℈ij, aq. q. s. ut f. pil. xxx; dose 2, night and morning.

Pilulæ narcoticæ. Extr. hyoscyami gr. xviij, camph. gr. xij, f. pil. xij; dose iij, every night.

2. Extr. conii ʒfs, fol. conii q. s. ut f. pil. each weighing gr. ij, to begin with pill j, night and morning, then ij, iij, and as far as the patient can bear in cancer, scrofula, and other obstinate diseases.

3. Opii gr. iv, extr. hyos., extr. conii ana gr. xv, f. pil. vj; dose j every night.

Pilulæ stimulantes. Canthar. gr. j, ammon. subcarb., conf. aromat. ana gr. v, syr. simpl. q. s.; for a dose every 4 or 6 hours, in horse radish tea.

2. Myrrhæ ʒjfs, vitrioli albi gr. x, conf. rosæ q. s. ut f. pil. xx; dose ij, twice a day.

Pilulæ tonicæ. Ferri ammon. ʒj, extr. gent., aloes Soc. ana ʒfs, f. pil. xxx; dose ij, thrice a day.

2. Ferri carbon. gr. v, rad. valerianæ ʒfs, syr. zz. q. s. ut f. bolus.

Worm pills. Calomel 1 oz. sugar 2 oz. starch 1 oz. mucil. gum. tragac. q. s. to make 248 pills; dose no. 1, night and morning, for children.

Keyser's pills. Hydrarg. acetat. 4 oz. mannæ 30 oz. starch 2 oz. mucil. gum. tragac. q. s. make into pills of gr. vj each: dose no. 2, nocte maneque, increasing the dose to

no. 25 or more; a box of 1000 or 1200 pills is usually sufficient for the cure of a common case of syphilis.

ALTERATIVE BALLS. Emetic tartar 5 oz. powd. ginger 3 oz. opium 1 oz. syrop q. s. to make 16 balls.

2. *Alterative laxative ball.* Barbad. aloes 1 oz. Castille soap 1 oz. and a half, powd. ginger half an oz. syrop q. s. to make six balls; for grease.

3. *Alterative ball for strangles.* Barbad. aloes 1 dr. and a half, emetic tartar and Castille soap of each 2 drachms; make a ball.

4. *Alterative ball for weak horses.* Calomel 1 scr. aloes 1 dr. cascarilla and rhubarb of each in powd. 2 dr. Castille soap 3 dr. syrop q. s. to make a ball.

5. Alterative powders may be made into balls with flour and treacle.

ANODYNE BALL. Opium half a drachm to 1 dr. Castille soap 2 to 4 dr. ginger powder 1 to 2 dr. anise seed powd. half an oz. to 1 oz. oil of carui seeds half a dr. syrop q. s. to form a ball.

ASTRINGENT BALL. Powdered opium half a drachm, natron ppm. 1 dr. powdered cassia or ginger 1 dr. and a half; wheat flour and syrop to form a ball.

2. *Astringent balls for looseness.* Opium half a drachm to 1 dr. ginger powd. 1 dr. and a half, ppd. chalk 3 dr. flour 2 dr.; make into a ball with treacle, syrop, or honey.

3. Gum kino 2 drachms, aromatic powder 1 dr. and a half, Castille soap and flour of each 2 dr. honey q. s. to make a ball.

BALL FOR BLOODY URINE. Powdered catechu half an oz. alum half an oz. to 1 oz. cascarilla bark 1 to 2 drachms, liquorice powder and treacle q. s. to make a ball.

CAMPHIRE BALLS. Camph. 2 drachms, liquorice powder and syrop q. s. to make a ball.

2. Camph. 2 dr. nitre 1 oz. liquorice powder and syrop q. s. to make a ball.

COLICK BALL. Powd. opium half a drachm, Castille soap and camphire of each 2 dr. ginger 1 dr. and a half; make into a ball with liquorice powder and treacle. To be kept in a bladder for use on a journey.

CORDIAL BALL. Carui seeds fresh powdered 3 drachms, Winter's bark and ppd. chalk of each 2 dr. opium half a drachm, oil of anise seeds 20 drops, syrop q. s. to form a ball.

2. Ginger 2 dr. liquorice root powd. half an oz. oil of carui and of anise seeds of each 12 drops, treacle q. s. to make a ball.

3. *Cordial diuretic balls.* Strained turpentine 8 oz. yellow rosin 4 oz. soap 6 oz. sweet oil 2 oz.; melt together, and add oil of anise seed 2 oz. oil of carui half an oz. previously rubbed with ginger 4 oz.: make into 16 balls with lintseed powder.

4. *Cordial diuretic ball.* Hard soap and common turpentine of each 4 drachms, ginger powd. 1 dr. opium powd. half a drachm, carui seed powd. q. s. to make a ball.

5. *Cordial balls for journies.* Cumin seed, anise seed, carui seed, all powdered, of each 4 oz. ginger 2 oz. treacle q. s. to make into balls; dose 2 oz.

6. Anise seed, carui seed, sweet fennel seed, stick liquorice, all powdered, of each 4 oz. ginger and cassia of each 1 oz. and a half, honey q. s. to make into balls; dose 2 oz.

7. Cumin seed, coriander seed, carui seed, all powdered, of each 4 oz. grains of Paradise 1 oz. cassia half an oz. cardamom seeds and saffron of each 2 drachms, syrop q. s. to form into balls; dose 2 oz.

8. Powd. ginger 4 oz. powd. carui seed 8 oz. oil of carui and oil of anise seed of each 2 drachms, liquorice powder 8 oz. treacle q. s. to form into balls; dose 2 oz.

Cough ball. Gum ammon. 3 to 4 drachms, soap 2 dr. ginger 1 dr. and a half, powdered squills and camphire of each 1 dr. oil of anise seeds 20 drops, syrop q. s. to make a ball.

2. Gum ammoniac 3 drachms, powdered squills 1 dr. opium half a dr. syrop q. s. to make a ball.

Diaphoretic alterative balls. Antimonial powder 2 drachms, camphire 1 dr. and a half, flour 3 dr. syrop q. s. to make a ball.

2. Emetic tartar, camphire of each 1 to 2 drachms, liquorice powder 3 dr. syrop q. s. to make a ball.

Diuretic balls. Castille soap 4 oz. nitre and rosin of each 2 oz. oil of juniper half an oz. lintseed meal and syrop of each q. s. to make 6 balls for strong horses, or 8 for delicate.

2. Castille soap 4 oz. Venice turp. 2 oz. powdered anise seeds q. s. to make 6 balls.

3. Castille soap, strained turpentine of each 3 drachms, liquorice powder q. s. to make a ball.

4. Hard soap and common turpentine of each half an oz. carui seed powd. q. s. to make a ball.

5. *Diuretic alterative balls.* Yellow rosin 4 oz. Castille soap 3 oz. Venice turp. 2 oz. carui seed powd. q. s. to form into balls.

6. Salt petre 4 oz. rosin and flour of each 2 oz. oil of juniper half an oz. treacle q. s. to make into balls.

FARCY BALLS. Corrosive subl. 10 to 20 grains, powd. anise seeds half an oz. syrop q. s. to make a ball; if sickness, much purging, or staling is produced, diminish the dose of sublimate.

2. The same, with half a drachm or a drachm of opium.

3. Blue vitriol 1 drachm, liquorice powder 3 dr. syrop q. s. to form a ball, to be given twice a day.

4. Blue vitriol 1 drachm, corrosive sublimate 10 grains, liquorice powder 3 drachms, syrop q. s. to form a ball.

5. Blue vitriol 1 drachm, white arsenic and corrosive sublimate of each 10 grains, liquorice powder 3 drachms, syrop q. s. to form a ball. If any of these produce a purging, they must be discontinued immediately.

FEVER BALLS. Emetic tartar 2 drachms, nitre 1 oz. liquorice powder 3 dr. syrop q. s. to make a ball.

2. *Balls for epidemic fever.* Powders for epidemic fever, made up into balls with flour and syrop or treacle.

GARLICK BALLS. Garlick 1 to 2 oz. pound into a paste, liquorice powder q. s. to make into a ball; used in chronic coughs.

GRIPE BALL. Cayenne pepper half a drachm, made up into a ball with powd. anise seed, liquorice powder and syrop.

LAXATIVE BALL. Barbad. aloes and hard soap of each 3 drachms, syrop q. s. to make a ball.

2. *Laxative alterative balls.* Barb. aloes 10 to 12 drachms, Castille soap 12 dr. anise seed powd. 12 to 16 dr. ginger 4 dr. syrop or treacle q. s. to form 4 balls.

3. Barb. aloes 10 to 12 dr. calomel 2 to 4 dr. carui seed powd. 12 dr. ginger 4 dr. oil of cloves 40 drops, syrop q. s. to make 4 balls.

4. Flowers of sulphur 6 oz. emetic tartar 6 or 8 dr. corrosive sublimate 10 gr. syrop q. s. to form 6 balls.

MANGE BALLS. Corrosive sublimate half an oz. emetic tartar 3 oz. anise seeds powdered 6 oz. ginger 2 oz. syrop q. s. to make 16 balls; one to be given every morning, unless they purge.

Mercurial ball. Calomel half a drachm, Barbadoes aloes 2 dr. rhubarb, Castille soap of each 3 dr. syrop q. s. to make a ball; used in inflammation of the liver.

Physick ball. Barbad. aloes 5 to 8 drachms, hard soap 4 dr. ginger 1 dr.; melt together in a slight heat: if made for keeping add a little sweet oil. The best ball that can be made.

2. Barbad. aloes 5 drachms, natron ppd. 2 dr. aromatic powd. 1 dr. oil of carui 10 drops, syrop q. s. to make a ball.

3. Barbadoes aloes 6 drachms, Castille soap half an oz. powdered ginger 1 dr. oil of carui 10 drops, syrop q. s. to make a ball.

4. Barbad. aloes 7 dr. to 1 oz. natron ppd. 2 drachms, aromatic powder 1 dr. oil of anise seeds 10 drops, syrop q. s. to make a ball.

Stomachic balls. Gentian powd. 4 drachms, ginger powd. 1 dr. and a half, ppd. natron 1 dr. treacle q. s. to form a ball.

2. Cascarilla powder 2 dr. myrrh powd. 1 dr. and a half, Castille soap 1 dr. treacle q. s. to form a ball.

3. Quassia powd. 2 dr. aromatic powder 1 dr. and a half, ppd. natron 1 dr. treacle q. s. to form a ball.

4. Columbo powd. half an oz. cassia powd. 1 dr. rhubarb powd. 2 dr. to 4 dr. syrop q. s. to form a ball.

5. *Stomach laxative ball.* Barbad. aloes 3 to 5 drachms, white soap 3 dr. ginger powdered 2 dr. oil of carui 20 drops, syrop q. s. to make a ball.

6. *Stomachic purgative ball for washey horses.* Barbadoes aloes 3 drachms, rhubarb 2 dr. ginger and cascarilla of each 1 dr. oil of camomile 20 drops, carbonate of soda 2 dr. syrop q. s. to make a ball.

7. *Stomachic purgative ball, for thin ill-conditioned horses.* Barbadoes aloes half an oz. rhubarb 2 dr. calomel 1 dr. ginger 1 dr. and a half, oil of carui 10 drops, Castille soap 2 dr. syrop q. s. to make a ball.

Strengthening ball. Columbo root powd. 2 drachms, cascarilla powd. 1 dr. natron ppm. 2 dr. syrop q. s. to make a ball. The horse to have gruel made of wheat flour or arrow-root; sometimes half a drachm of opium may be added, which will generally stop the looseness for some time.

Sulphur ball. Flower of sulphur 1 to 2 oz. emetic tartar 1 to 2 dr. calomel 1 to 2 scrup.; mix, for a dose to be given daily in mange and skin diseases.

Tonic balls. White arsenic 5 to 10 gr. anise seed powd. half an oz. opium half a dr. treacle q. s. to form a ball.

2. White arsenic 5 to 10 gr. opium half a dr. white vitriol, or blue, or green, 2 dr. carui seeds powd. half an oz. treacle q. s. to form a ball.

3. Peruv. bark powd. 1 oz. opium half a dr. ginger 1 dr. and a half, oil of carui 20 drops, treacle q. s. to form a ball.

4. Cascarilla and gentian root powd. each 2 dr. opium half a dr. oil of carui 20 drops, treacle q. s. to form a ball.

5. Quassia and canella alba of each 2 dr. opium half a dr. ginger 1 dr. treacle q. s. to form a ball.

6. Gentian root powd. 3 dr. opium half a dr. cascarilla, myrrh, and ppd. natron of each 1 dr. treacle q. s. to form a ball.

7. Columbo powd. 3 to 4 dr. opium 1 dr. cassia 1 dr. allspice powd. 2 dr. treacle q. s. to form a ball.

8. Yellow bark 6 drachms, cascarilla 1 dr. powd. opium half a dr. salt of tartar 1 scrup. syrop q. s. to make a ball; if the horse is costive, the opium must be omitted.

9. *Tonic ball for washey horses.* Salt of steel 2 to 4 drachms, columbo root 3 dr. cascarilla bark 2 dr. opium 1 scrup. syrop q. s. to make a ball.

10. *Tonic ball for excessive staling in horses.* Gentian root half an oz. ginger 2 dr. opium half a dr. to 1 dr. oil of carui 20 to 30 drops, syrop q. s. to make a ball.

11. Blue vitriol 1 drachm, liquorice powder 3 dr. treacle q. s. to make a ball.

12. Salt of steel 2 to 4 drachms, powdered myrrh 2 dr. ginger 1 dr. syrop or treacle q. s. to make a ball.

13. *Tonic ball for incontinence of urine in horses.* Blue vitriol 1 drachm, Venice turp. 3 to 4 dr. ginger 2 dr. liquorice powder q. s. to make a ball.

Worm balls. Aloes 4 to 6 drachms, Castille soap 3 dr. calomel, ginger powd. of each 1 to 2 dr. oil of cloves 10 drops, syrop q. s. to form a ball.

2. Aloes 4 to 6 drachms, powdered tin 3 to 4 dr. Castille soap 3 dr. ginger powd. 1 to 2 dr. oil of cloves 10 to 20 drops, syrop q. s. to form a ball.

Purging bolus for dogs. Jalap and rhubarb of each 10 to 20 gr. ginger 3 or 4 gr. soap 10 gr. water q. s.: if this does not open the bowels, add aloes half a drachm, or 3 or 4 gr. of calomel. In the distemper it must be preceded by a copious bleeding, and abstinence from food for a day and night.

18. HARD CONFECTIONS;

Or those dry compositions which are principally composed of sugar.

Marsh-mallow lozenges. *Troschisci althææ.* Rad. althææ, in powder, 1℔, white sugar 4℔, muc. g. tragac. q. s.

Pate de guimauve. *Pasta althææ.* Rad. althææ decort. ℥iiij, water 1 gall.; boil to 4 pints, strain, add gum. Arab. ℔fs, sacch. alb. ℔ij, evaporate to an extract, then take from the fire, stir it quickly with the white of 12 eggs, previously beat to a froth, add, while stirring, aq. flor. aurant. ℥fs.

2. Very white gum Arabic, white sugar ana 2℔ 8 oz. boiling water q. s.; dissolve, strain, evaporate without boiling to the consistence of honey; beat up the whites of six eggs with orange flower water half an oz. which mix gradually with the paste, and evaporate over a slow fire, stirring it continually till it will not stick to the fingers: it should be very light, spongy, and extremely white: pectoral.

3. Add starch towards the end: this is an inferior article.

Starch lozenges. *Troschisci bechici albi. T. amyli.* Amyli ℥jfs, rad. glycyrrh. ʒvj, rad. iridis Flor. ℥fs, sugar ℔jfs, muc. g. tragac. q. s.

2. *Troschisci amyli sine iride.* As the other, but without the orrice.

Morsuli aromatici. Sugar ℔j, water q. s.: dissolve, boil to a full candy height, when half cold add amygdal. dulc. decort., cort. aurant. condit. ℥j, cinnam. ℥fs, zz. ℈j, all cut in small pieces.

Almond paste. *Pasta regia. P. amygdalina.* Amygd. dulc. decort. ℔j, amygd. amar. decort. ℥fs, sugar ℔j, aq. flor. aurant. q. s.; beat to a paste, sufficiently stiff not to stick to the fingers.

Yellow pectoral lozenges. *Troschisci bechici flavi.* Rad. irid. Flor. ʒvj, rad. glycyrrh. ʒiij, amyli ℥fs, croci pulv. ℈ij, sugar ℥viij, muc. g. trag. q. s.

Lozenges for the heartburn. *Tabellæ cardialgicæ.* Cret. ppæ. ℥iv, chel. cancr. ppm. ℥ij, bol. Arm. ℥j, nuc. mosch. ℈j, sugar ℥iij, water q. s.

2. *Trochisci e creta.* Cret. ppæ. ℥iv, chel. canc. ppm. ℥ij, cinnam. ℥fs, sugar ℥iij, muc. g. Arab. q. s.

3. *Trochisci carbonatis calcis.* Cret. ppæ. ℥iv, gum. Arab. ℥j, nuc. mosch. ʒj, sugar ℥vj, water q. s.

Clove lozenges. Cloves ʒv, sugar 1℔ 8 oz. muc. g. tragac. q. s.: make 150 lozenges, containing gr. ij of cloves each; put into chocolate drink to render it stomachic, or used as restoratives after fatigue.

2. Sacch. alb. 7℔, gum. tragac. 14 drachms, ol. caryophyl. ʒfs.

Cachou lozenges. Catechu 3 oz. sugar 12 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

Cachou à l'ambre gris. The same, with ambr. gris. gr. viij.

Cachou musqué. The same, with mosch. gr. viij.

Cachou à la fleur d'oranges. The same, with ess. neroli gtt. vj.

Cachou à la réglisse. Catechu 2 oz. extr. glycyrr. pur. 1 oz. sugar 10 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

Cachou à la violette. The same, with rad. ir. Flor. ʒjfs.

Cachou à la canelle. Catechu 3 oz. cinnamon ʒjfs, ol. cassiæ gtt. v, sugar 14 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

Cinnamon lozenges. Cinnamon 7 oz. sugar 12 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.: stomachic.

2. Sacch. alb. 8℔, ess. cinnam. 3 oz. mucil. tragac. 18 oz.

Saffron lozenges. Hay saffron, dried and powdered, 1 oz. sugar 1℔, muc. g. trag. q. s.; anodyne, pectoral, emmenagogue.

Refined juice. *Refined liquorice.* Spanish liquorice 4℔, gum. Arab. 2℔, water q. s.: dissolve, strain, evaporate gently to a soft extract, roll into cylinders, cut into lengths, and polish by rubbing them together in a box; expectorant, in coughs, &c.

2. Spanish liquorice, carpenter's glue ana ℔j, water q. s.

Black pectoral lozenges. *Trochisci bechici nigri*, P. L. before 1745. Extr. glycyrrh., sacch. ana ʒx, gum. tragacanth., amygd. dulc. decort. ana ʒvj, muc. sem. cydon. made with rose water q. s.

2. *Trochisci bechici nigri*, P. L. since 1745. Extr. glycyrrh., sacch. ana ʒx, gum. tragac. ℔fs, water q. s.

3. *Trochisci glycyrrhizæ.* Extr. glycyrrh., sacch. ana ʒx, gum. tragac. ʒiij, water q. s.

4. *Trochisci glycyrrhizæ glabræ.* Extr. glycyrrh., gum. Arab. ana ℔j, sacchari ℔ij, warm water q. s.: dissolve, strain, and evaporate.

Pate de réglisse noire. Refined liquorice 8 oz. gum Arabic 2lb, sugar 1lb, water q. s.; dissolve, and evaporate till it forms a very thick syrop, add rad. enulæ camp., rad. irid. Flor. ana ʒfs, ess. de cedrat a few drops, put into tin moulds, and dry in a stove.

Trochisci glycyrrhizæ cum opio. Opii ʒij, dissolved in tinct. bals. Tolut. ʒfs, syr. simpl. ʒviij, extr. glycyrrh., gum. Arab. ana ʒv, made into troches of gr. x each.

Pate blanche de réglisse. From the roots of liquorice, in the same manner as pâte de guimauve; pectoral.

Ipecacuanha lozenges. Ipecac. ʒiv, sugar 2lb, muc. g. trag. q. s.; make 480 lozenges, containing each gr. fs of ipecacuanha: expectorant; used in coughs, also stomachic.

Orrice lozenges. *Violet lozenges.* Rad. irid. Flor., gum. Arab. ana ʒij, rad. glycyrrh. ʒvj, sugar 1lb 8 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

Gum lozenges. *Trochisci gummosi.* Gum. Arab. 4 oz. starch 1 oz. sugar 12 oz. aq. rosæ q. s.

Lemon drops. Sugar 1lb in very fine powder, dissolve one half along with salt of sorrel ʒiij, in the smallest quantity of water; as soon as it boils add the other half of the sugar, and ess. limon. gtt. viij, drag it out immediately by a crooked wire in drops upon a slab; concrete acid of lemons, or acid of tartar may be used instead of the salt of sorrel; and they are sometimes coloured with turmeric.

2. *Morsuli citri.* Sugar 4lb, lemon juice 8 oz. dissolve, dry by a gentle heat.

3. *Lemon sugar.* Concrete acid of lemons 3 oz. sugar 4lb, essence of lemons ʒij.

Steel lozenges. Sugar 3lb 8 oz. iron filings, or rust of iron 8 oz. cinnamon 2 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.; stomachic, tonic.

2. *Aromatic lozenges of steel.* Are prepared with vitriol. vir. and a little tinct. canthar.

Candied horehound. *Marrubium conditum.* Juice of horehound 1 pint, white sugar 4lb, brown sugar 6lb.

Magnesia lozenges. *Trochisci e magnesia.* Magnes. ustæ ʒiiij, zz. ℈j, sugar ʒij, muc. g, Arab. q. s.

2. *Purple tablets.* Magnesiæ 3lb, sacch. alb. 1lb and a half, drop lake 1 oz. gum. tragac. 3 oz.; mix.

3. Magnesia 1 oz. sugar 4 oz. muc. g. trac. made with aq. flor. aurant. q. s.

Nutmeg lozenges. Sacch. alb. 8℔, gum. tragac. 2 oz. and a half, ol. nuc. mosch. 1 oz.

Peppermint drops. Sugar 2℔, peppermint water 4 oz. made into drops, as those of lemons: essence of peppermint may be added, if they are required to be very warm.

Peppermint lozenges. Sugar 2℔, starch 2 oz. essence of peppermint q. p. muc. gum. trag. q. s.

2. Use plaster of Paris, instead of starch, to give a body to these lozenges; stimulant.

3. Sacch. alb. 4℔, muc. g. tragac. q. s. ol. menth. pip. ʒvj.

Nitre drops. Sal. nitri 4 oz. sugar 1℔, water 2 oz.

Nitre lozenges. Sal. nitri 4 oz. sugar 1℔, muc. g. trag. q. s.; diuretic internally, held in the mouth to remove incipient sore throats.

Pastilles de rose. Sugar 2℔, rose water 4 oz. made into drops.

Pate de rose lozenges. *Patirosa lozenges.* Sugar 2℔, starch 4 oz. ol. rhodii gtt. vj, muc. g. trac. made with rose water coloured with cochineal q. s.; pectoral.

Trochisci e spongia usta. Sacchar. albi 3 oz. spong. ust. 1 oz. extr. glycyrrh. ʒiij, pulv. amyli ʒij, mucil. g. Arab. q. s.

Rhubarb lozenges. Rhabarb. 1 oz. sugar 6 oz. muc. g. trag, made with aq. cinnam. q. s.; cathartic.

Sulphur lozenges. Flor. sulph. 1 oz. sugar 8 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.: pectoral; used in asthma and piles.

Pectoral lozenges. Fl. sulph. ʒvj, fl. benz. ʒfs, gum. Arab., rad. irid. Flor. ana ʒiij, balsam. sulph. anis. ʒj, sugar 18 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

Tolu lozenges. Sugar 2℔, cream of tartar 3 oz. starch 1 oz. tinct. bals. Tolu ʒiv, mucil. g. tragac. q. s.; pectoral.

Pate de tussilage a' l'anis. Extr. glycyrrh. dissolved in a strong decoction of the flowers of coltsfoot and cudweed, strained and evaporated to a paste, adding a little ol. anisi towards the end; pectoral.

Vanilla lozenges. Vanilla in powder 3 oz. sugar 18 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.: each lozenge ought to contain gr. ij of vanilla; odoriferous, stomachic.

Ginger lozenges. Zz. 1 oz. sugar 1℔, muc. g. trag. q. s.; stimulant, stomachic.

2. Pulv. zingib. 10 oz. sacch. alb. 8℔, mucil. tragac. 18 oz.

Ginger candy. Zz. 2 oz. boiling water q. s. to strain a pint, white sugar 6℔, brown sugar 8℔.

Ginger drops. Sugar 2℔, strong infusion of ginger 4 oz.

Pate de jujubes. Raisins stoned 1℔, currants picked, jujubes opened ana 4 oz. water q. s.; boil, strain with expression, add sugar 2℔ 4 oz. gum. Arab. 2℔ 8 oz. previously made into a mucilage with some water, and strain; evaporate gently, pour into moulds, finish the drying in a stove, and then divide it; expectorant, in coughs.

Tablettes de spitzlait. Raisins 1℔, pearl barley 1℔ 8 oz. water q. s.; boil for a short time, dissolve opii ʒfs, gum. Arab. 4 oz. Spanish liquorice 1 oz. in water; mix the two liquors, strain, add brown sugar 4℔, clarify the syrop with white of eggs, evaporate to a paste, adding anise seed, in powder, ʒiij, towards the end, pour it out upon a slab, divide and dry; pectoral, in obstinate coughs.

Lozenges of pure emetine. Pure emetine gr. viij, sugar ʒiiij: make into 260 lozenges; emetic.

Emetic lozenges of emetine. Emetine gr. xxxij, sugar ʒij: make into 66 lozenges; emetic, no. j for a child, iiij for an adult.

Pectoral lozenges of emetine. Emetine gr. xxxij, sugar ʒiiij, carmine q. s. to colour them red: make into 260 lozenges; occasionally in chronic coughs, hooping cough, and chronic diarrhœa; more than one in an hour will excite nausea.

Barley sugar. *Saccharum hordeatum.* Sugar 1℔, saffron 12 grains, water q. s.; boil to a full candy height, pour it out upon an oiled slab, and roll it in cylinders: formerly a decoction of barley was used.

2. Use mucilage of gum Arabic, and flavour with lemons.

Penides. *Alphenic.* Sugar q. p. decoction of barley q. s.; boil to full candy height, add a few drops of ess. Bergamotte or ess. of lemons, and twist it together, that the air may render it white.

2. Add starch to give the whiteness.

Worm cakes. Scamm. Alepp. 2 oz. calomel ppd. 3 oz. res. jalapii 2 oz. crem. tartari 4 oz. white sugar 3℔, mucil. g. trag. q. s.

2. *Storey's worm cakes.* Calomel ℈j, jalap ʒj, zz. ℈ij, sacch. 1 oz. cinnabar. antim. q. s. to colour them, syr. simp. q. s. to make into cakes.

3. *Ching's yellow worm lozenges.* Saffron ʒiiij, water 1 pint; boil, strain, add calomel 1℔, white sugar 28℔, muc. g. trag. q. s.: each lozenge should contain gr. j of calomel.

4. *Ching's brown worm lozenges.* Calomel 7 oz. extr. jalapii resinos. 3℔ 8 oz. white sugar 9℔, muc. g. trag. q. s.: each lozenge should contain gr. ſs of calomel.

5. Calomel 1 oz. res. jalap. 2 oz. white sugar 2℔, muc. g. tragac. made with rose water q. s.; make 2520 lozenges, weighing gr. viij, and containing calom. gr. 1-4th, res. jalap. gr. ſs, each.

6. Scammon. and crem. tart. ana ʒj, calomel ppt. ʒſs, sacchar. alb. ʒj, muc. g. tragac. q. s.; will make 80.

19. POWDERS AND STONES.

True Gascoigne's powder. *Pulvis e chelis cancrorum compositus*, P. L. before 1745. Margarit. ppm., ocul. cancr., corall. rubr., succin. alb., corn. cervi calc., lap. bezoard. Orient. ana ʒj, chel. canc. ʒvj; make into balls.

2. *Lady Kent's powder. Pulvis bezoarticus.* Chel. cancr. ʒviij, marg. pp., coral. rubr. pp. ana ʒij, lap. bezoar. Orient. ʒj. Cordial, in great esteem, although few will go to the price of it.

Cephalic snuff. *Pulvis cephalicus.* Fol. asari, fol. majoran., fol. lil. convall. ana p. æq.

2. *Pulvis sternutatorius. P. asari compositus*, P. L. Fol. sicc. asari, fol. majoranæ, fol. mari Syr., flor. lavand. ana p. æq.

3. *Pulvis asari compositus*, P. D. Fol. sicc. asari ʒj, flor. lavand. ʒij.

4. *Pulvis asari compositus*, P. E. Fol. asari 3 oz. fol. majoran., flor. lavand. ana 1 oz.

Pulvis Cornachini. Scammon. ʒx, antim. diaphoret. ʒvj, crem. tart. ʒijſs: cathartic, febrifuge; ℈j.

2. *Diaceltatesson Paracelsi.* Antim. diaph. gr. xviij, res. scamm. gr. xvj, crem. tart. gr. vij. M.

3. *Earl of Warwick's powder. Pulvis comitis Warwicensis.* Scammonii ʒij, antimonii diaph. ʒj, crem. tartari ʒſs.

Species diambræ sine odoratis. *Species aromaticæ. Pulvis aromaticus*, P. L. & D. Cinnam. ʒij, sem. card. min., zz., piper. long. ana ʒj; the old receipt was more compounded.

2. *Pulvis cinnamomi compositus.* Cinnam. ʒij, sem. cardam. min. ʒjſs, zz. ʒj, piper. long. ʒſs.

3. *Pulvis aromaticus*, P. E. Cinnam., zz., piper. long. ana p. æq.; stimulant, carminative, stomachic, gr. v—x.

Plummer's alterative powder. Calomel, sulph. antim. ana ʒij.

Species diatragacanthi frigidæ. *Pulvis e tragacantha compositus*, P. L. before 1788. Gum. tragac., gum. Arab., rad. althææ ana ʒſs, amyli, rad. glycyrrh. ana ʒfs, sacch. albi ʒſs; the old formula had all the cold seeds.

2. *Pulvis e tragacantha compositus*, P. L. since 1788. *P. tragacanthæ compositus.* Gum. tragac., gum. Arab., amyli ana ʒjſs, sacch. alb. ʒiij: demulcent, ʒſs—ʒj; used in tickling coughs.

Species hieræ picræ. Cinnam., zedoar., asari, sem. cardam. min., croci ana ʒvj, coccinel. ℈j, aloes Socotr. ʒxij.

2. *Hiera picra.* Gummi aloes ℔j, canel. alb. ʒiij.

3. *Pulvis aloeticus.* Aloes Socotr. ℔j, canel. alb. ʒiij.

4. *Pulvis aloes cum canella.* Al. hep. ℔j, canel. alb. ʒiij.

5. Aloes Bbds. 7℔, aloes Cape 2℔, canel. alb. 3℔, pimento 1℔, turmeric 1℔ 8 oz.: cathartic, gr. x—℈j.

Mead's powder against the bite of a mad dog. *Pulvis antilyssus.* Lichen. ciner. terrestr. ʒij, piper. nigr. ʒj.

Pulvis diasenæ. Fol. senæ, crem. tart. ana ʒij, caryoph., cinnam., galangæ, ammeos ana ʒij, scammonii ʒſs.

2. *Pulvis e sena compositus.* Omit the amni and galanga, and put in zz. ʒij.

3. *Pulvis e senna compositus. P. sennæ compositus.* Fol. sennæ, crem. tart. ana ʒij, scammon. ʒſs, zz. ʒij.

Pulvis diaturpethi compositus. Rad. turpethi, rad. jalapii, rad. hermodactyli, tartar vitriol. ana p. æq.

2. *Pulvis jalapæ compositus.* Rad. jalap. ʒj, crem. tart. ʒij; purgative, ℈j—℈ij.

Æthiops mineralis. *Hydrargyrus cum sulphure. Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum.* Argent. vivi, fl. sulphuris ana ℔j.

2. Argent. viv. 7℔, fl. sulph. 14℔. Vermifuge, alterative ℈j—ʒj, bis terve in die; also used by the ferriers and farmers.

Pulvis e bolo compositus sine opio. Boli Armen. (or bol. Gall.) ℔ſs, cinnam. ʒiiij, rad. torment. gum. Arab. ana ʒiij, pip. long. ʒſs.

2. *Pulvis e creta compositus. P. cretæ compositus.* For bole, use ppd. chalk.

3. *Pulvis carbonatis calcis compositus. P. cretaceus.* Cret. pp. ʒiiij, nuc. mosch. ʒfs, cinnam. ʒjfs; absorbent, stomachic, carminative, ϑj—ϑij.

Pulvis e bolo compositus cum opio. Species for pulv. e bol. comp. s. opio as before, add opii colati ʒiij.

2. *Pulvis e creta compositus cum opio.* Pulv. e creta comp. ʒviiij, opii purif. duri ʒjfs.

3. *Pulvis cretæ compositus cum opio.* Pulv. cretæ comp. ʒvjfs, opii duri ϑiiij; astringent, stomachic, gr. xv to ϑij, which last dose contains gr. j of opium.

Trochisci albi Rhasis. Cerussæ ʒx, sarcocol. ʒiij, amyli ʒij, gum. Arab., gum. tragacanth. ana ʒj, camphoræ ʒfs, aq. rosæ q. s.

2. *Pulvis e cerussa compositus. P. e cerussa.* Cerussæ ʒv, sarcocol. ʒjfs, gum. tragacanth. ʒfs: cooling, astringent; used externally in excoriations.

Common Gascoigne's powder. *Pulvis e chelis cancrorum compositus*, P. L. since 1745. Chel. cancr. ppm. ℔j, margarit. ppm. (or cret. ppæ. as in P. L. 1788), corall. rubr. pp. ana ʒiij; absorbent, ʒfs—ʒj.

Contrayerva balls. *Lapis contrayervæ. Pulvis contrayervæ compositus*, P. L. before 1809. Chel. cancr. ppm. ℔j, cretæ ppæ. corall. rubr. ppi. ana ʒiij, rad. contrayervæ ʒv; the original formula had amber in it.

2. *Pulvis contrayervæ compositus*, P. L. since 1809. Test. ppm. ℔jfs, rad. contrayervæ ʒv; diaphoretic, ϑj to ϑij.

Pulvis e succino compositus, vice *Trochisci de carabe.* Succin. pp., gum. Arab. ana ʒx, succ. hypocist., balaust., terræ Japon. ana ʒv, olibani ʒfs, opii colati ʒj.

2. *Pulvis kino compositus.* Kino ʒxv, cinnam. ʒiiij, opii duri ʒj: astringent; dose of the latter ϑfs—ϑj, which last contains opii gr. j.

Pulvis e myrrha compositus, P. L. before 1788. Fol. sicc. rutæ, fol. dict. Cret., myrrhæ ana ʒjfs, assafœtidæ, sagapeni, cast. Russ., opopon. ana ʒj.

2. *Pulvis e myrrha compositus*, P. L. since 1788. Myrrhæ, sabinæ, rutæ, cast. Russ. ana ʒj.

Species e scordio sine opio. Boli Arm. (or boli Gall.) ʒiv, scordii ʒij, cinnam. ʒjfs, styr. calam. col., rad. torment.,

rad. bistort., rad. gentian., fol. dict. Cret., galban. col., gum. Arab., rosar. rubr. ana ʒj, piper. long., zz. ana ʒfs.

Species e scordio cum opio. Add to the former opii col. ʒiij.

Euphorbium præparatum. Euphorbium 2 oz. lemon juice a pint; dissolve, strain, and evaporate to dryness.

Diagrydium. *Diacrydium.* Scamm. ℔j, juice of quinces ʒviij; infuse 12 hours, and evaporate to dryness.

Pulvis e scammonio compositus. *Pulvis scammoneæ compositus.* Scammonii, extr. jalap. duri ana ʒij, zz. ʒfs; cathartic, gr. x—xv.

2. *Pulvis scammonii compositus.* Scammon., crem. tart. ana 1 oz.; cathartic, weaker; dose ℈fs—ʒfs.

Pulvis e scammonio cum aloe. Scammon. ʒvj, extr. jalap. duri, aloes Soc. ana ʒjfs, zz. ʒfs.

Pulvis basilicus. Scammon., crem. tart., calomel., cerus. antimonii ana p. æq.

2. *Pulvis e scammonio cum calomelane.* Scammonii ʒfs, calomel., sacch. alb. ana ʒij; cathartic, vermifuge, gr. v—x, or more.

Pulvis aloeticus cum guaiaco. *P. aloes compositus. P. aloes cum guaiaco.* Aloes ʒjfs, guaiaci ʒj, pulv. aromatic. ʒfs.

Pulvis aloeticus cum ferro. Aloes Soc. ʒjfs, myrrh. ʒiij, extr. gent. duri, sal. Martis ana ʒj.

Dover's powder. Tartar. vitriol., sal. nitri ana ʒiiij; throw into a red hot mortar, stir them with a spoon until they have done flaming, powder very fine, and add opii, rad. ipecac., rad. glycyrrh. ana ʒj; dose gr. xl to lxx in wine whey. The red hot mortar must decompose the nitre and produce a ferruginated alkali, and therefore different from the college formula.

2. *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus. P. ipecacuanhæ et opii.* Ipecac., opii ana ʒj, tartar. vitriol. ʒj.

3. Tart. vitriol., sal. nitri ana 4 oz. opii, ipecac., rad. glycyrrh. ana 1 oz.; diaphoretic, sudorific, gr. vj—xx; used in rheumatism.

Pulvis opiatus, P. L. Opii ʒj, corn. cerv. usti ʒix.

2. *Pulvis cornu cervi cum opio.* Opii ʒj, corn. cerv. usti ʒj, coccinel. ʒj.

3. *Pulvis opiatus,* P. E. Opii ʒj, cret. ppæ. ʒix; absorbent, anodyne, gr. v—x, which last contains opii gr. j.

Alkalised quick silver. *Æthiops alcalisatus. Hydrargyrus cum creta*, P. L. Argent. vivi ʒiij, cretæ ʒv.

2. *Hydrargyrus cum creta*, P. D. Argent. vivi, mannæ ana ʒj; rub till the quick silver disappears, then add cretæ ʒj, rub again, wash out the manna with a pint of warm water, add cretæ ʒiij more to the sediment while moist, and dry upon blotting paper.

3. *Hydrargyrus cum magnesia.* Argent. vivi, mannæ ana ʒj, magnesiæ albæ ʒfs; proceed as in no. 2.

Fly powder. Arsen. alb. 4 oz. white sugar 6℔, rose pink 1 oz.; put ʒvj in each paper.

Potential cautery. *Common caustic. Cauterium potentiale. Lapis septicus. Causticum commune mitius.* Quick lime, black soap ana p. æq.

2. *Causticum commune fortius. Calx cum kali puro. Potassa cum calce. Kali causticum cum calce.* Soap ley made of potash q. v. boil to a third or fourth part, and add lime q. s. to soak up the remaining liquor; caustic, not so liable to spread as pure potash, but much weaker.

Lapis medicamentosus. Alum., lithargyri, boli Arm. ana ℔vj, colcoth. vitrioli, aceti, opt. ana ℔iij; boil to a stony consistence: astringent, detergent, externally, ʒj, to a pint of water.

Lapis ophthalmicus. *L. divinus.* Vitr. cærul., alumin., nitri, ana ʒj; melt together, adding at the end camph. ʒj: used to make an eye water, ʒij to water 4 oz.

2. *Pierre divine.* Roche alum burnt 3 oz. add liquid ammonia ʒj; mix, and add vermilion ϑj: for toothache, a piece to be put in the tooth.

Pulvis de tribus. Scammon., crem. tartari, antimon. diaphor. ana p. æq.; cathartic, gr. xv—ʒj.

Pulvis stypticus. *P. sulphatis aluminæ compositus.* Aluminis ʒiiij, kino ʒj; styptic, gr. x—xv, or externally to bleeding wounds.

Mercurius saccharatus. Hydrarg., sacch. albi ana ʒfs, ol. tanaceti gtt. xvj; rub till the quick silver disappears: vermifuge, ʒj in a day.

Powder of lupuline. Lupuline ʒj, white sugar ʒij.

Pate arsenicale. Cinnab. gr. lxx, sang. dracon. gr. xxij, arsen. albi gr. viij; used in cancer, being made into a paste with spittle when used.

Pulvis emmenagogicus. Fol. sabinæ sicc., zz. ana ϑfs, potas. sulphatis ʒjfs; to be taken twice a day.

Pulvis balsamicus. Mastich, myrrhæ, sarcocollæ ana ʒj; mix: to be sprinkled on bared bones, tendons, and ligaments.

Mochlique des Freres de la Charité. Vitr. antim. very finely ground, ʒj, sacch. albi ʒij; dose ℈j to ʒfs, as a specific in colic from lead.

Pulvis diaphoreticus. Pulv. antimonialis gr. viij, crem. tartari gr. vj.

2. Pulv. antimonialis gr. vij, salis nitri gr. v; diaphoretic, in fevers.

Pulvis jalapæ. Jalapæ ℈j, crem. tartari ʒj.

Pulvis rhabarbari. Rhabarb. gr. xxv, crem. tart. ʒj; purging.

Pulvis sabinæ. Fol. sabinæ pulv. ʒij, æruginis, Merc. præcip. rubri ana ʒfs; to stimulate and consume fleshy tumours.

Duke of Portland's gout powder. *Pulvis Ducis Portlandiæ.* Rad. aristol., rad. gentianæ, summ. chamædryos, summ. centaur. min. ana p. æq.; used in gout.

Herrenschwand's worm specific. G. G. G. gr. x, sal. tartari ℈j.

Tonquin remedy. *Pulvis Tunchinensis. P. alexipharmacus Sinensis.* Rad. valer. sylv. pulv. ℈j, moschi gr. xvj, camph. gr. vj; mix: antispasmodic, alexiterial, to gr. xij, in hooping cough; to ℈j, in hydrophobia and exanthemata; to ℈ijfs, in mania.

Pulvis vermifugus. Sal. comm. ʒij, coccinellæ ℈ij; dose ʒfs, every morning.

2. Ferri carbon. ℈j, in any vehicle, early every morning.

Pulvis tonicus. Cort. Peruv. ʒfs, sal. Epsom. ʒvj; for four doses, one every other hour, in agues.

2. Ferri ammon. gr. v, rhabarb. gr. iij; once a day.

3. Ferri tartar. gr. x, rad. calumbæ gr. xv; for a dose every four hours.

Cheltenham salts. Glauber's salt, Epsom salt, common salt ana 28lb; dry in an oven and powder; purgative, ʒvj—ʒjfs.

2. Sal. Glaub. ʒij, sal. Epsom. gr. lxvj, sal. comm. gr. x, sal. Martis gr. fs.

3. Common salt, Epsom salt, Glauber's salt of each 1lb; dissolve, filter, and evaporate to dryness, then add green vitriol ʒfs.

Horse spice. *Pulvis equinus.* Rasur. guaiaci 1lb, zz.

nigri, pimentæ, sem. cymini ana 2℔, rad. curcumæ, canellæ albæ ana 1℔.

2. Rad. curcumæ, sem. cymini ana 5℔, zz. 2℔ 8 oz.

3. Piper. Cayennæ 2 oz. fabarum 45℔, mustard dust 45℔, sem. cumini 15℔, pulv. carui 15℔, pulv. curcumæ 9℔, bacc. lauri 3℔, ivory black 1℔.

Cow spice. Rad. curcumæ, sem. anisi, rad. glycyrrh., pul. diapente ana p. æq.

Diapente. Rad. aristol. longi, myrrhæ, bacc. lauri, ras. eboris, rad. gentianæ ana ℔j.

2. Fol. lauri 42℔, ras. guaiaci 28℔, rad. gentianæ 14℔, bol. com. 2℔.

3. Bacc. lauri 28℔, remains of all tinctures made 56℔, far. tritici 21℔, bone ashes 21℔, rad. gentian. 14℔, red wine 5 pints; used by ferriers as a tonic.

4. Bacc. lauri 3℔, rad. gentianæ 2℔, rad. curcumæ 4℔, sinapis 3℔.

5. Bacc. lauri 28℔, fabar. 2℔, bone dust 21℔, rad. gentian 14℔, Venet. red 5℔.

Pulvis expectorans. Myrrhæ ʒfs, sacchari ʒfs; to be taken in divided doses, daily, in any convenient vehicle.

2. Scillæ sicc. gr. viij, ipecac. gr. v, camphoræ ℈j, pulv. antim. gr. vj, sacch. pur. ʒj, f. pulv. iiij; dose j, twice a day, in barley water.

3. Myrrhæ gr. xij, ipecac. gr. vj, salis nitri ʒfs, f. pulv. iiij; dose j every four hours.

Mariott's dry vomit. Tartar. emetic., vitrioli cær. ana p. æq.; to be taken without any liquid.

Alumen saccharinum. Common alum made up into small sugar loaves, with white of egg and rose water; used by females to make an astringent wash.

Pulvis diaphoreticus. Pulv. ipecac. c. gr. xv, pulv. tragac. comp. ℈ij, f. pulv. iiij; dose j, every hour.

2. Pulv. ipecac. c. gr. xv, pulv. antimon. gr. ij, f. pulvis; to be taken at bed-time.

3. Antim. sulphureti præcip., extr. aconiti ana gr. j, magnes. carb. ℈fs, f. pulvis.

4. Pulv. antimon. gr. iij, potas. subcarbon. gr. v, flor. chamæm. ℈j, f. pulv.; dose j, every six hours, for two or three days.

5. Pulv. ipecac. gr. ij, opii gr. j, sal. nitri gr. xvj, f. pulv. to be taken at bed-time.

Pulvis diureticus. Rad. scillæ sicc. gr. iij, opii gr. ſs, cinnam. gr. x; for a dose, twice a day.

2. Rad. scill. sicc. gr. xij, sal. nitri ʒj, sacch. albi, cinnam. ana ʒj, f. pulv. no. vj; dose one, twice a day.

3. Crem. tart. ʒj, rad. scill. sicc. gr. iij, zz. gr. v.; for a dose, every six hours.

Pulvis catharticus. Rhabarb. gr. xv, scamm., ammoniæ subcarbon. ana gr. v; for a single dose.

2. Rad. jalap. gr. xv, rad. ipecac. gr. v, ol. cinnam. gtt. ij; for one dose.

3. G. G. G. gr. iij, sacchari ℈j; for a dose, every three hours until a stool is obtained.

Pulvis antacidus. Pulv. cretæ c. cum opio ℈j, catechu gr. xv; for a dose, to be taken after each liquid stool, in loosenesses arising from acidity.

Pulvis refrigerans. Salis nitri gr. xv, in a tea cup of water, immediately upon its being dissolved.

Fumigating pastills. Benzoin ʒij, cascarillæ ʒj, myrrh. ʒſs, ol. nuc. mosch., ol. caryoph. ana gtt. xv, sal. nitri ʒj, carb. lign. ℥jſs, muc. g. trag. q. s.

2. Benz., oliban., styracis, gum. thuris, mastic. ana 1 oz. carb. lign. 1℔ 8 oz. gum. tragac. ʒiiij, water q. s.; camphire may be added if for a sick chamber.

3. Benz. ʒiij, mastich., oliban. ana ʒſs, cascarillæ, ol. caryoph., bals. Peru. ana ʒj, carb. lign. 2 oz. ʒij, ol. lavand. gtt. x, camph. ℈ij, moschi gr. x, gum. tragac. ʒiv.

4. *Clous odorans.* Benz. 8 oz. styr. calam. ʒxij, labdani, olibani, mastiches, caryoph. arom. ana ʒjſs, carb. lign. 2℔ 4 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

5. Styracis, benz. ana 4 oz. santal. citr. 1 oz. carb. lign. 24 oz. labdani ʒij, set on fire, and burnt to correct bad smells.

6. Pulv. sandal. 1 oz. pulv. cascar. 1 oz. pulv. caryoph. 1 oz. gum thuris 1 oz. olibani ʒiv, g. benzoin ʒiv, p. carbon. ℥iijſs, styr. colat. ʒjſs, moschi gr. v, camph. ʒij, fl. benzoin, ℈j, ess. limon gtt. xx, ess. Bergam. gtt. xv, ol. lavand. Angl. gtt. xv.

7. The cake of eau d'ange made without citrons, beat it up with muc. of tragac. made with orange flower water q. s.

8. Benz. 1℔, storax half a ℔, cinnam. half an oz. cloves ʒij, Provins roses 2 oz. calamus a stick; beat up with muc. of tragacanth. made with rose and orange flower water.

9. *Pastilles de roses a bruler.* Cake of eau d'ange by

decoction (taking out the citrons) 1℔, rose petals fresh gathered a handful, mucilage of g. tragac. made with rose water q. s.; beat all together.

10. *Pastilles communes a bruler.* Benj. comm. 1℔, cloves half an oz. cinnam. 2 dr. calamus a stick, mucilage of tragac. q. s.

11. *Pastilles de Portugal.* Cake of eau d'ange beat up with muc. of tragac. made with orange flower water; then dissolve ambr. gris. gr. xx, in eau de mille fleurs ʒiij, and add this to the former.

Pate parfumée pour chapelets et medailles. Beat up poudre fine a la Mareschalle with muc. of tragac. made with eau de millefleurs, then mould it, rubbing the moulds with an essence or huile antique of some flower: this pâte is coffee coloured.

2. Parfum pour parfumer les autres poudres q. p. beat up with muc. of tragacanth made with orange flower water, adding a thread of ess. of ambergris: this pâte is white, but may be coloured red by vermilion, or yellow by fine yellow ochre.

3. Poudre de Chipre parfumée, and poudre de frangipanne each an eq. quant. beat up with muc. tragac. made with eau de millefleurs: this is grey.

4. Poudre fine a la Mareschalle and cake of eau d'ange of each an eq. quant. beat up with muc. of tragac. made with eau de millefleurs.

5. Poudre de chipre parfumée, poudre de frangipanne, parfum a parfumer les autres poudres of each an equal quantity, beat up with mucil. tragac. made with orange flower water and a thread of essence of ambergrise. This pâte is ash grey.

Pulvis manualis. Amgd. amar. blanched 48 oz. far. oryzæ. 26 oz. pul. rad. Flor., cretæ ppæ. ana 2 oz. far. fabarum 12 oz. sal. tartari, benz., sperm. ceti ana 1 oz. ol. lavand. ol. caryoph. ana guttæ xxx, ol. jasmini per infus. Oj; mix.

2. Amygd. amar. blanched ʒxij, benz., irid. Floren., far. oryzæ ana ʒj, sal. tartari ʒij, ol. lavand., ol. rhodium ana gtt. xx; mix.

Rose pearls. *Rose beads.* Beat the petals of the red rose in an iron mortar, for some hours, until they form a black paste, which is to be rolled into beads and dried. They are very hard, susceptible of a fine polish, and retain all the fragrance of the flower.

Sweet balls. *Pomambra.* Rad. iridis Flor. ʒjfs, cin-

nam. ʒfs, caryoph. arom., lign. rhodii, flor. lavand. ana ʒij, ambr. gris., mosch. ana gr. iij, muc. g. tragac. made with rose water q. s.: some cover the ball with spirit varnish, but this keeps in the scent; worn in the pocket as a perfume.

2. Plaster of Paris ʒij, lign. santali citr., rad. cyperi rot., caryoph. arom. ana ʒij, benz., styr. calam. ana ʒfs, ebor. usti ʒjfs, mosch., zibethi ana Ɔfs, bals. Per. ʒij, ol. cinnam. gtt. v, ol. lign. rhod. gtt. xv, ess. de jasmine ʒj, ess. neroli Ɔj, muc. g. tragac. made with rose water q. s.: make into beads, and pierce them while yet soft.

Tooth powders. *Pulvis dentifricus.* Rad. irid. Flor. 4 oz. oss. sepiæ 2 oz. crem. tart. 1 oz. ol. caryoph. gtt. xvj, lake 16 drops.

2. Catechu 1 oz. cort. Peruv. flav., crem. tart., cassiæ, bol. Armen. ana ʒiiij, sang. dracon., myrrhæ ana ʒij.

3. Rose pink 20 oz. bol. Armen., oss. sepiæ, crem. tart. ana 8 oz. myrrh. 4 oz. rad. irid. Flor. 2 oz. ess. Bergam. ʒfs.

4. Oss. sepiæ 4 oz. crem. tart., rad. irid. Flor. ana 2 oz. alum. usti, rose pink ana 1 oz.

5. Magnesiæ, rad. irid. Flor., rose pink, cretæ ppæ. ana 2 oz. natr. ppi. ʒvj, ol. rhodii gtt. ij.

6. *Lardner's prepared charcoal.* Chalk coloured grey with charcoal; used as a tooth powder.

7. *Green tooth powder.* Fol. salviæ sicc., crustæ panis tostæ, salis comm. ana ʒj, nuc. mosch., caryoph. arom. ana ʒj.

8. *Grosvenor's tooth powder.* Rose pink 3℔, pulv. irid. Flor. half a ℔, test. ostreor. 3℔, ol. rhodii gtt. xxv.

9. *Asiatic dentifrice.* Coral. rub. ppr. 8℔ 4 oz. Venetian red 12 oz. 3 dr. oker and pumice stone of each 1℔ 2 oz. 6 dr. moschi Chinæ ʒfs; mix.

10. *Hemet's dentifrice.* Oss. sep. ℔jfs, crem. tart. 4 oz. irid. Fl. 2 oz.

11. *Ruspini dentifrice.* Oss. sep. 8 oz. alum. rup. 1 oz. crem. tart. 2 oz. irid. Fl. 1 oz. c. c. usti 2 oz. ol. rhodii gtt. 6.

12. *Opiate en poudre.* Brick 8 oz. China ware 4 oz. red coral 1 oz.; powder fine, and add cinnamon and cloves of each 1 drachm.

Depilatory. Quicklime 1 oz. orpiment 3 dr. orrice 2 dr. saltpetre 1 dr. sulphur 1 dr. soap lees half a pint; evaporate to a proper consistence.

2. *Roseate powder.* Lime 12 oz. starch 10 oz. orpiment 1 oz.; mix.

Rouge. French chalk ppd. 4 oz. ol. amygd. ʒij, carmine ʒj.

2. Safflower, previously washed in water until it no longer gives out any colour, and dried, ʒiiij, kali pp. ʒj, water 1 pint; infuse, strain, add French chalk, scraped fine with Dutch rushes 4 oz. and precipitate the colour upon it with lemon juice q. s.

Perfumed powder for scent boxes. Sem. coriandri, rad. irid. Flor., fol. rosar., rad. calam. arom. ana 4 oz. fl. lavand. 8 oz. moschi ℈j, lign. rhodii ʒj.

2. Sem. coriandri, rad. irid. Flor., fol. rosar. rubr. ana 1 oz. macis, caryoph. arom. ana ʒj, flor. lavand. 1 oz. ʒiiij, rad. calam. arom. 1 oz. moschi gr. iij, if agreeable.

Species odorifera for wash balls. Amyli 20 oz. rad. irid. Flor. 12 oz. ol. rorism., ol. lavand. Angl. ana ʒj, sem. bamiæ moschatæ 2 oz.

Pearl powder. Magistery of bismuth, French chalk scraped fine by Dutch rushes ana p. æq.; cosmetic.

Hair powders. 1. *Poudre de roses communes.* Starch powder 25℔, rose leaves 1℔; stir them with your hand every four hours, to prevent heating: the next day sift them out, and put in fresh leaves; repeat this three times: the box should be open all the time.

2. *Poudre de roses musquées.* Powder 3℔, musk rose leaves 1℔; they do not require stirring as they do not heat: the next day sift, and put in fresh for three times; the box should be close.

3. *Poudre de jonquille.* As poudre de roses musquées, but with jonquils for roses.

4. *Poudre de fleurs d'oranges.* Powder 25℔, orange flowers 1℔; stir up twice a day: repeat this three times, keeping the chest close during the making and after.

5. *Poudre de jasmine.* Powder 20℔, jasmin flowers no. 10,000, laid in beds together for 24 hours; they do not heat: repeat this for three or four days.

6. *Poudre de violette.* Orrice, powdered and sifted.

7. *Violet powder.* Hair powder 28℔, pulv. iridis 15 oz. ess. Bergam. ʒiij, ol. rhod. veri gtt. xxv.

8. *Poudre blanche melangée.* Add 2 oz. of parfum a parfumer les autres poudres to 1℔ of poudre de jasmin, or de fleurs d'orange.

9. *Poudre de chipre.* Wash oak moss for three days in running water, dry it in the sun very well, otherwise it will

not powder fine; then perfume it once or twice with jasmine or musk rose flowers, which will make it take other scents better.

10. *Poudre de chipre de Montpellier.* Poudre de chipre perfumed with flowers as before 2℔, civette gr. xviij, musk ʒfs, ground with a little sugar.

11. *Poudre fine a la Mareschalle.* Oak moss in powder 2℔, plain powder 1℔, cloves 1 oz. calamus arom. in powd. 1 oz. cyperus in powd. 2 oz. rotten wood in powder 2 oz.; mix all well together. Rotten oak wood should be used, because it is red and gives a fine colour.

12. *Mareschale powder.* Pulv. caryoph. arom. 10 oz. and a half, hair powder 28℔.

13. *Poudre de frangipane.* Poudre de fleurs d'orange 6℔, poudre de chipre 6 ℔: pour 1 oz. essence of amber into a very hot mortar, cover it with powder, and beat well together; mix this with the whole by sifting, then put half a drachm of civette and a little sugar into the mortar, and proceed as before. The mortar and pestle should be sufficiently hot to make spittle hiss. This powder is ash grey, which agrees well with every coloured hair.

14. *Poudre de frangipane musquée.* Instead of ʒfs civette put in only 18 grains, and add ʒfs of musk.

15. *Poudre de frangipane parfumée.* Mix poudre de chipre with as much plain powder, perfume it with flowers, and then add ambergris and civette of each q. p.

16. *Poudre d'ambrette.* Poudre de jasmin 5℔, poudre de roses musquées 5℔; mix: put some in a sieve and add 2 drachms essence of ambergris; mix, sift, break the clots, mix them with more of the powder, and sift the whole several times to mix them well.

17. *Musk powder.* Hair powder 28℔, musk 2 scr. 10 gr.

Species for scenting hair powder. Pulv. irid. Flor. 1℔, ess. Berg. 2 oz. ol. neroli ʒj, moschi ℈j.

2. *Parfum pour parfumer les autres poudres.* Poudre d'ambrette 12℔; grind 12 drachms of civette with a little sugar, add to it some of the poudre d'ambrette on the sieve, and sift till you have mixed it with the powder, then get a drachm of musk into the powder by the same means.

French almond powder. Bitter almonds 2℔ 10 oz. orrice powder 1℔ 6 oz. flour 6℔, ess. Bergam. half a ℔; used to wash the hands.

Snuff. While powdering your tobacco sift often; that your tobacco may not be beaten to too fine a powder, soak in three or four waters and strain, the last time with strong expression, then dry in the sun: moisten the snuff again with rose water, orange flower water, or eau d'ange, which are the only waters fit for snuff; then dry, and repeat this perfuming again.

2. *Tabac de cedrat.* Is perfumed by dropping the ess. into snuff.

3. *Tabac de Bergamott.* The same.

4. *Tabac de neroli.* The same. Scented snuff must be kept in close vessels.

5. *Tabac parfume aux fleurs.* Put orange flowers, jasmine, common or musk roses, or tuberoses, with the snuff for a day and night, and sift them out; repeat this as often as necessary. Snuff does not heat with the flowers.

6. Lay paper, pricked with a large pin, between the flowers and snuff: this is better.

7. *Tabac musqué.* Snuff scented to your pleasure 1℔, musk 20 gr. sugar q. s. to grind the musk; mix.

8. *Tabac en odeur de Malthe.* Snuff scented with orange flowers 1℔, ambergr. 20 gr. civette 10 gr. sugar q. s.

9. *Tabac a la pointe d'Espagne.* Scented snuff a la fleurs ℔j, musk 20 gr. civette 6 gr. sugar q. s.

10. *Tabac ambre.* Scented snuff a la fleurs 1℔, ambergr. 24 gr.

11. *Tabac en odeur de Rome.* Snuff scented a la fleurs, ambergr. 20 gr. musk 6 gr. civette 5 gr. sugar q. s.

12. *Yellow snuff.* Yellow ochre the size of an egg, add chalk to lower the colour, grind with 4 drachms of oil of almonds till fine, then add water by degrees, and two spoonfuls of mucil. of tragacant. till you have about a quart; mix this with purified snuff q. v. and dry it: then grind some gum tragac. with some scented water, and moisten your snuff with it, and when dry, with a very fine sieve sift out the colour that does not adhere to the snuff.

13. *Red snuff.* Use red ochre.

14. *Tabac de Pongibou.* Yellow snuff scented with orange flowers 1℔, civette 12 gr. sugar q. s. to grind the civette to a powder, ess. of orange flowers 4 drachms. Snuff will not bear more than this quantity of essence without being greasy; other essences may be used, the snuff being previously scented with the same odour.

15. *Tabac fin façon d'Espagne.* Red snuff perfumed with flowers.

Parolic cement. *Universal cement.* Curdle skim milk, press the whey out of it, break the curd into small pieces, and dry it until it becomes fit to grind, in a coffee mill, to a coarse powder; 100 oz. of fresh curd by drying is reduced to about 30. Take perfectly dried curd 10 oz. strong quick lime in powder 1 oz. camphire also powdered ℈ij; mix, and fill wide-mouth ounce phials therewith: to be kept carefully stopped. When used, mix with a little water and apply it quickly.

Powder of coriander. Sem. coriandri, nux vomica, quassia, ground together; used by the ale brewers.

Sharp whites. Wheaten flour ground with alum.

Stuff. Alum in small crystals ℔j, common salt p. 3, to mix with flour for baking.

Essential salts of lemons. Crem. tart. 4 oz. sal. acetosellæ 8 oz.; used to take iron moulds out of linen.

English verdigrise. Blue vitriol 24℔, white vitriol 16℔, sugar of lead 12℔, alum 2℔; all coarsely powdered, put in a pot over the fire, and stirred till they are united into a mass.

Heading for beer. Alum, green vitriol ana p. æq.

Pulvis colocynthidis factitius. Sem. colocynth. 3℔, rad. bryoniæ 1℔; sold for the ground pith.

Battley's green senna powder. This *nostrum* is supposed to be senna leaves heated until they become yellow, and then reduced to a greenish hue by the addition of powdered charcoal.

Rat powder. Rad. ranunculi bulbosi dried and powdered.

Ladanum spurium. G. anime, g. copal, g. lac, g. mastiche ana 2℔, g. Arabic 3℔, catechu, Span. liquorice ana 1℔, syr. Tolut. 8 oz. ess. ambergrise, ess. moschi ana 2 oz.; melt together.

Tartarum solubile extemporaneum. Crem. tart. 3℔, kali pp. 1℔.

Extempore smelling salts. Sal. ammon. ℈j, kali pp. ʒj, ess. limon. gtt. v.

Pulvis antimonialis factitius. Antimon. diaphor. 10 oz. tart. emetic. 1 oz.; some put only 6 oz. of ant. diaph.

2. Corn. cervi usti 18 oz. tart. emet. 1 oz.

Pulvis sudorificus. Antimonium 12lb, cream of tartar 4lb.

Pulvis stanni. Polisher's putty 4lb, ivory black 4 oz. The ill effects sometimes arising from tin as a vermifuge, are perhaps owing to the substitution of this powder for the filings.

Pulvis glycyrrhizæ reductus. Rad. glycyrrh., ras. guaiaci, far. tritici ana p. æq.

2. Rad. glycyrrh. 7lb, brown sugar 14lb.

3. Box dust 28lb, fabarum 36lb, curcumæ 3lb, succ. liquiritiæ 14lb.

4. Far. trit. 56lb, succin. 2lb, P. D. 6lb, sacch. rub. 7lb.

Pulvis enulæ reductus. Rad. enulæ, barley meal ana p. æq.

2. Fabarum 56lb, box dust 14lb, rad. enulæ 28lb.

3. Fabarum 56lb, rad. enulæ 56lb.

4. Pulv. enulæ camp. 40lb, ivory black 12lb, cret. ppa. 6lb, flour 22lb, yellow ochre 1lb and a half.

Pulvis fœnugræci reductus. Sem. fœnugræc., pea meal ana p. æq.

2. Sem. fænug. 56lb, rad. curcumæ 7lb, fabarum 36lb, whiting 14lb, box dust 14lb.

Pulvis anisi reductus. Sem. anisi, ras. guaiaci ana p. æq.

2. Sem. lini 32lb, pulv. lini 36lb, ras. guaiaci 20lb, ebor. nigri 4lb, Dutch pink 7lb.

3. Sem. anisi 21lb, sem. fœnic. dulc. 7lb, rasur. guaiaci 28lb, turmeric 1lb, pale rape oil 4 pints.

4. Sem. anisi 56lb, ras. guaiaci 70lb.

5. Stone blue 2lb, curcumæ 2lb, sago 4lb, sem. anisi 65lb, far. trit. 65lb.

Pulvis curcumæ reductus. Rad. curcumæ, ras. guaiaci ana p. æq.

2. Rad. curcumæ 12lb, fabarum 12lb, lign. rubri 4lb.

Pulvis corticis peruviani factitius. Cort. quercûs, dyed of a proper colour: Godfrey in Miscellanea utilia.

2. Rad. bistortæ, calami aromatici ana p. æq.

3. Cort. quercûs, rad. gentianæ, in different proportions.

4. Herb. lycopi Europæi.

5. Cort. fraxini, rad. torment., zz. ground together.

6. Cort. Peruv., mahogany saw dust, oak saw dust, ground together.

Pulvis rhæi reductus. Mix the powder with that of the root of meadow rue, or of monks rhubarb.

Gum kino factitium. Lign. Camp. 48℔, rad. torm. 16℔, rad. rub. tinct. 12℔, water q. s.; boil, add catechu 16℔, strain and evaporate to dryness: it will produce 24℔.

Common Smyrna scammony. *Scammonium Smyrnense factitium.* Scamm. Alepp. 8 oz. rad. jalap. 4℔, fol. sennæ, ebor. usti ana 1℔, zz. 2 oz. mannæ comm. 3℔, G. G. G. 2℔, syr. spinæ cervi 2℔.

2. Rad. jalap. 2℔, fol. sennæ, scamm. Alep. G. G. G. ana 8 oz. eboris usti, zz. ana 4 oz.

3. Scamm. Alep. 1℔, extr. jalap 5℔, gum. guaiac. 10℔, sago 10℔, ivory black 4℔.

Cremor tartari reductus. Cryst. tartari 3℔, sal. enixi 1℔.

Turpethum mineralé reductum. Turbith mineral, lowered in price by massicot.

Lapis bezoar factitius. Bol. Armen., dried blood ana p. æq. muc. g. tragac. q. s.

Æthiops antimonialis reductus. Æthiops mineral and antimony of each 1℔; grind together: used in diseases of the skin, ʒj in the horse's corn.

Aloe Socotrina factitia. Al. Capens. al. hepat. ana p. æq.

Spec. pro conf. arom. Gran. Parad. 24 oz. zedoariæ 8℔, pimentæ 4℔, cassia 4℔, nuc. mosch. 20 oz.

Species pro el. lenit. Fol. sennæ 2 cwt. sem. coriand. 1 cwt.

Pulvis iridis reductus. Rad. irid. 84℔, farinæ 12℔; grind.

Pulvis jalappæ reductus. Rad. jal. 28℔, ras. guaiac. rad. bryoniæ ana 14℔.

Pulvis salop reductus. Pulv. salop. ver. 10℔, amyli, sago dust ana 2℔; mix.

2. Starch and sago dust ana p. æq.

Pulvis zinziberis reductus. Rad. zinz. 56℔, fabarum 28℔, box dust 28℔, capsici 1℔.

Alumen draconisatum. Alum. ʒij, sang. drac. ʒj; melt together, and form into pills: used in hæmorrhages.

Absorbent powders for horses. Natron ppd. 2 dr. columbo root powd. 3 to 4 dr. ginger 1 dr.; mix for a dose.

2. Ppd. chalk 4 dr. gentian root powd. 2 to 3 dr. pulvis aromaticus 1 to 2 dr.; mix for a dose.

3. Aloes 2 to 3 dr. rhubarb 3 to 4 dr. natron ppd. 2 dr. ginger 1 to 2 dr.; mix for a dose.

ALTERATIVE POWDERS FOR HORSES. Prep. antimony 6 oz. flowers of sulphur 8 oz.; mix for eight doses.

2. Rosin 4 oz. nitre 3 oz. emetic tartar 1 oz; mix for eight doses.

ARSENICAL POWDER FOR HORSES. White arsenic gr. j, cream of tartar gr. x; rub well together for a dose, to be given three times a day, unless it produces loss of appetite.

ASTRINGENT POWDER. Alum 4 oz. bole Armenian 1 oz.; mix: for grease and running sores.

2. White vitriol 2 oz. flowers of zinc 1 oz.; mix: for external use.

3. White vitriol and bole of each 2 oz.; mix.

4. Sugar of lead 2 oz. bole 1 oz.; mix.

CAUSTIC POWDER FOR CANKER IN HORSES. Corros. sublim. powd. 1 oz. blue vitriol 2 oz. ppd. chalk 4 oz.; mix.

CORDIAL DIURETIC POWDER FOR HORSES. Nitre, yellow rosin, and carui seeds powdered of each 1 oz.; mix, for one dose.

DIAPHORETIC ALTERATIVE POWDER FOR HORSES. Ppd. antimony 1 oz. carui seed powd. half an oz.; mix.

2. Ppd. antimony 2 drachms, precipitated sulphuret of antimony half a drachm, carui seeds powd. half an oz.; mix for one dose.

DIURETIC POWDERS FOR HORSES. Rosin and salt petre of each half an oz.; mix for a dose, once or twice a day.

2. *Diuretic alterative powder.* Yellow rosin and salt petre of each 4 oz.; mix for six or eight doses, one to be given daily.

3. *For grease.* Powdered rosin and nitre of each 4 oz.; mix, and divide into eight doses.

FEVER POWDER FOR HORSES. Nitre half an oz. to 1 oz. camphire and emetic tartar of each 1 to 2 drachms; used after their bowels have been opened.

2. Nitre half an oz. to 1 oz. antimonial powder 2 dr. camphire 1 dr. to 2 dr.; mix.

3. Powdered rosin 3 drachms, emetic tartar 1 dr. nitre half an oz.; mix.

LAXATIVE ALTERATIVE POWDERS. Flowers of sulphur 6 oz. emetic tartar 6 to 8 dr. calomel 3 dr.; mix for six doses.

PURGING POWDER FOR PIGS. Jalap 1 drachm, to which may be added scammony 10 or 12 gr. or calomel 10 gr.

Silvering powder. Silver dust gr. xv—xx, cream of tartar, common salt ana ʒij, alum ʒfs.

2. Silver dust ʒfs, common salt, sal ammoniac ana ʒij, corros. sublimate ʒj; make into a paste with water: used to silver copper, which is to be cleaned by boiling with argol and alum, then rub it with either of these powders, and polish with soft leather.

Venetian ceruss. *Cerussa Veneta. Plumbum album.* Flake white, cawk ana p. æq.

2. *Hamburgh white lead.* Flake white 1 cwt. cawk 2 cwt.

3. *Best Dutch white lead.* Flake white 1 cwt. cawk 3 cwt.

4. *Common Dutch white lead.* Flake white 1 cwt. cawk 7 cwt.

5. *English white lead.* Flake white reduced in price by chalk, inferior to the preceding.

Ink powder. Green vitriol 1℔, galls 2℔, gum. Arab. 8 oz.: 2 oz. make a pint of ink.

2. Vitriol. calc. ʒvj, pulv. g. Arab. ʒij, indigo ʒfs, gallæ, sacch. albi ana ʒiij; mix.

Grana sylvestria. A dry powder, with many small fragments of something that has been made into a dry uniform cake; it has only 1-6th of the colouring power of fine cochineal, and is in general about 1-8th of its price; it is probably composed of the white downy substance left by the wild cocci upon the plants on which they feed, along with fragments and dust of the insects themselves, with perhaps some vegetable substance. Cochineal itself seems formerly to have been made into a paste and dried.

Indian ink. *Indicum. Atramentum Indicum.* The best kind is made of real lamp black, procured by burning oil under shades, mixed up with glue made of an ass's skin, to which is added a little musk; astringent, ʒj—ij, dissolved in water or wine, in hemorrhages, also stomachic.

2. The common sort is common lamp black from the fir, made up with glue.

3. Horse beans burnt perfectly black, ground fine, and made up into sticks with gum water; is very inferior to the others.

4. Honey 1℔, yelk of eggs no. 2, gum. Arab. half oz. lamp black q. s.; beat into a mass.

5. Seed lac ʒj ℈ij, borax ℈j, aquæ ʒiiij: lamp black q. s. to form into cakes.

Lump archel. *Lacmus tinctorius.* Prepared from Canary archel, ground archel, and some other lichens, by reducing them to powder, adding half as much pearl ashes, and moistening the whole with urine or common spirit of bones; a small proportion of lime is then added, and the archel cut into cubes and dried.

Litmus. *Lacmo tinctorius albo-cæruleus.* Like the former, with a large proportion of whiting at the end, which renders it light blue: some add infusion of Brasil wood.

Cudbear. Another preparation of the lichens, made in a similar manner, but in the form of a powder. All are used in dyeing violet colours, which, however, do not stand well; also as very delicate tests for acids and alkalies, the infusion or tincture being reddened by acids, and rendered green by alkalies.

Florey black. *Florée d'Inde.* The dried scum of the dyer's woad bath, which is prepared by diluting woad with water, adding some slaked lime, and keeping the liquor warm when it ferments and throws up a blue froth. It is remarkable, that although the fermented bath is red, it dyes cloth dipped in it of a green colour, which turns, when dry, to a blue.

Florence lake. *Lacca Florentina.* Pearl ashes 1 oz. ʒiv, water q. s. dissolve; alum. Rom. 2 oz. ʒiv, water q. s. dissolve: filter both solutions, and add the first to the alum solution while warm, strain, mix the sediment upon the strainer with the first coarse residuum obtained in boiling cochineal with alum for making carmine, and dry it.

Common lake. *Lacca in globulis.* Make a magistery of alum, as in making Florence lake; boil Brasil dust 1 oz. ʒiv, in water 3 pints; strain, add the magistery or sediment of alum to the strained liquor, stir it well, let it settle, and dry the sediment in small lumps.

Fine madder lake. *Lacca columbina.* Dutch grappe madder (that is, madder root ground between two millstones a small distance apart, as in grinding pearl or French barley, so that only the bark, which contains the most colour, is reduced to powder, and the central woody part of the root left) 2 oz. tie it up in a cloth, beat it in a pint of water in a stone mortar, repeat with fresh water, in general 5 pints will take out all the colour, boil, add alum 1 oz.

dissolved in a pint of water, then add oil of tartar 1 oz. and a half, wash the sediment and dry; produces half an oz.

Lac lake. *Lac dye. Lac colour. East India cochineal.* Fresh stick lac, boil in water, and add a solution of alum, which throws down the lake equal to one fifth of the lac. It requires about four times the quantity to produce a dye equal to cochineal.

Crayons. Sperma ceti 3 oz. boiling water 1 pint, add bone ashes finely ground 1lb, colouring matter, as oker, &c. q. p. roll out the paste, and when half dry cut it in pipes.

2. Pipe clay, coloured with oker, &c. q. p. make it a paste with ale wort.

Rose pink. Whitening coloured with a decoction of Brasil wood and alum.

Dutch pink. Whitening coloured by a decoction of birch leaves, dyer's weed, or French berries, with alum.

Stone blue. *Fig blue. Crown blue. Mecklenberg blue. Queen's blue. Indicum vulgare.* Indigo reduced in price by adding starch.

2. Indigo and whiting.

Indian yellow. *Peoree.* It is brought from India in round lumps of various sizes, in colour like orpiment, with a strong urinous smell, little or no taste, and is the brightest yellow colour in use.

Sap green. Juice of buckthorn berries, or of evergreen privet, 12 pints, lime water 8 pints, gum Arabic 6 oz.; evaporate till quite thick, then pour into bladders.

Currie powder. Sem. coriandri 18 oz. pip. nigr. 2 oz. pip. Cayenne 1 oz. rad. curcumæ, sem. cumini ana 3 oz. sem. fœnugr. ʒiv.

2. Zz., pimentæ, rad. curcumæ ana 1lb, caryoph. arom. 1 oz. pip. Cayenne, sem. coriandri ana 8 oz.

3. Sem. coriandri 13 oz. pip. nigri 5 oz. pip. Cayenne 1 oz. sem. fœnugr., sem. cymini ana 3 oz. rad. curcumæ 6 oz.

4. Sem. coriandri 1lb, rad. curcumæ 8 oz. zz. 6 oz. sem. cumini, pip. Indic. ana 4 oz. pip. nigri 3 oz. cinnam., sem. cardam. min. ana 1 oz. tamarind. nigr. 2lb.

5. Rice 36lb, rad. curcumæ 18lb, sem. coriand. 16lb, sem. cymini 9lb, farinæ sinapis 14lb, pip. nig. 28lb, pip. Cayenne 3lb 8 oz.

6. Sem. coriand., rad. curcumæ ana 4lb, zz., pimentæ, pip. Cayenne, capsici bacc. ana 1lb, sem. cardam. min. 4 oz.

macis, caryoph. arom., cinnam. ana 1 oz.: used as a seasoning to meat.

Cayenne pepper. *Piper Cayenne.* Bacc. capsici, sal. comm. ana ℔j, grind together; colour with vermilion; some use red lead, but this is injurious.

2. Capsicum q. p. bury in flour, bake till they are dry enough to powder, then cut them in small pieces, to each oz. add flour 1℔, water and yeast q. s. to make them into small cakes, bake, slice the cakes, bake over again, powder the biscuit and sift it.

Portable lemonade. Acid of tartar 1 oz. sugar 6 oz. ess. limon. ʒj,; rub together, divide into 24 papers, for a tumbler of water each.

2. Concrete acid of lemons 1 oz. white sugar 4℔, ess. limons ʒij.

Powder for destroying mice. Rad. helleb. nigri, sem. staphisagriæ ana 1 oz. oatmeal 2℔, ol. carui gtt. xxx.

Plate powder. Hydrarg. c. cretæ 1 oz. cretæ pp. 4 oz.

2. Polisher's putty, corn. cerv. ust. ana 8 oz. whiting 1℔.

Mushroom powder. Mushrooms half a peck, onions no. 2, cloves q. p. mace ʒij, white pepper 1 oz.; expose to a gentle heat till the liquor the mushrooms yield be dried up, then dry on tins in a slow oven till they can be powdered.

Pickling salt. Brown sugar, bay salt, common salt, of each 2℔, salt petre 8 oz., mix; gives a fine red colour, and renders meat or butter salted with it very fine flavoured.

Sweet spice. Cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, sugar, ana p. æq.: powdered and mixed; used in pastry.

Savoury spice. Cloves, mace, nutmegs, pepper, salt, ana p. æq.: powdered and mixed; used in cookery.

French sausage spice. *Epices fines.* Black pepper 5℔, cloves and nutmegs ana 1℔ and a half, ginger 2℔ and a half, anise seed and coriander seed ana three quarters of a pound; powder them together: used by the French sausage makers.

Kitchen pepper. Zz. 1℔, cinnamon, black pepper, nutmegs, Jamaica pepper ana 8 oz., cloves ʒij, salt 6℔; grind together.

Flour of mustard. *Durham mustard.* The seeds of black mustard dried until they form a powder when bruised, then ground and sifted to separate the husks or black skin of the seed, which does not form so fine a powder. The sieves

require to be washed every day, or oftener, with boiling water, as otherwise they clot up.

2. Flour of mustard, salt, ana p. æq.

3. Flour of mustard 14℔, bean flour, turmeric, Cayenne pepper, and common salt, in various proportions.

Ginger beer powders. White sugar ʒj ϑij, zz. gr. v, natr. pp. gr. xxvj, in each blue paper; acid of tartar ϑjſs, in each white paper: these quantities are for half a pint of water.

Spruce beer powders. White sugar ʒj ϑij, natr. pp. gr. xxvj, essence of spruce gr. x, in each blue paper; acid of tartar ʒſs, in each white paper: for half a pint of water.

Sodiac powders. Sodæ carbonatis ʒſs, in each blue paper; acid of tartar gr. xxv, in each white paper; for half a pint of water: pleasant, cooling beverages in summer.

Seidletz powders. Soda tartar. ʒij, sodæ carb. ϑij, in one paper; acid tart. gr. xxxv, in the other: for half a pint of water.

Clothes powder. Pipe clay 1℔ 8 oz. pip. alb., amyli ana 1 oz. rad. irid. Flor. 1 oz. ʒiv, S. V. R. 2 oz.

Clothes ball. Pipe clay 2℔, fuller's earth, whitening ana 4 oz. pip. alb. 2 oz. fel. bovis 4 oz.; used for cleaning clothes.

Breeches ball. Bath brick 1℔, pipe clay 2℔, pumice stone powder 4 oz. ox gall 6 oz; they may be coloured with rose pink, yellow oker, umber, Irish slate, &c. to any desired shade.

Silver boiling powder. White argol, common salt, alum ana p. æq.: a small quantity of this powder is put into water, and plate is boiled in it, to which it gives a brilliant whiteness.

20. COMPOUND OILS.

Oil of roses by infusion. *Oleum rosaceum.* Rose petals, not fully blown, picked, heeled, and beat to a pulp, 4 oz. olive oil 1 pint; expose to the sun for a week, press out the oil, repeat the insolation with fresh roses twice more, then leave the roses in the oil for use.

Oil of camomile by infusion. *Oleum chamæmelinum.* From the flowers, as that of roses; used in sprains.

Oil of St. John's wort. *Oleum hyperici. Bulsamum hyperici simplex.* Flor. hyper. ʒiv, ol. olivæ ℔ij; infuse

till the oil is well coloured; originally the expressed oil of sem. hyperici was used instead of olive oil.

2. Ol. viride, rendered paler by adding rape oil.

3. Ol. oliv. comm. 1 gall. rad. anchusæ 8 oz.; vulnerary.

Oil of white lilies. *Oleum liliorum.* As oil of roses; emollient: ol. oliv. is usually sold for it.

Oil of earth worms. *Oleum lumbricorum.* Lumb. terr. ℔fs, ol. oliv. ℔ij, vini albi ℔fs; boil till the wine is consumed, then press out the oil.

2. Ol. olivæ com., ol. lini ana p. æq.

Oil of elder flowers. *Oleum sambucinum.* Fl. sambuci ℔j, ol. oliv. ℔ij; boil till crisp, press out the oil, and let it settle: emollient.

Exeter oil. *Oleum Excestrense.* Ol. viride is usually sold under this name; the original formula had about 20 herbs to be infused, and euphorb., sinapeos, castor., pyrethri ana ʒj to ℔xvj of oil, but is seldom, if ever, made.

Oil of mucilages. *Oleum e mucilaginibus.* Rad. althææ rec. ℔fs, sem. lini, sem. fœni Græci ana ʒiij, aquæ ℔ij; boil for half an hour, add ol. olivæ ℔iv, continue boiling till the water is nearly consumed, pour off the oil.

2. Rad. althææ rec. 4℔, sem. fœnugr., sem. lini ana 2℔, a mixture of common olive oil, sperm oil, and seal oil, in equal parts, 4 gallons.

3. Sem. fœnugr. 8 oz. ol. lini 2 pints; infuse for a week, strain: very emollient.

Green oil. *Oleum viride.* Fol. lauri, fol. rutæ, fol. majoran., fol. absinth. mar., fol. chamæmeli (all fresh) ana ʒiij, ol. oliv. ℔ij; boil till crisp, press out the oil and let it settle: emollient.

Oil of scorpions. *Oleum scorpionum.* Live scorpions no. 30, ol. amygd. ℔ij; expose to the sun for forty days; centipedes are usually substituted for scorpions, as being more easily procurable: externally emollient, internally diaphoretic, occasioning a prickly heat on the skin.

Camphorated oil. *Linimentum camphoræ. Oleum camphoratum.* Camphoræ ʒfs, ol. olivar. ʒij; dissolve: anodyne, discutient; the only compound oil in the present college lists, although all the preceding are in high esteem with private practitioners.

Mixture for bugs. Corros. sublimate ʒij, S. V. R. 8 oz.; rub together, add ol. terebinth. 8 oz.

Common oil of spike. *Oleum spicæ vulgare.* Ol. tereb. 3 pints, ol. lavand. 1 pint; this is used by enamellers to mix their colours.

2. Ol. tereb. coloured with rad. anchusæ q. s.

3. Ol. tereb. 6 pints, petrol. Bbd. 4 oz. rad. anch. 2 oz.; used by ferriers as a liniment.

4. Ol. tereb. 4℔, petrol. Bbd. 8 oz. ol. later. half an oz.

Mixed oils. *Nine oils. Oleum ex omnibus.* Train oil 23℔, ol. terebinth. 6℔, ol. lateritii, ol. succini ana 1℔, spir. vin. camph. 2℔, petrol. Bbd. 7℔, ol. vitrioli 2 oz.

2. *The oils.* Ol. vitrioli, ol. terebinth., ol. olivæ comm. ana p. æq.

3. *Newmarket oil.* Ol. lini, ol. terebinth., ol. hyperici ana 3℔, ol. vitrioli 1 oz.; used in sprains, as also in lumbago and rheumatism.

4. *Guestonian embrocation for rheumatism.* Ol. oliv., ol. terebinth. ana ℥jſs, spir. vitrioli ʒiij.

5. *Lord Stamford's mixed oils.* Ol. origani 6 oz. ol. terebinth. 1℔ 8 oz. S. V. R. 1℔ 2 oz. ol. chamæm. or virid. 6℔, gum. camphor. 3 oz.

6. *Taylor's mixed oils.* Ol. absinthii 2℔, spir. vitriol. dulc. 3℔, ol. origani veri 1℔.

7. *Radley's mixed oils.* Petrol. B. B. 8 oz. ol. lini, ol. terebinth. of each 4 pints, ol. vitrioli 4 oz.; add, when cold, ol. origani 1 oz.

8. *Marshall's mixed oils.* Ol. lini, ol. olivæ ana ℔j, ol. virid, ol. tereb. ana ℔ſs, ol. vitrioli ʒjfs. M.

9. *Black oil.* Ol. tereb. 4℔, ol. vitrioli 8 oz. ol. rapæ 1 gall. ol. Brit. 4 oz.

Balsam of sulphur. *Balsamum sulphuris simplex. Oleum sulphuratum*, P. L. Fl. sulph. ʒiv, ol. olivæ ʒxvj.

2. *Oleum sulphuratum*, P. E. Fl. sulph. ʒij, ol. olivæ ʒxvj; dissolve.

3. Fl. sulph. 3℔, ol. lini 4 gall.; dissolve by boiling.

Balsamum sulphuris Barbadense. *Petroleum sulphuratum.* Petrol. Bbd. ʒxvj, fl. sulph. ʒiiij; detergent, to ulcers.

Balsamum sulphuris anisatum. Fl. sulph. 1 oz. ol. anisi 4 oz.; dissolve.

2. Bal. sulph. simpl. scented with ol. anisi; pectoral, gtt. x—xxx.

Common dutch drops. *Balsamum sulphuris terebinthinatum.* Fl. sulph. 4 oz. ol. terebinth. 8 oz.; dissolve.

2. Bals. sulph. simpl. 4 oz. ol. terebinth. 1 pint; dissolve: diuretic, detergent.

Scouring drops. Ol. tereb. scented with ess. limon.

Furniture oil. *Oil stain. Mahogany stain.* Ol. lini 1 gall. alkanet root 12 oz. rose pink 6 oz.

2. Lintseed oil ℔jfs, rosin 4 oz.

Oleum succini reductum. Ol. succin. ℔j, petrol. Bbd. ℔ij.

Water proof liquid. Indian rubber ʒj, ol. tereb. 6 oz. and add ol. lini 8 oz.

Darby's oil. Ol. succini, bals. sulph., petrol. Barb. ana p. æq.

Common oil of petre. *British oil. Oleum petræ vulgare.* Ol. tereb. 8 oz. petrol. Bbd. 4 oz. ol. rorism. ʒiv.

2. Ol. tereb. 5℔, asphalt. 12 oz. ol. lateritii 8 oz.

3. Ol. tereb. 5℔, ol. laterit. ver. 8 oz.

Oleum anisi reductum. Ol. anisi 1℔, almond oil 8 oz. sperm. ceti 1 oz. to make it candy in winter.

2. Ol. anisi 3℔, ol. olivæ opt. 1℔.

Oleum caryophyllorum reductum. Ol. caryoph. ol. ricini ana q. p. The castor oil being soluble in spirit of wine, is not liable to be discovered.

Charity oil. Fl. chamæm., fol. rorismar., summ. lavand., fol. absinthii, fol. salviæ, fol. valer. ana man. j, ol. oliv. ℔ij; infuse, press out the oil: ol. viride is usually sold for it.

Balsamum Peruvianum reductum. Bals. Peru. 3℔, benz. 1℔, S. V. R. q. s. to give it a proper consistence.

2. Bals. Tolu 6℔, gum. benz. 14℔, S. V. R. 2 gall.

Butyrum ceræ factitium. Sperm. ceti, ol. amygd., ol. lateritii ana ℔j; mix.

Balsamum Copaibæ reductum. Bals. Copaib. 6℔, pale rape oil 2℔, resin. fl. 1℔.

2. Res. flav. 7℔ 8 oz. bals. Copaibæ 48℔, resin 2℔, rape oil 14℔.

3. Copaib. 12℔, resin 4℔, Genoa oil a gallon.

Copaiba factitia. Nut oil 7℔ and a half, res. fl. 2℔ and a half, ol. junip. 2 oz. Bals. Canad. 20 oz. ol. sabinæ, ol. aurant. ana 1 oz.; M.

2. Bals. Canad. 8℔, resin. fl. 2℔, ol. lini 4℔, tereb. Ven. 2℔.

Bals. Peruv. factitium. Bals. Tolu 3 oz. g. benz.

3 oz. al. Socot. half an oz. S. V. R. 20℔, sant. rub. q. s. to colour it: of this tinct. 4 oz. Bals. Tolu 3 oz. fl. benz. 2 drachms.

2. Bals. Tolu 6℔, gum. benz. 14℔, S. V. R. 2 gall.

Balsamum Gileadense factitium. Res. fl. 10℔, melt, and add tinct. benz. 2℔; evaporate to a proper consistence, add ess. limon. 3℔. ol. roris. 2℔, ol. carui 2℔.

Oleum lateritium factitium. Ol. lini 1℔, ol. tereb. half a ℔, ol. corn. cerv. 1 oz. petr. Bbd. 1 oz.

Oleum menthæ piperitis reductum. Ol. menth. pip. 3℔, S. V. R. 1℔.

Oleum origani reductum. Ol. origani 7℔, ol. terebin. 2℔, petrol. Bbd. q. s. to colour it.

Oil of roses. Attar of roses ʒfs, O. O. O. 8 oz.

Oleum ricini reductum. Ol. ricini 8℔, ol. amygd. 2℔.

Balsamum terebinthinæ vulgare. Res. nigræ, ol. tereb. ana 1℔.

Balsamum Saturni. Sacch. Saturni 8 oz. ol. terebinth. q. s.; dissolve, and pour off.

Mixed oil for sal volatile drops. Ess. Berg., ess. limon. ana ʒj, ol. lavand. exot., ol. piment. ana ʒfs.

Huile antique à la rose.

Huile antique à la tuberose.

Huile antique à la fleur d'orange.

Huile antique au jasmin. Oil of ben nuts, scented with the essences of the different flowers, gtt. xxx to ℔j.

2. Olive oil or almond oil, scented the same.

3. Mix the flowers with ground blanched bitter almonds, and then press for the oil.

Huile antique à la violette. Oil of ben, olives, or almonds, scented with orrice, in the same manner as in making essence de jasmin (p. 361), and then pressed out of the wool or cotton.

Huile antique au mille fleurs. Oil of ben or almonds, mixed with different essences to the fancy of the perfumer, but so that none shall predominate.

Huile antique verté. Olive oil ℔j, gum. guaiacum ʒj; after some time strain, and scent to your pleasure.

Huile antique rouge à la rose. Olive oil ℔j, alkanet root ʒfs; strain, and add attar of roses 15 drops.

Macassar oil. Olive oil ℔j, oil of origanum ʒj.

Oil for the tooth-ache. Ol. terebinth. ʒj, camph. ʒij.

Huile acoustique. Olive oil ℔fs, bullocks gall, garlick, bay leaves of each 4 drachms; boil 15 minutes, strain: for ear-ache, a little on cotton to be put into the ear.

Pomatum scent. Ol. lavand. exot. 14 oz. ol. caryoph. ver. 1 oz. ol. origani 2 oz. gum. benzoin 20 oz.

2. Ess. Bergam. ess. limon. ana 12 oz. ol. caryoph. ol. origani ana 3 oz. gum. benzoin 20 oz.

3. Ess. Bergam. 1℔, ess. lemon. 8 oz. ol. origan. ol. caryoph. of each 2 oz. ol. aurant. 1 oz. and a half.

4. *Scent for cowslip pomatum.* Ess. Bergam. 1℔, ess. limon. half a ℔, ol. caryoph. 4 oz.

5. *Scent for jonquille pomatum.* Ess. Bergam. ess. limon, ana half a ℔, ol. caryoph. 2 oz. ol. sassafras, ol. aurant, ana 1 oz.

6. *Scent for millefleur pomatum.* Ess. limon. 3 oz. ess. ambergris 4 oz. ol. caryoph. ol. lavand. Angl. ana 2 oz.

Taylor's remedy for deafness. Ol. amygd. ℔j, rad. allii cont. ʒij, rad. alcannæ ʒfs; infuse and strain.

Lynch's embrocation. Ol. olivæ scented with essential oils, and coloured with alkanet root.

Whitehead's essence of mustard. Ol. terebinth., camph., spir. rosmarini, to which is added farina sinapeos.

Roche's embrocation for the hooping cough. Ol. olivæ ʒxvj, ol. succ. ʒviij, ol. caryoph. q. p. to scent it strongly.

Drying oil. *Boiled oil. Oleum desiccativum.* Nut or lint-seed oil 8℔, white lead dried, sacch. Saturni dried, vitrioli albi dried ana 1 oz. litharg. 12 oz.; boil slightly and scum until a pellicle is formed, then cool, and let it settle.

2. Lint seed or nut oil 16 oz. litharge 1 oz. and half, vitr. alb. ʒiij; boil.

3. Lint seed or nut oil 16 oz. litharge 3 or 4 oz.; boil.

4. Lint seed or nut oil 16 oz. litharge 3 or 4 oz.; mix, and let it stand for some time.

5. Nut oil 2℔, water 3℔, vitr. albi 2 oz.; boil till nearly all the water is consumed, then expose to the sun for some time.

6. Oil, mix with snow or powdered ice, and keep it from thawing as long as possible; in two months the oil will have acquired the drying property: used to mix with colours to cause them to dry quickly.

Painter's cream. Nut oil 3 oz. mastich half an oz.; dissolve, add sacch. Saturni ʒj, and then water gradually to

the consistence of cream; used by painters to cover their work which they are obliged to leave for some time: when they begin again, it is washed off with a wet sponge.

Furniture varnish. White wax 8 oz. ol. terebinth. 1 pint.

Picture varnish. Mastich 12 oz. Ven. turp. 2 oz. ʒiv, camphire gr. xxx, pounded glass 4 oz. oil of turpentine 3 pints and a half; pour off the clear: used for oil paintings.

Gold varnish for leather. Turmeric, gambooge ana ℈ss, oil of turpentine 2 pints, add seed lac, gum sandarac ana 4 oz. dragon's blood ʒiv, Ven. turp. 2 oz. pounded glass 4 oz.; pour off the clear.

Copal varnish. Oil of turpentine, thickened by keeping, 8 oz. copal 2 oz. and a half.

2. Oil of turpentine 6 oz. oil of lavender 2 oz. copal 1 oz.

Japanners' copal varnish. Copal 4℔, is melted in a glass matrass, till the water is evaporated, as appears by the vapour condensed on any cold substance dropping quietly to the bottom; boiling hot lint-seed oil 1 pint is then poured in, and well mixed; the matrass is then taken from the fire, and mixed while hot with about its own weight of oil of turpentine.

Transparent japan for tin ware. Oil of turpentine 8 oz. oil of lavender 6 oz. copal 2 oz. camphire ʒj.

Le Blond's varnish for prints. Balsam. Copaibæ 4℔, copal in powder 1℔; add by single ounces every day to the balsam, keeping it in a warm place, or the sun, stirring it often: when all is dissolved, add true Chio turpentine q. p.

Sheldrake's copal varnish. Ol. terebinth. rectif. veri 1 pint, spir. sal. ammon. 2 oz.; mix, add copal in small pieces 2 oz.: stop the vessel with a cork cut in grooves, bring it quickly to boil, so that the bubbles may be counted as they rise, and keep it at that heat till the copal is dissolved: watch it constantly, for if the least stoppage or overheating takes place, it is in vain to proceed, then leave the vessel till quite cold before you open it, otherwise the varnish will be blown out with violence.

Varnish for coloured drawings. Canada balsam 1 oz. oil of turpentine 2 oz.: size the drawings first with a jelly of isinglass, and, when dry, apply the varnish, which will make them resemble oil paintings.

Common turpentine varnish. Resin. flav. 3℔ 8 oz. ol. tereb. 1 gall.

Hard amber varnish. Amber 4 oz. ol. tereb. 2 pints.

Common varnish. Ol. tereb. ol. spicæ, sang. dracon. ana ℔j.

Italian varnish. Boil Venice turp. 8 oz. until it is brittle; powder very fine, and dissolve in ol. tereb.

Mastic varnish. Gum mastic 4 oz. ol. terebinth. 2 pints.

Oil varnish for common work. Rosin 3℔, turpentine 2℔, drying lint-seed oil 10 pints; dissolve by heating: if too thick, thin by a little oil of turpentine.

Gold size. Ol. lini 16℔, asphalt. 2℔, brown umber 1℔, red lead 1℔, turp. 8℔.

2. Gum anime, gum asphaltum of each 1 oz. litharge, red lead, brown umber of each half an oz. lint-seed oil 4 oz. drying oil 8 oz.; melt together, and strain.

3. *Japan gold size.* Gum. ammon. 4 oz. lint-seed oil 1 oz.; dissolve by boiling, and thin by adding oil of turpentine.

Sheldrake's oil for painting. Nut or poppy oil 1 pint; boil, add ceruss 2 oz. when dissolved, add a pint of his copal varnish, previously warmed, and stir till the oil of turpentine is evaporated: gives more brightness than common drying oil, but less than varnish; only loses its drying quality in time, therefore only so much as is sufficient for a month or six weeks' consumption should be made at once.

Black japan for leather. Boiled lint-seed oil 1 gallon, burnt umber 8 oz. asphaltum 3 oz. boil, and add ol. terebinth. q. s.

2. Ol. tereb. 2 oz. shell lac 1 oz. S. V. R. ʒiiij, bone black q. s.

Varnish for grates. *Brunswick black.* Asphalt. comm. 4℔; melt, add ol. lini 2℔, ol. terebinth. 1 gallon.

Norfolk fluid for preserving leather. Lint-seed oil 3 pints, res. flav. 4 oz. thuris 2 oz. cer. flav. 12 oz.; melt, add neat's foot oil 2 pints, ol. terebinth. 1 pint: used to preserve and soften leather.

Flexible varnish. Indian rubber dissolved in a sufficient quantity of petroleum, naphtha, or oil of coal tar; used fer varnishing balloons.

Oil for quitters. Aqua fortis ʒj, S. V. R., ol. tereb. ana ʒiij, hydr. præc. rubr. ʒij.

Embrocation for strains. Soft soap 1 oz. spir. of wine 4 oz. oil of rosemary and camphire of each 2 dr.; mix.

2. Soft soap, elder flower ointment, spir. of wine, and oil of turpentine of each 4 oz.; mix.

Liquid blister. Span. flies 1 oz. boiling water half a pint; soak for a day and night, add spir. of wine 4 oz. corrosive sublimate 1 dr. previously dissolved in 3 or 4 dr. of spirit of salt: may be either strained or used as it is.

2. Spir. of wine and liquid ammonia of each 2 oz. oil of turp. of origanum, or of rosemary, either of them, 1 oz. Spanish flies powd. 6 dr. to 1 oz.; mix.

3. Blistering plaister of the College 2 oz. rub it down with half an oz. to an oz. of oil of turp.

4. Sweet oil 3 oz. oil of turpentine 1 oz. powdered cantharides half an oz.; mix.

Ointment for spavins. Euphorb. 1 oz. corros. subl. ʒj, arsenic. alb. ʒij, ol. origan. 1 oz. ol. lauri 4 oz.

Liniment for thrushes and canker. Tar 4 oz.; melt and add spirit of salt 6 dr. verdigris 4 dr.; mix.

Oil for worms in dogs. Oil of turp. 4 dr. castor oil 1 oz.; mix for a dose: in strong dogs the oil of turp. may be given alone first, and three or four hours afterwards the castor oil.

21. SOAPS.

Almond oil soap. *Sapo amygdalinus.* Oil of almonds q. v. lixivii saponarii 3 times as much, simmer together for some hours, until the oil forms a jelly when cooled, add common salt q. s. and continue the boiling until the soap is solid when cooled, skim it off the water and pour it into moulds.

2. Soap ley made of barilha or kelp (at 38 deg. Baume's hydrom. or so strong, that a bottle holding 8 oz. water will hold 11 of the ley) 2℔, oil of almonds 4℔; rub them together in a mortar, and put the mixture in tin moulds for some weeks, to perfect the combination.

3. Ol. amygd. 7 pints, soap ley 13 pints, common salt q. s.; produces 11℔.

Venice soap. *Alicant soap. Sapo durus Hispanicus. Sapo.* Is made from olive oil and barilha; white: are aperient, diuretic, detergent, gr. x—ʒfs, bis die; used also in calculous complaints, ʒfs—ʒj, daily.

Green venice soap. *Sapo viridis.* Is coloured with juice of beet leaves for the German market.

Castille soap. *Sapo Castilliensis.* From olive oil and barilha, white, with veins either of green soap, or made by adding a solution of green vitriol to the soap; a detergent cosmetic.

Shaving paste. White wax, sperm. ceti, almond oil of each ʒj; melt, and while warm beat up with rose water q. s. and add a square of Windsor soap.

Soft soap. *Sapo mollis.* From the coarser oils and a ley of potash; transparent, yellowish, with small seed-like lumps of tallow diffused through it: used in washing.

Black soap. *Sapo niger.* From fish oil and a ley of potash, without any tallow, dark coloured, ill smelling.

2. Soft soap 7℔, train oil 1℔, water 7 pints; boil together, add common ivory black q. s. to colour it: used in ointments by cattle doctors.

Transparent soap. Dissolve almond soap in spirit of wine, filter, and distil off the spirit.

2. Sapon. (livid) 15℔, dry and dissolve in S. V. R. 2 gall. succ. lim. 18 oz.; scent ad libitum.

White wash balls. Sapon. alb. 6℔, amyli 3℔, aq. rosæ 8 oz. aq. rorismar. 4 oz. camphoræ ʒiv, species odorifer. (see p. 440) 2 oz.

2. Sap. alb. Hisp. 1℔, aq. rosar. 3 pints, album. ovor. no. ij, aq. kali ppi. 1 oz.; boil till hard again, add ol. lign. rhod. ℈j, ol. caryoph. gtt. x, ess. jasmin. ʒj, ess. neroli ʒfs, and form into squares.

3. White soap 5℔, rad. irid. Flor. 4 oz. amyli 3 oz. styrac. calam. 1 oz. aq. rosar. q. s.

4. Sap. alb. Hisp. 1℔, almonds blanched, beat up into a paste with rose water and orange flower water 3 oz. magister. marcasitæ ʒj, kali ppi. ʒij, moschi gr. vj, zibethi gr. iij, ol. lign. rhodii ℈j, ess. jasmin. ʒj.

5. *Cream balls.* White curd soap 7℔, amyli 1℔, water q. s.; beat it together, weigh into ounce balls, and roll in pulv. amyli.

6. White soap, starch, ana 1℔, ess. limon. ʒiv, aq. rosar. 8 oz.; make into balls of 3 oz. and a half each.

Red mottled wash balls. Cut white soap into small square pieces, roll them in powdered common bole, and squeeze the pieces together into balls, without mixing them more than is necessary.

Blue mottled wash balls. In like manner, rolling the pieces in powder blue.

Windsor soap. Hard curd soap, melted and scented with ol. carui and ess. Bergamotte.

2. Hard curd soap scented with ol. carui only.

3. Soap half a cwt. ol. carui 1℔ 8 oz. tinct. moschi 12 oz. ol. lavand. Angl. 1 oz. ol. origani ʒiiij.

Purified soap. Cut a cake of soap small, add 5 or 6 quarts of water; heat, stir, pour into pans, and leave it to grow hard, cut it very small, let it dry as hard as wood; pour on it brandy, adding a little salt, and turn the pieces over and over to moisten them equally; then dry it again.

Les meilleurs savonettes de Bologne. Sav. de Bol. 3 packets, soften with eau d'ange, add French milk of roses 8 pints; divide it into two: to each of which add 2 oz. of bals. of Peru. a thread of neroli, a good handful of a powder composed of 1-3d poudre fine a la Mareschalle, 1-3d of elecampane root powdered, 1-3d labdanum, and a gallon of musked eau d'ange, as below.

If savonnettes de la pâte de Bologne cannot be procured, use 4℔ of purified soap in the place of each packet; and for the poudre composée, you may use the cake of eau d'ange ground very fine.

The musked eau d'ange is made of eau d'ange 4 pints, rose water the same quantity, musk ʒij.

2. *Savonettes fin de Bologne.* Three packets of savon. com. de Bologne, soften with eau d'ange, for 2 or 3 days; beat it well to get out the lumps, then part it in two. To one part of your soap, add a good handful of powd. labdanum, sifted very fine, balsam of Peru half an oz. a thread of ess. of neroli, 8 pints of musked eau d'ange; mix well together. Do the same with the other parcel of soap; after a couple of days roll them.

3. Savonettes communes de Bologne 3 packets, soften as before and part in two: to each half add a handf. of powd. labdanum, a handf. of the cake from eau d'ange, bals. Peru. 1 oz. neroli half an oz. a gallon of eau de mille-fleurs; mix.

4. *Savonettes de Neroli.* Dry purified soap 8℔, moisten with orange flower or rose water; stir it twice a day till quite smooth, leave it till sufficiently dry to beat, then add powder of fine labdanum 1℔, essence of neroli 2 oz.; beat well: if it grows too hard, soften with orange flower water.

5. *Savonettes communes.* Soap 5℔, plain powder 2℔,

essence of orange or citron 1 oz. eau pour faire la barbe a gallon; beat together, and make it into balls.

6. Soap 5℔, plain powder 2℔, eau pour faire la barbe 1 gallon, oil of spike a spoonful, oil of orange (Bergamot) or citron half an oz. storax liquid 2 spoonfuls.

7. Soap cut small 5℔, eau de citron 2 pints, force it through a coarse cloth, add plain powder 2℔, essence of orange or citron 1 oz. ceruss 2 oz. diluted with half a pint of water; beat it well together.

8. *Savonnettes bein parfumées.* Sav. de Bol. 3 packets, soften with eau d'ange and French milk of roses; then divide in two, and perfume each part thus:—grind ʒfs civette with bals. Peru. 2 oz. add ess. of ambergris ʒij, a thread of oil of cinnamon, as much oil of cloves, and keep for use. To each half of soap, add 2 handfuls of poudre composée as above in 3-3rds; also, half your oils, a gallon of eau de millefleurs, and half an oz. of neroli.

Starkey's soap. Made by rubbing warm kali ppd. with oil of turpentine, adding a little with water.

Macquer's acid soap. *Sapo vitriolicus.* Sapon. Ven. 4 oz. ol. vitrioli q. s.; add the acid by degrees to the soap rendered soft by a little water, continually rubbing the mass in a mortar: detergent; used when alkalies would be prejudicial.

Blacking balls. Adip. porc., ceræ fl. ana 1 oz. ebor. usti, fulig. lamp., sacch. rubr. ana 8 oz. double glue size 4 oz. water 4 oz.

2. Ebor. usti 8 oz. gum. tragac. 1 oz. sacchar. candi 2 oz. water 8 oz.; used for blacking leather.

22. OINTMENTS.

White ointment. *Unguentum album*, P. L. before 1745. Ol. rosacei ʒix, cerussæ ʒiij, cer. albæ ʒij.

2. *Unguentum cerussæ. U. subacetatis plumbi.* Unguent. ceræ albæ ℔j, cerussæ ʒij.

3. *Unguentum oxidi plumbi albi.* Ung. simpl. ʒv, cerussæ ʒj.

4. Axung. porc. 6℔, cerussæ 3℔. Cooling, in excoriations.

Unguentum album camphoratum, P. L. before 1745. Species for unguent. alb. as before, camphoræ ʒij, ground with a little ol. amygd.

2. Axung. porc. 10℔, ol. oliv. Genoa 1℔ 8 oz. cerussæ 3℔ 8 oz. ceræ albæ 1℔, camphoræ 4 oz.

3. Axung. porc. 8℔, cerussæ 2℔, camph. 2 oz. Cooling.

Linimentum Arcæi. Gum. elemi, ter. Argent. ana ʒjfs, sevi ppi. ʒij, adipis porc. ʒj.

2. *Unguentum e gummi elemi.* Sevi ovilli ℔ij, gum. elemi ℔j, tereb. comm. ʒx.

3. *Unguentum elemi*, P. L. *U. elemi compositum.* To the preceding add ol. oliv. ʒij.

4. *Unguentum elemi*, P. D. Elemi ℔j, ceræ albæ ℔ſs, adipis ppi. ℔iiij.

5. Sevi 7℔, gum. elemi 3℔, tereb. comm. 2℔, ol. oliv. Genoa 1℔. Stimulant.

Black basilicon. *Unguentum basilicon nigrum. U. tetrapharmacum. U. resinæ nigrum.* Ceræ flavæ, res. flavæ, picis aridæ (i. e. resinæ nigræ) ana ʒix, ol. olivar. ℔j.

2. Res. nigræ, picis nigræ ana 3℔, ceræ fl. 2℔, rape oil 3 pints.

3. Picis nigræ, resinæ nigræ, ceræ fl. ana 2℔, axung. porc. 4℔, emplastr. simpl. 1℔.

Yellow basilicon. *Unguentum basilicon flavum.* Ol. olivar. ℔j, ceræ fl., resinæ fl., pic. Burgund. ana ℔j, tereb. comm. ʒiij.

2. *Unguentum resinæ flavæ.* Res. fl., ceræ fl., ol. oliv. ana ℔j.

3. *Ceratum citrinum*, P. L. before 1745. Res. fl. ℔ſs, sevi ovin. ʒiv, tereb. Arg. ʒij.

4. *Ceratum citrinum*, P. L. 1745. Ung. basil. fl. ℔ſs, cer. fl. ʒj.

5. *Ceratum resinæ flavæ.* Ung. res. fl. ℔ſs, ceræ fl. ʒj.

6. *Ceratum resinæ.* Res. fl., ceræ flavæ, ol. oliv. ana ℔j.

7. *Unguentum resinosum.* Axung. porc. ℔viij, resinæ albæ ℔ij, cer. fl. ℔ij.

8. *Unguentum resinæ albæ.* Axung. ℔iiij, resinæ albæ ℔ij, cer. fl. ℔j.

9. Cer. flavæ, picis Burg., resin. flavæ ana 10℔, tereb. comm., ol. palmæ ana 4℔, axungiæ 17℔.

10. Res. flavæ 14℔, ceræ flavæ 5℔, ol. oliv. Genoa 7℔, ol. palmæ 3℔, tereb. commun. 1℔.

Blue ointment. *Unguentum cæruleum.* Argent. vivi ℔j, tereb. Venetæ ʒj, axung. porc. ℔iv.

2. *Unguentum cæruleum fortius.* Axung. porc. ℔ij, argent. vivi ℔j, balsami sulph. simpl. ʒfs.

3. *Unguentum cæruleum mitius.* Axung. porc. ℔iiij, arg. vivi ℔j, tereb. comm. ʒj.

4. *Ceratum mercuriale.* Ceræ fl., axung. porc. ana ℔fs, argent. vivi ʒiij, balsam. sulph. simp. ʒj.

5. *Unguentum hydrargyri fortius.* Hydrarg. ℔ij, adip. suill. ʒxxiij, sevi ovilli ʒj.

6. *Unguentum hydrargyri mitius.* Ung. hydr. fort. ℔j, adip. suill. ℔ij.

7. *Unguentum hydrargyri*, P. E. Argent. vivi, sevi ovilli ana ℔j, adip. porc. ℔iij.

8. *Unguentum hydrargyri*, P. D. Argent. vivi, adip. porc. ana ℔j.

9. *Strong mercurial ointment.* Argent. vivi 6℔, axungiæ 12℔.

10. *Weak mercurial ointment.* Argent. vivi 2℔, axungiæ 14℔. Alterative, ϑj—ʒj of the strong, rubbed into the inside of the thighs, omni nocte, in syphilis; the weak used to kill vermin on the body.

Donovan's mercurial ointment. Rub calomel with aq. kali puri, or dissolve quick silver in nitric acid, and precipitate by adding aq. kali puri, to obtain the protoxide of quick silver. To each drachm of this oxide add lard ʒijfs, rub them together, and then heat them to about 300° or 350° Fahr. and keep stirring them for two hours. Each ounce of lard takes up about gr. xxj of the oxide, and becomes of a grey colour. The exact degree of heat is of consequence, at 212° the ingredients do not unite, at 400° or above that heat the oxide is decomposed and red oxide or even metallic quick silver separates. If the lard contains common salt, calomel will be formed, and the operation will not succeed. Much more powerful than the common mercurial ointment; it being sufficient to rub in only ʒj.

2. By melting common mercurial ointment in a water bath, letting it cool slowly, and separating the upper grey stratum. By rubbing the heavy residue with magnesia alba, the greater part of the quick silver in the blue ointment will be recovered, as it was never chemically united.

3. By exposing ung. oxid. hydr. cinerei to a heat of about 300° for some hours.

Marshmallow ointment. *Unguentum ex althæa.* Ol.

e mucilaginibus ℔iij, ceræ fl. ℔ſs, resinæ fl. ℔ſs, tereb. comm. ℥ij.

2. Ol. lini comm. 15℔, sem. fœnugr., rad. curcumæ ana 4 oz.; boil, strain, add ceræ fl., resinæ fl. ana 5℔ 8 oz. ol. palmæ 4℔.

3. Rape oil 2℔ 8 oz. ol. palmæ, resinæ fl. ana 1℔ 8 oz. tereb. comm. 4 oz.

Unguentum nutritum. Litharg. ℔ſs, rub it by degrees, and alternately, with aceti ℥v, ol. rosati ℔j, by small portions of each until it is quite white.

Unguentum tripharmacum. Empl. comm. ℥iv, ol. oliv. ℥ij, aceti ℥j; boil together.

2. *Linimentum tripharmacum.* Empl. comm. ℥iv, ol. oliv. ℥ij, aceti ℥j; boil together. Cooling, desiccative.

Eye salve. *Unguentum ophthalmicum.* Lap. tutiæ, lap. calamin. ana ℥vj, plumbi usti, camph. ana ℥ij, myrrhæ, sarcocol., aloes, vitriol. albi ana ℥j, butyri recentis ℥xij, ceræ albæ ℥ij.

2. *Unguentum tutiæ*, P. L. before 1745. Tutiæ ppæ. ℥ij, lap. calam. ℥j, unguenti rosacei ℔jſs.

3. *Unguentum tutiæ*, P. L. 1745. Tutiæ ppæ. q. p. axung. viper. q. s.

4. *Unguentum tutiæ*, P. L. 1788. Tutiæ ppæ. q. p. linim. ceræ alb. q. s.

5. *Unguentum zinci.* Flor. zinci ℥j, adip. pp. ℥vj.

6. *Unguentum tutiæ*, P. D. Tutiæ ppæ. ℥ij, ung. ceræ albæ ℥x.

7. *Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri.* Tutiæ ppæ. ℥j, linim. simp. ℥v.

8. *Unguentum oxidi zinci*, P. D. Flor. zinc. ℥jſs, ung. ceræ albæ ℔j.

9. *Unguentum oxidi zinci*, P. E. Flor. zinci ℥j, linim. simp. ℥vj. Used in ophthalmia.

Unguentum simplex. Axung. porc. ℔ij, aq. rosar. ℥iij; beat up together, then melt, let it settle, separate the water, beat up again into a light mass, adding ess. limon. q. p.

2. *Unguentum adipis suillæ.* The same, without the ess. limon.: formerly made up with pulp of apples, pulpa pomorum, whence it was called unguentum pomatum, in the old editions of the London Pharmacopœia.

Unguentum rubrum desiccativum. Ol. comm. ℔ij ceræ fl. ℥xij, boli Arm., colcoth. ana ℥vj, lap. calamin. ℥iv,

litharg., cerussæ ana ℥vjſs, camphoræ ℥ſs; desiccative, cicatrizing.

White elder ointment. *Unguentum sambucinum. U. sambuci*, P. L. before 1809. Flor. sambuci ℔iv, sevi ovill. ℔iij, ol. olivæ ℔j.

2. *Unguentum sambuci*, P. L. 1809. Fl. samb., adip. ppa. ana ℔ij.

3. *Unguentum sambuci*, P. D. Fl. samb. ℔iij, adip. pp. ℔iv, sevi ppi. ℔ij.

4. Fl. sambuci 28℔, axung. porc. 84℔, sevi 28℔; produced when strained 98℔.

5. Ung. sambuci comm. 1℔, ceræ albæ 1 oz. ol. lavand. exot. ℥ij, for retail sale: emollient.

Balsamum Locatelli. Ol. olivæ ℔j, tereb. Ven. ℔ſs; boil to an ointment, add santali rubri ℥vj.

2. Ol. oliv. comm., tereb. comm. ana 3℔ 8 oz. ceræ fl. 2℔ 8 oz. sang. draconis 4 oz.

3. Ceræ fl. 2℔ 8 oz. ol. oliv. 4℔, tereb. Ven. 4 oz. rad. anchusæ 1℔. Pectoral; used internally in coughs, with an equal quantity of cons. rosar.; the sang. drac. gives it a hot taste, and is inferior to the santal. rubr. or anchusa.

Balsamum viride. Ol. lini ℔ſs, elemi ℥ij, ærug. ℥ij.

2. *Unguentum detergens.* Resinæ fl., axung. porc., sevi ovilli ana ℔j, ceræ flavæ, olibani ana ℔jſs, euphorbii, ærug. ana ℥ij, tereb. Argent. ℥iij.

3. *Unguentum basilicum viride.* Ung. basil. fl. ℥viij, ol. oliv. ℥iij, æruginis ℥j.

4. *Unguentum æruginis.* Ung. ceræ albæ ℔j, æruginis ℥ſs.

5. *Unguentum subacetitis cupri.* Ung. resinosi ℥xv, ærug. ℥j. Detergent, and to keep down fungous flesh.

The green ointment. *Unguentum viride.* Ol. viridis ℔iij, ceræ fl. ℥x.

2. Axung. porc. 1 cwt. fol. sambuci 56℔, sevi 14℔; boil together till the leaves are crisp, strain, put it again on a slow fire, and gently stir it till it is of a beautiful green colour; this is much better than adding ærugo to colour it, as is done by some.

3. *Unguentum nervinum.* Ol. laurini 3℔, ung. virid. (sambuci) 1℔, axungiæ 2℔, ol. succini 4 oz.: the original ointment had a number of herbs, boiled in ol. nervini ℔v, sevi ℔ij, and was scented with ol. spicæ ℥jſs.

4. *Unguentum populneum.* This is another compound

ointment of a number of herbs, boiled in lard, for which green (elder) ointment is now sold. Emollient.

Spermaceti ointment. *Ceratum album.* Ol. oliv., ceræ albæ ana ʒiv, sperm. ceti ʒfs.

2. *Unguentum album*, P. L. 1745. *U. ceræ.* Ol. oliv. ℔j, ceræ albæ ʒiv, sperm. ceti ʒiij.

3. *Linimentum album. Unguentum spermatis ceti. U. cetacei.* Ol. oliv. ʒiij, ceræ alb. ʒij, sperm. ceti ʒvj.

4. *Ceratum spermatis ceti. C. cetacei.* Ol. oliv. ʒiv, ceræ albæ ʒij, sperm. ceti ʒfs.

5. *Ceratum simplex*, P. E. Ol. oliv. ʒvj, ceræ albæ ʒiij, sperm. ceti ʒj.

6. Ol. oliv. opt., axung. porc. ana 2℔, ceræ albæ 1℔, sperm. ceti 8 oz.

7. Axung. porc. 6℔, ceræ albæ 1℔ 8 oz. sperm. ceti 8 oz. Emollient, in excoriations.

White precipitate ointment. *Unguentum e mercurio præcipitato.* Ung. simplicis ʒjfs, sulph. præcip. ʒij, merc. præc. albi ℈ij, aq. kali ppi. q. s.

2. *Unguentum calcis hydrargyri albæ.* Ung. adipis suillæ ʒjfs, calc. hydrar. albæ ʒj.

3. *Unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati albi.* Adip. ppæ. ʒjfs, hydr. præc. albi ʒj.

4. *Unguentum submuriatis hydrargyri ammoniati.* Ung. ceræ albæ ℔j, submur. hydrarg. ammon. ʒjfs.

Tar ointment. *Unguentum e pice. U. picis*, P. L. *U. picis liquidæ.* Picis liquidæ, sevi ppi. ana p. æq.

2. *Unguentum picis*, P. E. Picis liq. ℔v, ceræ fl. ℔ij. Are detergent; used in cutaneous foulness.

Ointment of sugar of lead. *Unguentum Saturninum*, P. L. Ol. oliv. ℔fs, ceræ albæ ʒjfs, sacch. Saturni ʒij.

2. *Unguentum cerussæ acetatæ. U. plumbi superacetatis.* The same, with ceræ albæ ʒij.

3. *Unguentum acetitis plumbi. U. Saturninum*, P. E. Ung. simp. ʒxx, sacch. Saturni ʒj.

4. *Unguentum acetatis plumbi.* Ung. ceræ albæ ℔jfs, sacch. Saturni ʒj. Cooling, desiccative.

Sulphur ointment. *Unguentum e sulphure.* Ung. simpl. ℔fs, flor. sulph. ʒij, ess. limon. ℈j.

2. *Unguentum sulphuris*, P. L. before 1809. Ung. adip. suil. ℔fs, fl. sulph. ʒiv.

3. *Unguentum sulphuris*, P. L. since 1809. Adip. ppæ. ℔fs, fl. sulph. ʒiij.

4. *Unguentum sulphuris*, P. D. Adip. ppæ. ℔iv, fl. sulph. ℔j.

5. *Unguentum sulphuris*, P. E. Axung. porc. ℔iv, fl. sulph. ℔j, scent with ess. limon, or ol. lavand. ʒfs.

Itch ointment. *Unguentum sulphuris compositum.* Adip. ppæ. ℔jfs, fl. sulph. ℔fs, rad. helleb. albi ʒij, salis nitri ʒj, sapon. mollis ℔fs. Are used in psora; the compound ointment is the most efficacious, but irritates.

2. *Jackson's itch ointment.* Adip. ppæ., ol. palmæ, sulph. vivi, rad. helleb. albi ana p. æq.

Blister ointment. *Ointment of Spanish flies. Unguentum ad vesicatoria.* Axung. porc., empl. vesicatorii ana p. æq.

2. *Unguentum cantharidis*, P. L. *U. lyttæ.* Canthar. ʒij, aquæ ʒviij; boil to one half, strain, add ung. resinæ fl. ʒviij; boil to an ointment.

3. *Ceratum cantharidis. C. lyttæ.* Cerat. sperm. ceti ʒvj, canth. ʒj.

4. *Unguentum cantharidis*, P. D. Ung. ceræ fl. ℔fs, canth. ʒj.

5. *Unguentum pulveris meloes vesicatorii. U. epispasticum fortius.* Ung. resinosi ʒvij, canth. ʒj.

6. *Unguentum infusi meloes vesicatorii. U. epispasticum mitius.* Canth. ʒj, aquæ ferv. ʒiv; infuse for a night, strain with expression, add axung. porc., tereb. Ven. ana ʒij, resinæ ceræ fl. ana ʒj. Used to keep blisters open.

Unguentum album camphoratum, P. L. 1745. Ol. oliv. ℔j, ceræ albæ ʒiv, sperm. ceti ʒiij, camph. (ground with a little ol. amygd.) ʒjfs; cooling, in excoriations.

Pile ointment. *Unguentum linariæ.* Herb. linariæ c. flor., axung. porc. ana 1℔; beat up, and boil together till the moisture is consumed.

Turner's cerate. *Healing salve. Ceratum epuloticum. C. lapidis calaminaris*, P. L. *C. calaminæ.* Ol. oliv. ℔j, ceræ fl. ℔fs; melt, cool, and when it begins to set, add lap. calamin. ℔fs.

2. *Unguentum calaminare.* Ung. ceræ fl. ℔v, lap. calam. ℔j.

3. *Ceratum carbonatis zinci impuri. C. lapidis calaminaris*, P. E. Cerat. simpl. ℔v, lap. calam. ℔j.

4. Adip. suillæ 40℔, lap. calam. 20℔.

5. Adip. suillæ 25℔, lap. calam. 14℔, empl. simp. 10℔, ol. oliv. 2di. 7℔.

6. Adip. suillæ 2℔, tallow 4℔, lap. calam. 2℔.

7. Adip. porc. 20℔, ceræ fl. 8℔, lap. calam. 10℔, ol. oliv. Genoa 8℔; when wax is dear, substitute tallow and a little rosin for the greater part of it. Drying, cicatrizing.

Unguentum hellebori albi, P. L. *U. veratri.* Rad. helleb. albi ʒij, adip. ppæ. ʒviij, ess. limon. ϑj.

2. *Unguentum hellebori albi*, P. D. Rad. helleb. albi ʒiij, adip. ppæ. ℔j. Used in itch for the upper ranks of society, who object to sulphur.

Unguentum hydrargyri nitrati. Argent. vivi ʒj, acid. nitrosi ʒij; dissolve, and while warm add adip. suillæ ℔j, previously melted.

2. *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*, P. L. 1809. Instead of lard only, use adip. suillæ ʒvi, ol. oliv. ʒiv, previously melted together.

3. *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*, P. L. 1815. Instead of acid. nitrici ʒij, use only ʒxj.

4. *Unguentum supernitratis hydrargyri.* Instead of lard only, use adip. suillæ ʒiv, ol. oliv. ℔j, previously melted together.

5. *Unguentum nitratis hydrargyri fortius.* Arg. vivi ʒj, acid. nitr. ʒij, ol. oliv. ʒix, adip. ppæ. ʒiij.

6. *Unguentum nitratis hydrargyri mitius.* As the ung. n. h. fort. but with three times as much oil and lard.

7. Arg. vivi 1 oz. spir. nitri fort. 2 oz. axung. porc. 1℔. Stimulant, detergent, in psora, herpetic eruptions, and in ulcerations of the tarsi.

Goulard's ointment. *Ceratum lithargyri acetati. C. plumbi compositum.* Liq. plumbi acet. ʒijfs, cera fl. ʒiv, ol. oliv. ʒix, camphoræ ʒfs.

2. *Ceratum saponis.* Litharg. ℔j, aceti ℔viij; boil till they unite, add sapon. Venet. ʒviij, ceræ fl. ʒx, ol. oliv. ℔j. Cooling, defensive.

Oil-and-bees wax. *Ceratum. C. simplex* P. L. Ceræ fl. ʒiv, ol. oliv. ʒiv.

2. *Unguentum ceræ flavæ.* Ceræ fl. ℔j, adip. ppæ. ℔iv.

Unguentum ceræ albæ. Ceræ albæ ℔j, adip. ppæ. ℔iv.

2. *Unguentum simplex.* Ceræ albæ ʒij, ol. oliv. ʒv.

3. *Linimentum simplex.* Ceræ albæ ʒj, ol. oliv. ʒiv. Emollient.

Savine ointment. *Ceratum sabinæ.* Fol. sabinæ rec. ℔j, ceræ fl. ℔fs, adip. ppæ. ℔ij.

2. *Unguentum sabinæ.* Fol. sabinæ, ceræ fl. ana ℔fs, adip. ppæ. ℔ij.

3. Fol. sabinæ, sevi ppi. ana 3℔, ung. virid. 9℔. Stimulant; used to keep open ulcers.

Ointment of stavesacre. Stavesacre seed powdered, made into an ointment with lard and train oil; useful to kill lice in cattle.

Red precipitate ointment. *Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi.* Præcip. rubri ʒj, ceræ albæ ʒij, adip. ppæ. ʒvj.

2. *Unguentum subnitratis hydrargyri.* Præcip. rubri ʒfs, ung. ceræ albæ ℔fs.

3. *Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri rubri.* Præcip. rubri ʒj, adipis ʒviiij. Stimulant; used to ill-conditioned ulcers, also weakened with lard as an eye salve.

4. Oxyd. hydr. nitr. ʒj, ceræ albæ ʒij, ol. oliv. ʒvj.

Linimentum hydrargyri. Camph. ʒj, S. V. R. gtt. xv; grind, add adip. ppæ., ung. hydr. fort. ana ʒiv, liquor ammoniæ ʒiv: as the blue ointment; but quicker in its operation.

Linimentum terebinthinæ. Ol. tereb. ʒviij, cer. resinæ ℔j; stimulant, in burns.

Unguentum acidi nitrosi, P. D. Ol. oliv. ℔j, adip. ppæ. ʒiv, acid. nitrosi ʒj.

2. *Unguentum acidi nitrosi*, P. E. Adip. ppæ. ℔j, ac. nitr. ʒvj. Stimulant, to foul ulcers; frequently sold for the ung. hydr. nitrati.

Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri cinerei. Oxyd. hydr. ciner. ʒj, adip. ppæ. ʒiij; substituted for the blue ointment, being made with less labour, but seems inferior in operation. If exposed to a heat of about 300° for some hours, it will be changed into Donovan's mercurial ointment, and thus augmented in power.

Pepper salve. *Unguentum piperis nigri.* Adip. ppæ. ℔j, pip. nigri ʒiv; stimulant, irritative.

Common itch ointment. Adip. suillæ 16℔, tereb. Ven. 1℔ 12 oz. Merc. corros. sublim., sacch. Saturni ana 2℔, sal. ammon. 1℔, alum. comm. 1℔, cinnab. q. s. to colour it, scent with ess. limon.

2. Adip. ppæ. 5℔, ol. palmæ 1℔, cerussæ 6 oz. alum rupei, Merc. corros. subl., lithargyri ana 4 oz.

3. *Bailey's.* Ol. olivæ, axung. porc., with sal nitri, alum, vitriol. alb. and cinnabar, scented with ol. anisi, ol. origani, and ol. spicæ verum, and coloured with rad. anchusæ.

4. *Dr. Bateman's.* Kali ppi. ʒfs, aq. rosæ ʒj, cinnab. ʒj, ess. Bergam. ʒfs, fl. sulph., axung. porc. ana ʒxj.

Heel ointment. Axungiæ 3lb, mellis 2lb, tereb. comm. 1lb, vitriol. cærul., ærug. æris, alum. comm. ana 8 oz. train oil 8 oz.; used by ferriers and grooms.

Unguentum ammoniæ. Ammoniæ carbon. ʒfs, cerati simpl. ʒfs; for scrofulous ulcers.

Unguentum lapidis calaminaris Saturninum. Cer. calam. ʒj, extr. Saturni ʒj; for burns.

Unguentum conii. Fol. conii rec., adipis ana ʒiv; well beat together, then melted and strained; in ophthalmia tarsi.

2. To ʒj of the former, add sperm. ceti ʒj, ceræ albæ ʒjfs; for painful and irritable ulcers.

Unguentum ophthalmicum. Merc. præc. rubri, lap. calam. ppi. ana ʒjfs, litharg. ʒj, tutiæ ppæ. ʒfs, cinnabaris ℈j, adipis suill. ʒij, bals. Peruv. gtt. xv; in specks on the eyes, arising from small ulcers which have healed up.

Unguentum plumbi compositum. Camph. ʒfs, ol. olivæ ʒix, ceræ fl. ʒiv, extr. Saturni ʒfs; in ulcers of difficult cure.

2. Ung. ceræ ʒj, Merc. præc. rubri ʒj, extr. Saturni ʒj, extr. opii ʒij; for ulcers that slough.

Smellome's eye ointment. Ærug. ʒfs, ol. oliv. gtt. xxx, ung. basilic. ʒj.

Marshall's cerate. Ol. palmæ ʒv, calomel. ʒj, sacch. Sat. ʒfs, ung. nitr. hydrargyri ʒij.

Kirkland's neutral serate. Diach. ʒviij, ol. oliv. ʒiv, cretæ ppæ ʒiv; when nearly cool, add acet. dist. ʒiv, sacch. Sat. ʒiij.

Unguentum hæmorrhoidale. Ol. olivæ comm. 6 pints, ceræ albæ 2lb 12 oz. sperm. ceti 1lb 8 oz. pulv. gallæ 9 oz. pulv. opii 4 oz. extr. Saturni 2lb 8 oz.

Blue cerate. *Ceratum defensivum cæruleum*, P. Leyden. Ceræ fl., ung. nutriti ana ʒiiij, ol. oliv. lbfs, smalti pulv. ʒiij; M. As blue ointments are uncommon, it would make a good nostrum.

Edinburgh ointment. Picis nig. 1lb, lac. sulph., adeps suil. ana 2lb.

Le Mort's ointment. Axung. porc 7lb, tereb. Ven.

1℔, litharg. 1℔, cerus. 1℔, alum. 6 oz. corros. subl. 1℔, vermilion 1 oz.

Ointment of hydroidate of potash. Hydroiodate of potash ʒfs, hog's lard ʒjfs; in bronchocele, ʒfs to ʒj, rubbed in morning and evening.

Whitehead's essence of mustard pills. Resinæ fl. q. p. bals. Tol. q. s. to make into pills.

Singleton's golden ointment. Auripigmentum, lard ana q. s.; used as an eye salve.

Blistering ointment for horses. Ung. laurini, ung. sambucini ana 1℔, canthar., euphorbii, ol. origani ana 8 oz. Merc. corr. subl. ʒj.

2. Pic. Burgund. 12 oz. tereb. comm. 5 oz. canthar. 10 oz. euphorbii 1 oz. axung. porc. 1℔ 8 oz. aceti comm. 8 oz.

3. Ung. laurini 4 oz. ol. origani 1 oz. canthar., euphorbii ana ʒij.

4. Ung. viridis 1℔ 8 oz. euphorb. ʒij, ol. origani 1 oz. canthar. 2 oz. tereb. comm. 1 oz. and a half.

Dressing for leather to render it water proof. Ol. lini 1℔, ceræ fl., tereb. comm. ana 2 oz. picis Burg. 1 oz.

2. Ol. lini 1℔, sevi 8 oz. ceræ fl. 6 oz. resinæ fl. 1 oz.

Common oil of bays. *Unguentum laurinum vulgare.* Fol. lauri ℔j, bacc. lauri ℔fs, fol. brassicæ ʒiv, neats foot oil ℔v, beef suet ℔ij; boil and express.

Unguentum catechu. Catechu ʒiv, alum. ʒix, res. fl. ʒiv, ol. oliv. ʒx, water q. s.: a good application to ulcers in warm climates, as the fat and resinous ointments of the colder countries have a bad effect.

Anti-attrition. Hog's lard ℔x, camph. 4 oz. black lead q. s. to colour it; used to rub on iron to prevent rust, and diminish friction.

Cold cream. *Ceratum Galeni.* Ol. amygd. 1℔, ceræ albæ 4 oz.; melt, pour into a warm mortar, add by degrees aq. rosar. ℔j; it should be very light and white.

2. Trotter oil 1 pint, aq. rosæ 2 pints, sperm. ceti melted 1℔ 8 oz. ceræ albæ melted 1 oz. ol. amygd. 2 oz. ess. Berg. 1 oz.; beat it up together, and keep it floating upon some rose water.

3. Lard 1℔, sperma ceti 4 oz.

4. *Hudson's cold cream.* Ol. amygd. ʒij, cer. alb.,

sperm. ceti ana ʒj; melt, while warm add aq. rosæ ʒij, aq. fl. aurant. ʒfs.

Red lip salve. *Ceratum labiale rubrum.* Ceræ alb. 4 oz. ol. oliv. 5 oz. sperm. ceti ʒiv, ol. lavand. gtt. xx, rad. anchusæ 2 oz.

2. Ol. oliv. opt. 2 oz. ceræ alb., sperm. ceti ana 3 oz. rad. anchusæ ʒvj; melt, strain, add ol. lign. rhod. gtt. iij.

3. Ol. amygd. 6 oz. sperm. ceti 3 oz. ceræ alb. 2 oz. rad. anchusæ 1 oz. bals. Peruv. ʒij. Bals Peruv ʒij

White lip salve. *Ceratum labiale album.* Ol. amygd., sperm. ceti, ceræ albæ, sacch. candi alb^{i} ana p. æq.

Pommade de la jeunesse. Pomatum mixed with pearl white, or magistery of bismuth; turns the hair black.

Pommade d'orange. Axung. porc. 1℔, ol. palmæ 8 oz. ess. neroli 1 oz.

2. White wax 2℔, bees wax 4℔, lard 3℔ and a half, suet 6℔ 4 oz.; makes 3 doz. pots French orange pomatum.

Pommade divine. Beef marrow 1℔ 8 oz. cinnam. 1 oz. and a half, stor. calam., benzoini, rad. irid. Flor. ana 1 oz. caryoph., nuc. myrist. ana ʒj.

2. Sevi ovilli 1℔ 8 oz. stor. calam., benz., rad. irid. Flor., rad. cyperi, cinnam., caryoph. arom., nuc. mosch. ana ʒix; keep melted in a gentle heat for some time, then strain.

3. Sevi ovilli 4℔, ceræ alb. 1℔, ess. Bergam., ess. limon. ana 1 oz. and a half, ol. lavand., ol. origani ana ʒiv. This last oil, by its stimulating power, promotes the growth of the hair.

4. Marrow 2℔ and a half, bals. Gilead. 3 oz. ol. caryoph. arom. 1 oz.

Pommade a la rose. Lard ℔j, suet 4 oz. rose water 1 oz. spirit of roses 1 oz.; mix.

2. *French rose pommade divine.* Beef suet 4℔, yellow wax 6 oz. thick honey 1 oz. rose leaves 1 peck, rose water 1 pint; melt, when chill, add extr. roses 1 oz. and mould it.

Common pomatum. Lard 12℔, suet 4℔, essence 8℔.

2. *East India pomatum.* Suet 9℔, lard 8℔, bees wax 1℔, essence 8 oz. gum. benz. 10 oz. musk ℈iiij.

Pommade a la jasmine. Same as p. a la rose, but using spirit of jasmine.

Millefleur pomatum. Same as East Indian, but made with white wax instead of yellow.

Rose pomatum. White wax 2℔ 14 oz. bees wax 2℔,

lard 6lb 12 oz. suet 9lb, rose water 2 pints; makes 45 pots French rose pomatum.

Soft pomatum. Suet 9lb 8 oz. lard 9lb 4 oz. bees wax, benjamin powdered, scent, of each 8 oz.

2. *Soft Mareschal pomatum.* Lard 11lb 8 oz. suet 12lb, bees wax 6lb, scent 10 oz. Mareschal powder 12 oz.

French pommade. Wash pigs flare in water, changed every three hours for four days, the two last days squeeze it with a spoon when you change the water; drain it well, melt it in a water bath, pour it into a basin of water, stir it together till cold, then beat it up to separate the water.

2. *Pommade aux fleurs.* Spread pommade as thick as a finger on two pewter plates, cover one with flowers, and then turn the other plate upon it, that the flowers may not be squeezed; leave them 12 or 24 hours, adding fresh flowers until your pommade is sufficiently scented. It is only pommade de jasmin, fleurs d'orange, and tubereuse that can be made in this manner, the other flowers are not sufficiently strong to scent the pommade.

3. *Pommade pour rafraicher le teint et oter les rougeurs du visage.* Pommade lbs, rennett apples no. 2, cut in pieces without peeling, four cold seeds 1 oz.; melt, add oil of almonds 1 oz. strain into spring water, when cold beat out the water.

4. Pommade 4 oz. white wax, sperma ceti ana half an oz. oil of almonds 2 oz.

5. Oil of almonds 2 oz. white wax half an oz. sperma ceti 1 oz.; melt, add borax size of a small nut, seed pearl 1 drachm.

Astringent ointments. Hogs lard 6 oz. Venice turp. 4 oz.; melt, and while liquid add sugar of lead powd. 2 oz.

2. Hogs lard 4 oz. oil of rosemary 2 drachms, flake white powd. 1 dr. and a half; mix.

3. Hogs lard 4 oz. oil of turp. 2 drachms, extract of lead half an oz.; mix.

4. Strained turpentine 1 oz. hogs lard 4 oz. alum fine powdered 1 oz.; mix.

5. Treacle 4 oz. powdered alum 1 oz.; mix.

6. Honey 8 oz. sugar of lead 1 oz. and a half, blue vitriol 1 oz.

Blistering ointment for horses. Cantharides half an oz. oil of turpentine 1 oz. hog's lard 4 oz.; mix.

2. Oil of turpentine 1 oz. add gradually oil of vitriol 2 drachms, hogs lard 4 oz. cantharides 1 oz.; mix.

3. Tar 4 oz. oil of vitriol 2 drachms, hogs lard 2 oz. oil of origanum half an oz. cantharides 2 oz.; mix very carefully.

4. Hogs lard 4 oz. oil of turp. and Spanish flies powd. of each 1 oz.; mix.

5. Hogs lard 6 oz. oil of rosemary 4 dr. oil of origanum 2 dr. corrosive sublimate 1 dr. (dissolved in spirit of salt 2 dr.) Spanish flies powd. 6 dr.; mix.

6. Hogs lard 6 oz. Venice turp. 4 oz. bees wax 2 oz. yellow rosin 1 oz.; melt together, and when cooling add oil of origanum half an oz. cantharides 3 oz.: if it grow too hard in winter, soften with oil of turpentine on a slab.

Mild dressing for canker in horses. Tar 8 oz. oil of vitriol 1 oz.; mix.

2. Tar 8 oz. verdigris 1 oz.; mix.

3. Honey 3 oz. dist. verdigris 1 oz. alum and bole of each half an oz. vinegar 4 oz.; mix in a gentle heat.

Digestive ointment. Hogs lard and strained turpentine of each 4 oz. verdigris or blue vitriol 1 oz.; mix.

2. Yellow basilicon 4 oz. oil of turp. and red precipitate finely powdered of each 1 oz.; mix.

3. Ointment of nitrated quicksilver 4 oz. oil of turp. 1 oz.; mix.

4. Hogs lard and common turp. of each 1lb; melt, and add verdigris 2 oz.: stir till cold.

Ointment for fistulas in horses. Ointment of nitrated quick silver 4 oz. oil of turpentine 1 oz.; mix.

2. Yellow basilicon 4 oz. oil of turpentine 1 oz. verdigris half an oz.; mix.

3. Oil of vitriol 1 oz. add cautiously oil of turpentine 2 oz.; when mixed, add turpentine and hogs lard of each 3 oz.

Ointment for grease. Hogs lard 4 oz. white lead 1 oz.; mix.

2. Hogs lard 4 oz. palm oil 2 oz. olive oil 1 oz.; melt together, and when cold add extract of lead 1 oz. and a half.

Ointment to grow hair on broken knees. Wax ointment 2 oz. camphire 2 drachms, oil of rosemary 1 dr.; colour with ivory black or common bole.

Hoof ointment. Tar, tallow, of each 1lb; melt together, for cracked heels.

2. Pitch, tar, hogs lard, of each 1lb; melt together.

Ointment for low, or foot rot, in cows. Hogs lard, common turp. of each 4 oz.; melt, and add blue vitriol 1 oz.

Ointment for mallenders and sallanders. Wax ointment 2 oz. olive oil 1 oz. camphire and oil of rosemary of each 1 drachm, extract of lead 2 dr.; mix.

2. Ointment of nitrated quicksilver and olive oil of each 1 oz.; mix.

3. Hogs lard 1 oz. red precipitate 2 drachms; mix.

Ointment for the mange in horses. Hogs lard 6 oz. sulph. vivum. 4 oz. oil of turpentine 3 oz.; mix.

2. Oil of tar 8 oz. oil of turpentine 4 oz. sulphur vivum 2 oz.; mix.

Ointment for sitfasts. Camphire 2 drachms, oil of origanum 1 dr.; dissolve.

2. Mercurial ointment 9 oz. calomel half drachm, oil of turpentine 9 dr.; mix.

Stimulating ointment for horses. Yellow basilicon 4 oz. sweet oil and red precipitate of each half an oz.; mix.

Liniment for suppurating inflamed glands in horses. Sperma ceti ointment 2 oz. camphire 2 dr. oil of origanum 1 dr.; mix.

Charge for windgalls, or lameness. Burgundy pitch 4 oz. bees wax 3 oz. Barbadoes tar 2 oz.; melt, and add red lead 4 oz.: if too hard, soften with sweet oil or lard.

Stopping for the feet. Tallow 2lb, tar and common turpentine of each 1lb; melt together.

2. Clay and cow dung mixed.

Ointment for mange. Train oil 12 oz. oil of turp. 4 oz.; mix, and add sulphur vivum 4 oz.

Sevum meliloti. Suet 8lb, melilot leaves 2lb; boil till crisp: used in making melilot plaister.

Blackmann's colours in bladders. Are prepared with the spermaceti mixture like his oil colour cakes, but the proportion of oil is larger.

Vanherman's fish-oil paints. The oil for grinding white is made by putting litharge and white vitriol ana 12lb, into vinegar 32 gall. adding, after some time, a ton of whale, seal, or cod oil; the next day the clear part is poured off, and lint seed oil 12 gall. oil of turpentine 2 gall. are added.

2. The sediment, left when the clear oil was poured off, mixed with half its quantity of lime water, is also used under the name of prepared residue oil for common colours.

3. *Pale green.* Lime water 6 gall. whitening and road dust of each 1 cwt. blue black 30℔, yellow oker 24℔, wet blue previously ground in prepared residue oil 20℔; thin with ppd. residue oil 1 quart to each 8℔, and the same quantity of lint-seed oil.

4. *Bright green.* Yellow oker 1 cwt. road dust 1 cwt. and a half, wet blue 1 cwt. blue black 10℔, lime water 6 gall. ppd. fish oil 4 gall. ppd. residue oil and lint-seed oil, of each 7 gall. and a half.

5. *Lead colour.* Whitening 1 cwt. blue black 5℔, white lead ground in oil 28℔, road dust 56℔, lime water 5 gall. ppd. residue oil 2 gall. and a half.

6. *Brown red.* Lime water 8 gall. Spanish brown 1 cwt. road dust 2 cwt. ppd. fish oil 4 gall. ppd. residue oil and lint-seed oil, of each 4 gall.

7. *Yellow.* Put in yellow oker instead of Spanish brown, as in the last.

8. *Black.* Put in lamp black or blue black.

9. *Stone colour.* Lime water 4 gall. whitening 1 cwt. white lead ground in oil 28℔, road dust 56℔, ppd. fish oil 2 gall. ppd. residue oil and lint-seed oil, of each 3 gall. and a half. The cheapness of these paints, and the hardness and durability given to them by the road dust (i. e. ground gravel) has brought them into great use for common out-door painting.

Flexible paint. To each cwt. of oil paint is to be added yellow soap ℔j, dissolved in water ℔vj, and mixed while still hot; used for painting canvas.

Glaziers' putty. Whitening and drying oil.

Common oil of mace. *Unguentum macis.* Macis, ol. palmæ ana 1℔; beat to a paste, add beef marrow melted 3℔.

Styrax colata. Bals. Tolu 6℔, bals. Peruv. 1℔ 8 oz.

2. Gum. benzoin. 8℔, styr. liquidæ 6℔, bals. Tolu 3℔, bals. Peruv. 2℔, gum. flavi N. S. W. 7℔, S. V. R. 6 gall.; let them stand for a fortnight, strain, distil to a proper consistence, about 12 pints of the spirit is consumed, what comes over will serve for the same purpose another time, produced about 24℔.

3. Gum. styr. 3℔, gum. benzoin. 6℔, bals. Tolu 2℔ 4 oz. aloes Socotr. 12 oz. S. V. R. 6 gall.; digest three or four days, and add bals. Peruv. 6 oz. ol. olivæ opt. 4 oz.

Galbanum colatum reductum. Galbani col. veri 7℔, picis Burgund. 3℔, tereb. Venetæ 2℔.

2. Gum. galb. 2nd 14℔, sagap. 7℔, ol. tereb. 10℔, tereb. Venet. 4 oz.

3. Galban., tereb. Ven. ana 12 oz. ass. fœtid. 5 oz. resin. nigr. 2℔, aquæ q. s.

4. Galban. 50℔, tereb. Venet. 5℔, resin. nigr. 1℔; produces 49℔.

Terebinthina Chia factitia. Balsami Canad., resinæ flavæ ana p. æq.

2. Tereb. Ven., res. fl. ana ℔ij, bals. Can. 12 oz.

3. Res. fl. 56℔, rape oil 1 gall. water 2 gall. ol. tereb. 2 gall.

Styrax liquida reducta. Styrac. liquidæ 1 oz. bals. Tolu 2℔, S. V. R. q. s.

Styrax calamita factitia. Ras. guaic. 2℔, pulv. gum. benz. 6 oz. sang. drac. ʒij, ebor. usti ʒjſs, bals. Per., S. V. R. ana q. s.

23. PLAISTERS.

Adhesive plaister. *Emplastrum adhæsivum. E. commune adhæsivum. E. lithargyri cum resina,* P. L. *E. resinæ.* Diachyl. simpl. ℔iij, resinæ fl. ℔ſs.

2. *Emplastrum lithargyri cum resina,* P. D. Diachyl. simp. ℔iij, resinæ fl. ℔ſs.

3. *Emplastrum resinosum.* Diachyl. simp. ℔v, resinæ fl. ℔j.

4. Ol. oliv. 79℔, litharg. 46℔ 8 oz. resinæ fl. 16℔; used to bring together the edges of wounds, or confine other dressings.

5. *Baynton's adhesive plaister.* Diachyl. simp. 1℔, resinæ fl. ʒvj; used to roll up limbs with old ulcers.

Cephalic plaister. *Emplastrum cephalicum. E. picis Burgundicæ.* Picis Burgund. ℔ij, labdani ℔j, resinæ fl., ceræ fl. ana ʒiv, ol. ʒj.

2. *Emplastrum picis compositum.* Picis aridæ, P. L. 1809, ℔ij, thuris ℔j, resinæ fl., ceræ fl. ana ʒiv, ol. nuc. mosch. expr. ʒj.

3. Pic. Burg. 6℔, ceræ fl. 3℔, resinæ fl. 8℔, axung. porc. 7℔, tereb. comm., ol. palmæ, ol. lini ana 1℔; rubefacient, stimulant; used in head-ache, applied to the temples or forehead.

Emplastrum e cymino. *E. cumini.* Pic. Burg. ℔iij, sem. cymini, sem. carui, bacc. lauri, ceræ fl. ana ʒiij; dis-

cutient, to the stomach and belly in flatulence, also to indolent tumours.

White diachylon. *Diachylon simplex. Emplastrum commune. E. lithargyri*, P. L. *E. plumbi.* Litharg. ℔v, ol. oliv. ℔viij, water q. s. about 2 pints.

2. *Emplastrum lithargyri*, P. D. Litharg. ℔v, ol. oliv. ℔ix, aquæ ℔ij.

3. *Emplastrum oxidi plumbi semivitrei.* Litharg. ℔v, ol. oliv. ℔x by weight.

4. Ol. oliv. comm. 84℔, litharg. 53℔, aquæ q. s.

5. Ol. oliv. comm., axung. porc., litharg. ana 28℔.

6. Ol. oliv., axung. porc. ana 15℔, litharg. 16℔, cerussæ 4℔, water q. s. Defensive, to keep the air from ulcers; also to repel milk in women weaning their children. Has usually too little oil, and will not stick.

Yellow diachylon. *Gum diachylon. Diachylon cum gummi. Emplastrum commune cum gummi.* Diachyl. simpl. ℔iij, galbani col. ʒviij, tereb. comm., thuris ana ʒiij.

2. *Emplastrum lithargyri cum gummi. E. galbani compositum.* As the former, but with only tereb. comm. ʒx.

3. *Emplastrum galbani.* Diachyl. simpl. ℔ij, galbani ℔ss, ceræ fl. ʒiv.

4. *Emplastrum gummosum.* Diachyl. simpl. ℔viij, gum. ammon., galbani, ceræ fl. ana ℔j.

5. Diachyl. simpl. 2℔, galbani col. 1℔ 8 oz. resin. fl. 4℔.

6. Diachyl. simpl. 12℔, pic. Burgund., tereb. comm. ana 1℔ 8 oz. galbani col., gum. ammon. ana 8 oz.

7. Diachyl. simpl. 28℔, gum. thuris, galbani col., resinæ fl., picis Burgund. ana 4℔: stimulant; used in pains and weakness of the limbs.

Blistering plaister. *Emplastrum epispasticum primum.* Empl. de melilot. ℔jss, canthar. ʒxij, sem. ammeos ʒjss, aceti ℔ss.

2. *Emplastrum epispasticum secundum.* Pic. Burgund. ʒxij, tereb. Ven. ʒiv, canthar. ʒvj.

3. *Emplastrum vesicatorium.* Empl. attrah. ℔ij, cantharid. ℔j, aceti ℔ss.

4. *Emplastrum cantharidis*, P. L. Empl. ceræ ℔ij, cantharid. ℔j, adip. suillæ ℔ss.

5. *Emplastrum lyttæ.* Empl. ceræ ℔jss, cantharid., adip. ppæ. ana ℔j.

6. *Emplastrum cantharidis*, P. D. Ceræ fl., sevi ovilli, cantharid. ana ℔j, resinæ fl. ℥iv.

7. *Emplastrum meloes vesicatorii.* Sevi ovill., ceræ fl., resinæ, cantharid. ana ℔j.

8. *Emplastrum meloes vesicatorii compositum.* Tereb. Venetæ ℥xviij, picis Burgund., cantharid. ana ℥xij, ceræ fl. ℥iv, æruginis ℥ij, sem. sinapeos alb., piper. nigri ana ℥j.

9. Picis Burg. 15℔, ceræ fl. 3℔, axungiæ 1℔, canthar. 4℔ 8 oz.

10. Sevi 6℔, ceræ fl. 5℔, axung. 3℔, resinæ fl. 2℔, canthar. 6 oz.

11. Sevi, ceræ fl. ana 4℔, resinæ fl. 7℔, axung. 2℔ 8 oz. canthar. 6 oz.

12. Pic. Burg. 9℔, resinæ fl. 7℔, tereb. Venet., cantharid. ana 6℔, ceræ fl. 2℔, ol. oliv. Genoa 8 oz. aceti 1 pint. The resins and fats are first melted, and when nearly cold the powdered flies are stirred in; ought to be softer than the other plaisters, that it may be spread by the thumb; used to raise blisters; but as only the flies next the surface can act, it is generally necessary to sprinkle powdered flies on the face of it to secure its action, so that the plaister itself is a mere waste of flies, as they may be spread with equal effect upon basilicon, or a warmed melilot plaister.

Emplastrum euphorbii. Empl. picis comp. ℥iv, euphorbi ʒfs; to bring encysted tumours to suppuration.

Emplastrum salis ammoniaci. Diachyl. simpl. ℥ij, sapon albi ℥j, sal. ammon. ʒfs; for white swellings.

Diachylon compositum. *Emplastrum e mucilaginibus.* Gum. ammon. ℔fs, tereb. comm. ℥ij; melt, add ceræ fl. ℥xl, previously melted with ol. mucilaginum ℥viij, and still fluid.

Flower of ointments. *Emplastrum flos unguentorum dictum.* Resinæ fl., tereb. comm., ceræ fl., sevi ovilli ana ℔fs, olibani ℥iv, tereb. Chiæ ℥ijfs, myrrhæ, mastiches ana ℥j, camphoræ ʒij, vini albi ℔jfs; boil all together to a plaister.

2. Resinæ fl. 8℔, ceræ fl., aloes Socotr. ana 4℔, thuris 2℔, tereb. comm. 1℔ 4 oz. myrrhæ 8 oz. olibani 4 oz, camphoræ 2 oz.

3. Resinæ fl. 16℔, ceræ fl., sevi ana 6℔, picis Burg. 2℔; suppurative, warm.

Strengthening plaister. *Emplastrum roborans*, P. L. *E. thuris*, P. L. Diachyl. simpl. ℔ij, gum. thuris ℔fs, sang. draconis ℥iij.

2. *Emplastrum thuris*, P. D. For sang. drac. use crocus Martis.

3. *Emplastrum oxidi ferri rubri. E. roborans*, P. E. Diachyl. simpl. ℥xxvj, resinæ fl. ℥vj, ceræ fl., ol. oliv. ana ℥iij, colcotharis ℥viij.

4. Picis Burg. 14℔, ceræ fl. 6℔, resinæ fl. 4℔, colcoth. vitrioli, boli Armenæ ana 1℔ 6 oz.

5. Diachyl. simp. 28℔, gum. thuris 8℔, boli Armen. ppæ. 1℔, rose pink q. s.: astringent, strengthening; used as a mechanical support to the muscles, by public dancers.

Melilot plaister. *Emplastrum de meliloto simplex.* Resinæ fl. ℔viij, ceræ fl. ℔iv, sevi ovilli ℔ij, meliloti viridis, cut very small, ℔v.

2. *Emplastrum attrahens.* Resinæ fl., ceræ fl. ana ℔iij, sevi ovilli ℔j.

3. *Emplastrum ceræ.* Ceræ fl., sevi ovilli ana ℔iij, resinæ fl. ℔j.

4. *Emplastrum simplex. E. cereum.* Ceræ fl. ℔iij, sevi ovilli, resinæ fl. ana ℔ij.

5. Resinæ nigræ 42℔, ceræ fl. 16℔, sevi meliloti 14℔.

6. Resinæ nigræ 4℔, ceræ fl. 2℔, sevi ovilli, ol. oliv. Galipoli ana 1℔ 8 oz.

7. Resinæ fl. 25℔, ceræ fl. 15℔, axung. porc. 12℔.

8. Resinæ fl. 28℔, ceræ fl. 4℔, sevi meliloti 10℔: stimulant; used in dressing blisters, but irritates more than basilicon; the strong smell of the melilot is disliked by most, but is required by ferriers and some private practitioners.

Mercurial plaister. *Emplastrum Mercuriale.* Argent. vivi ℥viij, styr. liquidæ ℥jfs, tereb. Venet. ℥j; grind together, melt diachyl. simpl. ℔j, with gum ammoniac ℔jfs and vitrioli albi ℥fs: pour this into the mortar, and mix all together.

2. *Emplastrum commune cum Mercurio. E. lithargyri cum hydrargyro. E. hydrargyri*, P. L. Diachyl. simpl. ℔j, argent. vivi ℥iij, balsami sulph. simpl. ℥j, or q. s.

3. *Emplastrum hydrargyri*, P. E. Diachyl. simpl. ℔iv, argent. vivi ℔iij, ol. oliv., resinæ fl. ana ℔j.

4. Ol. olivæ comm. 29℔ 8 oz. litharg. 18℔, argent. vivi 9℔, bals. sulphur. 1℔.

5. Diachyl. simpl. 24℔, argent. vivi 3℔, ung. Mercur. fortioris q. s. to divide the quick silver: discutient; used to indolent tumours.

Emplastrum de minio. Minii ʒix, ol. rosat. ℔jſs, aceti ʒvj.

2. *Emplastrum e minio.* Minii ℔ijſs, ol. oliv. ℔iiij.

3. Minii 12℔, axung. porc., ol. oliv. ana 8℔.

4. Minii, ol. oliv. Genoa, axung. porc. ana 20℔.

5. *Emplastrum e minio fuscum.* Ol. oliv. 2ndi. 24℔, minii 14℔, resinæ nig. 2℔; or the red kind may be boiled until it becomes brown.

Oxycroceum. *Emplastrum oxycroceum.* Picis navalis, resinæ nig., ceræ fl. ana ʒiv, tereb. Chiæ, galbani, gum. ammon., myrrhæ, olibani, mastiches ana ʒj ʒiij, croci ʒijſs.

2. Diachyl. simpl. 14℔, resinæ fl. 12℔, rad. curcumæ 3℔, picis nigræ, ceræ fl., picis Burgund. ana 2℔.

3. Picis Burg. comm. 4℔, picis nig. 7℔, resinæ fl. 6℔, tereb. Venet. 3℔, tereb. comm. 2℔, sang. dracon. 8 oz. Warm, discutient.

Soap plaister. *Emplastrum de sapone.* Ol. comm. ℔ij, minii ℔j, sapon. Venet. ℔ſs.

2. *Emplastrum e sapone. E. saponis,* P. L. & D. Diachyl. simpl. ℔iij, sap. Ven. ℔ſs.

3. *Emplastrum saponis,* P. E. Empl. gummosi ℔ij, diachyl. simpl. ℔iiij, sap. Ven. ℔j.

4. Diachyl. simpl. 12℔, sapon. alb. 1℔. Discutient, to indolent tumours, also to defend the skin from the contact of air, clothes, or bandages.

Paracelsus's plaister. *Emplastrum sticticum.* Ol. oliv. ʒvj, ceræ fl. ʒjſs, litharg. ʒivſs, gum. ammon., bdellii ana ʒſs, galbani ʒvj, opoponacis, ol. laurini, lap. calamin., aristol. longæ, aristol. rot., myrrhæ, thuris ana ʒij, tereb. Chiæ ʒj.

2. Diachyl. simpl. 28℔, picis Burg., olibani ana 4℔, gum. ammon., lap. calam. ana 2℔.

3. Diachyl. simpl. 28℔, diachyl. c. gum. 2℔, canel. albæ, gum. thuris ana 1℔ 8 oz.

Stomach plaister. *Emplastrum stomachicum. E. ladani.* Labdani ʒiij, thuris ʒj, cinnam., ol. macis ana ʒſs, ol. menthæ ʒj.

2. Labdani 1℔, ceræ fl. 10℔, ol. palmæ 8℔, resinæ nig. 5℔, picis Burg. 4℔, ol. macis per. expr. 2 oz. ol. carui ʒiv, ol. menthæ vulg. ʒjſs.

3. Sev. ovil. 1℔, cer. fl. 10 oz. pic. Burgund. pulv. cas-

siæ ana 11 oz. ol. macis 1 oz. ol. menth. sat. ʒvj, ebor. ust. nigr. 8 oz.

Emplastrum opii. Diachyl. simpl. ℔j, thuris ʒiij, opii duri ʒſs; anodyne, in rheumatism, and local pains.

Emplastrum aromaticum. Thuris ʒiij, ceræ fl. ʒſs, cinnam. ʒvj, ol. pimentæ, ess. limon. ana ʒij; applied to the stomach in indigestion.

Emplastrum assæ fœtidæ. Diach. simpl., assæ fœtidæ ana ℔ij, galbani, ceræ fl. ana ℔j; applied to the navel in flatulence and hysterics.

Emplastrum calefaciens. Empl. cantharidis, P. D. ℔j, picis Burgund. ℔vij; stimulant, more active than Burgundy pitch alone, and yet seldom raises a blister.

Blistering plaister for horses. Tereb. Venetæ, ung. ex althæa ana 2 oz. canthar. 1 oz. Merc. corros. subl. ʒiv, ol. origani ʒj.

Black ball. Bees' wax 8 oz. tallow 1 oz. gum. Arab. 1 oz. lamp black q. s.; used for blacking leather.

Roll pomatum. Suet 5℔, white wax 8 oz. sperm. ceti 2 oz. ol. lavand., ess. Bergam. ana ʒiv.

2. Mutton suet 3℔, white wax 8 oz. ess. limon. q. p.

3. Suet 14℔, wax 4℔, scent 8 oz. benjamin powdered half an oz.

4. *Hard Mareschal pomatum.* White wax 2℔, suet 6℔ 3 qrs. scent 4 oz. and a half, Mareschal powder 6 oz.

Blackmann's oil-colour cakes. Grind the colours first with oil of turpentine, and a varnish made of gum mastich in powder 4 oz. dissolved without heat in a pint of oil of turpentine; let them dry, then heat a grinding stone, by putting a charcoal fire under it, grind the colours upon it, and add an ointment made by adding melted spermaceti 3℔ to a pint of poppy oil, take a piece of the proper size, make it into a ball, put this into a mould and press it. When these cakes are used, rub them down with poppy oil, oil of turpentine, or any other convenient vehicle.

Furniture balls. Ol. lini 1 pint, rad. anchusæ 2 oz. heat together, strain, add ceræ fl. 18 oz. resinæ fl. 2 oz.

Red sealing wax. Gum lac 2℔, vermilion 4 oz. ol. tereb., ol. oliv. ana 3 oz.; roll in cakes, and polish with a rag till quite cold.

2. Shell lac 5℔, resinæ fl. 3℔, ol. tereb. 1℔, vermilion 12 oz. chalk ppd. 4 oz.

3. Resinæ fl. 6℔, shell lac 2℔, tereb. Venet. 2℔, bole 8 oz.

4. Shell lac, resinæ fl. ana 4℔, tereb. Ven. 1℔, add vermilion or bole Armen. ppd. q. p.

Black sealing wax. As the red, using lamp black instead of vermilion.

Seal engraver's cement. Common rosin and brick dust; it grows harder every time it is melted, but always remains inferior to Botany Bay cement.

Botany Bay cement. Yellow gum and brick dust ana p. æq.; used to cement China ware.

Gilder's wax. Ceræ fl. 1℔ 8 oz. ærug. æris, vitrioli albi ana 8 oz. colcothar. 2℔ 12 oz.; the dry species must be powdered very fine: borac. 4 oz. may be added.

2. Ceræ fl. 15℔, colcothar 7℔, ærug. æris, vitrioli albi ana 3℔ 8 oz. boracis 8 oz.

3. Ceræ fl., colcothar. ana 4℔, ærug. æris, 2℔, borac. usti, alum. usti ana 2 oz.

4. Colcothar. 18℔, ceræ fl. 10℔ 8 oz. ærug. æris, vitrioli albi ana 3℔ 8 oz.

Issue peas. *Pisa pro fonticulis.* Ceræ fl. 1℔, rad. curcumæ 8 oz. rad. irid. Flor. 4 oz. tereb. Ven. q. s.; make into peas.

2. Ceræ fl. 6 oz. rad. irid. Flor. 2 oz. vermilion 4 oz. tereb. Ven. q. s.; form into peas.

3. Ceræ fl. 6 oz. ærug. æris, rad. helleb. albi ana 2 oz. cantharidum 1 oz. rad. irid. Flor. 1 oz. and a half, tereb. Ven. q. s.; this last is caustic, and will open issues itself; the others are used to put into issues that begin to close up, to keep them open longer.

Cera flava factitia. Res. flav. 8℔, sevi ovill. 4℔, pulv. curcumæ 8 oz.; melt and strain, when cold rub the cake in a little hair powder.

Sanguis draconis factitius. Resinæ flav. 4℔, ol. olivæ 8 oz.; melt, add Venetian red and ground red sanders, of each 1℔.

Labdanum factitium. Ceræ flav. adip. suil. ana ℥vj, eboris usti nigri ℥iv.

VII. APPARATUS AND CHESTS.

Issue plaisters. *Sparadrapum pro fonticulis.* Ceræ fl. ℔fs, minii, tereb. Chiæ ana ʒiv, cinnab., rad. irid. Flor. ana ʒj, mosch. gr. iv; melted, spread upon linen, polished with a moistened calendering glass rubber, and lastly cut in small squares.

2. Diachyl. simpl. ℔j, rad. irid. Flor. ʒj; spread, and polished.

3. Diachyl. simpl. 2℔, pic. Burg., sarcocollæ ana 4 oz. tereb. comm. 1 oz.; spread and polished.

Corn plaisters. *Sparadrapum viride.* Ceræ fl. 2℔, pic. Burgund. 12 oz. tereb. comm. 6 oz. ærug. ppæ. 3 oz.; spread on cloth, cut and polished.

2. Bees' wax 1 oz. rosin 2 drachms, Venice turpentine, blue vitriol, of each 4 drachms, arsenic ʒfs; mix.

3. *Kennedy's corn plaister.* Ceræ flavæ ℔j, terebin. Ven. ʒij, ærug. æris ʒj; put 12 bits in each box.

Defensive plaisters. *Sparadrapum seu Tela Galteri.* Ol. oliv. ℔fs, sevi ovill. ʒiv, ceræ ʒx, litharg., tereb. comm., thuris, mastiches ana ʒij, boli Armen. ppæ. farinæ tritici ana ʒj: pour it, while liquid, upon cloth, and spread it: used for issues, and to keep on dressings.

Adhesive plaisters. *Strapping. Sparadrapum adhæsivum.* Diachyl. 1℔, resinæ fl. 4 oz. tereb. comm. half an oz. or in summer time only ʒij; melt, pour upon cloth, and spread it rather thick; much used by surgeons to close the lips of wounds, and retain dressings.

Bougies. *Candelæ probatoriæ.* Catgut, of different thicknesses, dipped in emplastr. hydrargyri, and rolled smooth upon a slab.

2. Pieces of old linen about a foot long, wide at one end, and tapering to the other, dipped in empl. hydrargyri, empl.

saponis, or diachyl. simpl. and rolled up while the plaister is yet warm, upon a heated slab.

3. *Elastic gum bougies.* Catgut dipped repeatedly in a solution of elastic gum or Indian rubber, in ether or naphtha, until a sufficient thickness of gum is deposited upon the catgut.

4. Ceræ fl. ℔j, sperm. ceti ʒiij, cerussæ acetat. ʒv, spread upon cloth, cut in slips, and roll the spread side outwards.

5. *Bell's.* Empl. litharg. ʒiv, cer. fl. ʒjfs, ol. olivæ ʒiij.

Elastic gum catheters. A bougie, made of fine catgut, very thickly coated with wax, bent to the proper curve, is dipped repeatedly in the ethereal solution of elastic gum, until a sufficient thickness of gum is deposited upon the bougie; it is then dried perfectly in a warm room or stove; and finally boiled in water to melt out the wax and allow the catgut to be withdrawn.

2. A wire bent to the proper curve is wrapped round spirally, the turns overlapping each other, with a thin riband of elastic gum, whose surface has been softened by dipping in boiling water, or still better in ether, or in a solution of camphire in spirit of nitre to which some spirit of wine has been added; over this is wound a silk riband, and over that another worm of packthread to bind down the whole: when the gum is judged to be dry enough, the packthread and riband are removed, the catheter dipped for a moment in boiling water to expand it, and allow the wire to be withdrawn, and one or two holes are then made at the close end.

3. A fine tissue of silk is wove upon a wire properly bent; and the wire thus clothed is dipped in the ethereal solution of elastic gum, and treated as in the first method; when properly covered and dried, the wire is withdrawn, and the aperture at the closed end made.

Condoms. *Armour. Baudruches. Redingotes Anglaises.* The intestina cæca of sheep soaked for some hours in water, turned inside out, macerated again in weak alkaline ley changed every twelve hours, scraped carefully to abstract the mucous membrane, leaving the peritoneal and muscular coats; then exposed to the vapour of burning brimstone, and afterwards washed with soap and water: they are then blown up, dried, cut to the length of 7 or 8 inches, and bor-

dered at the open end with a riband: used to prevent venereal infection, or pregnancy.

2. *Baudruches fines.* The blind guts are soaked in weak ley, then turned inside out, and dressed as before; soaked again in ley, brimstoned, drawn smooth upon oiled moulds of a proper size, observing that the external coat of the gut is next the mould, and dried.

3. *Baudruches superfines.* The baudruches fines are washed in two soapy waters, after soaking 24 hours in them, and very carefully dressed with the knife; then soaked in hard water for 3 days, the water being often changed; dried with a clean cloth, scented with essences, and being stretched on a glass mould, rubbed with a glass to polish them.

4. *Baudruches superfines doubles.* The baudruches in their moist state being on the mould, another is drawn over it also moist, when the two insides adhere together.

Storm glass. Camphire ʒij, salt petre ʒjfs, sal ammoniac ʒfs, S. V. R. ʒij; dissolve, keep in a bottle or tube, covered with a bladder: used to foretell changes of weather.

Lead tree. Sugar of lead ʒvj, distilled or rain water 2 pints; dissolve, and hang in it, by a thread, a small piece of zinc.

Tin tree. Muriate of tin ʒiij, nitric acid 10 drops, distilled water about 2 pints; mix, and hang in it a small piece of zinc.

Phosphorus bottles. Phosphorus ʒij, lime ʒj, mixed together, put into a loosely stopped phial, and heat it before the fire, or in a ladle of sand, for about half an hour.

2. Phosphorus ʒj, cera alba gr. xv, put it into a bottle under water, and melt them together, let the water cool, and as it begins to grow solid, turn the bottle round, that the sides may be coated, then pour out the water, and dry it in a cool place.

Bottles of pungent salts. Wash bottles with a mixture of plaister of Paris with water, and then fill with equal parts of quicklime and sal ammoniac.

Matches for instantaneous light. Oxymuriate of potash, flowers of sulphur ana ℈fs, vermilion gr. ij, oil of turpentine q. s. to make a paste, with which coat the ends of slips of wood, previously dipped in oil of turpentine and dried; when these matches are plunged into oil of vitriol and immediately withdrawn, they take fire instantaneously. To prevent the oil of vitriol from spilling, if the bottle

should accidentally fall on one side, pounded asbestus or sand is put into the bottle to soak up the acid.

2. Oxymuriate of potash gr. ix, sugar gr. iij, flowers of sulphur gr. ij, vermilion gr. j, wheat flour gr. ij, spirit of wine q. s.; the wood to be previously primed with camphire dissolved in spirit of wine.

Glue wafers. *Medallion wafers.* Colour Salisbury glue by means of Brasil wood, turmeric, or the like: fill up the hollow part of a seal with gum water mixed with any coloured powder, leaving the flat part clear; then pour as much of the melted coloured glue on the seal, as will lie upon it, and let it dry in a gentle heat: when used, wet the paper where the wafer is to be applied, and place the back of the wafer upon the wet paper.

Emetic cups. *Antimonial cups.* Cast from regulus of antimony in a mould.

2. Cast from regulus Jovis; is easier made and less brittle: used to prepare emetic wine, by leaving wine in it for 12 hours.

Chinese purging cup. Made of risigallum, or red arsenic; wine is left in them all night, and drank in the morning as a purge.

Anodyne necklaces. Are formed of the roots of hyoscyamus, Job's tears, allspice steeped in brandy, or the seeds of the wild liquorice vine, to suit the fancies of the prescribers; used to procure easy dentition in children, and sleep in fevers.

Appensa. Root of vervain hung round the neck by a yard of white satin riband for scrofula; but the usual medicines must be exhibited during the same period.

2. A root of the peiony, suspended to the neck in epilepsy: its use is to be accompanied with that of the most active cathartics.

3. Magnes arsenicalis, or camphire, hung to the neck so as to reach the pit of the stomach, to guard against contagion, act probably by inspiring courage.

Tracing paper. Rub very thin paper with drying lint-seed oil. This soon turns very dark coloured.

2. Thin lint-seed oil with oil of turpentine, and rub the paper with this compound oil.

3. Nut oil, oil of turpentine ana p. æq. rub the paper with this oil, and dry it immediately by rubbing it with wheat flour: this may be used to copy drawings or writings

as soon as made; if washed over with ox gall, it will bear being written upon with ink.

Sponge tents. *Turundæ intumescentes.* Soft sponge is dipped in melted wax, and squeezed in a press while warm, when cold it is taken out, and cut into the required form; used to dilate fistulous ulcers by its expanding force when softened by warmth and moisture.

Vaccine matter. Collected either upon lancets, or by opening the pustule, and applying a small glass ball and tube (like those called by the boys in London, candle pops, or fire pops) to the opening, expelling part of the air in the ball by bringing a lighted taper near it, then withdrawing the taper the matter is drawn into the ball, in which it may be sealed up hermetically or cemented, and thus kept for a length of time; used lately for an absolute preventive of the small pox, but now with a view of diminishing the susceptibility of acquiring that disease, and to render it milder if acquired.

Small pox matter. Collected from the pustules upon lancets, or the scales of the pustules are preserved; used to communicate the disease under favourable circumstances, instead of hazarding its being acquired when circumstances are unfavourable.

Court plaister. *Sticking plaister.* Black silk is strained and brushed over with a solution of isinglass 1 oz. in proof spirit 12 oz. to which tinct. benz. 2 oz. is added; when dry this is repeated five times more, after which, two coats are given it of a solution of tereb. Chia 4 oz. in tinct. benz. 6 oz. which renders it less liable to crack; but some finish it with a simple tincture of black balsam of Peru.

2. Isinglass 4 oz. t. benz. comp. 1 oz. water 2 oz.

3. Ichthyoc finely shred, benzoin, styr. bals. ana ℥j, S. V. R. ℥viij; dissolve, and while warm spread over the strained silk three or four times: if it becomes too thick, add a little S. V. R.

4. Mucil. g. tragac. ℥ij, Bals. Peruv. ʒj; mix, and spread as before.

5. Instead of black silk, spread the composition upon gold beaters skins.

Medicine chests for ships that carry a surgeon. Some idea of what ought to be shipped for a voyage, may be formed from the following lists which the physician of

Greenwich hospital, Dr. Blane, judges necessary for the service of 100 men for 12 months: viz.

1. *Pharmaceutic articles.* Cort. Peruv. 10℔, if for a warm climate 20℔—Glauber's or Epsom salt 10℔—senna 2℔—ipecac. 4 oz.—tartar emetic 1 oz. and a half—calomel 2 oz. and a half—opium 1 oz.—aloes half an oz.—gum ammoniac 2 oz.—bals. copaibæ 3 oz.—cantharides 1 oz.—capsicum 3 oz.—tinct. benz. comp. 4 oz.—camphire 3 oz.—castor 1 oz. and a half—camomile fl. or hops 2℔—cinnamon 1 oz.—chalk ppd. or oyster-shells 6 oz.—conserve of roses 8 oz.—confectio cardiaca 2 oz.—extract. cathart. half an oz.—extr. conii 3 oz.—extr. hæmatoxyli 1 oz.—gentian root 5 oz.—ginger 3 oz.—gum Arabic 4 oz.—gum guaiacum 3 oz.—jalap 1 oz. and a half—laudanum (tinct.) 4 oz. lint-seed 1℔—magnesia (carbonate) 6 oz.—manna 8 oz.—mustard seed whole 8 oz.—myrrh 4 oz.—quick silver 2 oz.—corrosive sublimate 1 oz.—sal nitri 8 oz.—almond oil 1 pint—castor oil 8 oz.—lint-seed oil 3 pints—oleum menthæ 1 oz.—Jamaica pepper 4 oz.—quassia 8 oz.—volatile salts 2 oz.—sal Martis half an oz.—kali ppi. 10 oz.—Venice soap 8 oz.—sarsaparilla 3℔—Virginia snake root 4 oz.—spermaceti 4 oz.—spirit of wine 1 pint—spirit of vitriol 8 oz.—ammoniæ acetas, or materials for preparing it, 2 pints—oil of turpentine 4 oz.—dried squills half an oz.—flowers of sulphur 1 oz.—golden sulphur of antimony half an oz.—cream of tartar 1℔—vinegar 6 pints, white vitriol 1 oz.—wormwood 1℔—flowers of zinc ʒij.

2. *Surgical applications.* Simple cerate 6℔—spermaceti ointment 6℔—red precipitate 1℔—blue vitriol 8 oz.—blister plaister 6℔—extr. Saturni 4℔—sugar of lead 4℔—cantharides in powder 1℔—strapping, lint, tow, rags at discretion.

3. *Dietetic articles.* Barley 3 cwt.—eggs greased and packed in salt 20 doz.—extract of spruce 12℔—lemon juice clarified and rum added to make it keep 5 gall.—raisins 50℔—rice 2 cwt.—coarse sugar 2 cwt.—sago 20℔—salep powder 10℔—portable soup 50℔—tamarinds 10℔—white wine 300 gall.—red wine 100 gallons.

Medicine chests for plantation service. Dancer, in his Medical Assistant, gives the following list of medicines as necessary, along with indigenous remedies, for 100 negroes for a year. Aloes 8 oz.—alum 8 oz.—Peruvian bark 4℔, balsam Copaibæ 8 oz.—cantharides 8 oz.—calomel 1 oz.—

camphire 3 oz.—catechu 1℔—camomile flowers 1℔—elixir of vitriol 8 oz.—paregoric elixir 8 oz.—extr. cathart. half an oz.—flowers of sulphur 1℔—flowers of zinc 1 oz.—gamboge 1 oz.—gum ammoniac 4 oz.—gum Arabic 8 oz.—ipecacuanha 4 oz.—iron filings ppd. 2℔—jalap 4 oz.—lint-seed 2℔—liquorice 8 oz.—magnesia alba 4 oz.—mezereon 4 oz.—myrrh 4 oz.—sal nitri 4 oz.—spirit of nitre ʒiv—opium ʒiv—oil of anise seed ʒij—olive oil 4 pints—oil of peppermint 1 oz.—oil of turpentine 1℔—yellow basilicon 1℔—simple cerate 1℔—mercurial ointment 4 oz.—gum plaister 8 oz.—mercurial plaister 4 oz.—sumach 2 oz.—sal ammoniac 4 oz.—Glauber's salt 10℔—kali ppd. 8 oz.—sal Martis 2 oz.—senna 4 oz.—snake root 4 oz.—spirit of sal ammoniac 6 oz.—ammoniæ acetas 2 pints—double distilled lavender water 4 oz.—Hoffman's anodyne liquor 4 oz.—sweet spirit of nitre 4 oz.—emetic tartar half an oz.—rhubarb 4 oz.—Strasburgh turpentine 4 oz.—vinegar 2 gall.—extractum Saturni 8 oz.—white vitriol 2 oz.—blue vitriol 4 oz.—verdigris 8 oz.—red precipitate 4 oz.—corrosive sublimate half an oz.

2. *Necessaries.* 1 large clyster syringe, 1 small ditto, 6 for injections, 4 lancets, 1 tooth instrument, 3 or 4 eye cups, 1 doz. bougies in sorts, 3 doz. phials with corks, 3 doz. pill boxes, 1 set of scales and weights, lint and tow.

MEDICINE CHESTS FOR SMALL SHIPS, OR FAMILIES IN THE COUNTRY. These are usually made up to some book of directions, of which three are in general use in London, viz.

1. A Companion to the Medicine Chest, published by Tindal, and now by Highley, which, being well written, is adapted for chests ordered by persons of education, for whose diseases also the medicines are selected. It were to be wished that the medicine-cabinet-makers would adopt the bottles, &c. to this book. By a singular error, the words laudanum and opium are throughout used as synonymous to each other, while at the same time the tincture of opium is probably meant by both.

2. Directions for the Use, &c. published by Shaw, the druggist's printer. These directions and medicines are principally intended for the diseases of the lower classes, hence this is the book by which druggists generally make up medicine chests for small ships which do not carry a surgeon, unless they have books of their own, as is the case with most of the druggists in sea ports, or the eastern side of London, because Shaw's Directions require the generality of the me-

dicines ordered to be made up when wanted from the different simple articles contained in the chest, whereas sea-commanders prefer a chest of medicines ready prepared for use, and which at most require only to be weighed or measured, and even that operation not to require great accuracy, previous to their exhibition.

Among the many books of this kind I have found in the chests brought to me to refit, most of which are copies, with some slight variations of each other, one appeared far superior to the rest. It was written by Lot Trip, and published by Hull and Bowne, No. 145, Pearl Street, of what town or city is not mentioned; but I understand they are store keepers at New York, and belong to the Society of Friends. It had this striking advantage, that there was given at the end the composition of the several compound medicines used in it, so that it could be refitted, as at first, at any port; and if a medical man happened to be a passenger on board, he could use the medicines with more confidence than if he had to guess at their composition from their appearance, and the directions given for their use.

3. The Family Medicine Chest Book, published by Cox, mostly used by country druggists, as her situation, close to the two most frequented hospitals in London, generally introduces it to the notice of the young medical men from the country.

Besides these three books, which contain what may be called sets of medicines for ordinary cases until regular assistance can be obtained, there is a fourth, called An Index to the portable Dispensary, published by Phillips, which describes the uses and doses of the most common medicines, and is adapted for small cabinets, containing only a few articles, for which purpose it may in some cases be cut up, and used as descriptive labels.

VIII. CONTRACTIONS.

A. Aa. Ana, of each ingredient.

Abdom. Abdomen, the belly; abdominis, of the belly; abdomini, to the belly.

Abs. febr. Absente febre, in the absence of the fever.

Ad 2 vic. Ad duas vices, at twice taking.

Ad gr. acid. Ad gratam aciditatem, to an agreeable sourness.

Ad libit. Ad libitum, at pleasure.

Add. Adde, or addantur, add; addendus, to be added; addendo, by adding.

Admov. Admoveatur, or admoveantur, apply.

Adst. febre. Adstante febre, when the fever is on.

Aggred. febre. Aggrediente febre, while the fever is coming on.

Altern. horis. Alternis horis, every other hour.

Alvo adst. Alvo adstricta, when the belly is bound.

Aq. bull. Aqua bulliens, boiling water.

Aq. ferv. Aqua fervens, boiling water.

Bis ind. Bis indies, twice a day.

BB. Bbds. Barbadensis, Barbadoes.

Bull. Bulliat, or bulliant, boil.

Cærul. Cæruleus, blue.

Cap. Capiat, take.

C. m. Cras mane, to-morrow morning.

Coch. ampl. Cochleare amplum, a large spoon.

Coch. infant. Cochleare infantis, a child's spoon.

Coch. magn. Cochleare magnum, a large spoon.

Coch. mod. Cochleare modicum, a dessert spoon.

Coch. parv. Cochleare parvum, a small spoon.

Col. Colatus, strained.

Colat. Colatur, let it be strained; colaturæ, of or to the strained liquor.

Colent. Colentur, let them be strained.

Comp. Compositus, compounded.

Cont. rem. Continuantur remedia, let the medicines be continued.

Coq. Coque, boil; coquantur, let them be boiled.

Crast. Crastinus, for to-morrow.

Cuj. Cujus, of which.

Cujusl. Cujuslibet, of any.

Cyath. theæ. Cyatho theæ, in a cup of tea.

Deaur. pil. Deaurentur pilulæ, let the pills be gilt.

Deb. spiss. Debita spissitudo, a proper consistence.

Decub. Decubitus, of lying down.

De d. in d. De die in diem, from day to day.

Dej. alvi. Dejectiones alvi, stools.

Det. Detur, let it be given.

Dieb. alt. Diebus alternus, every other day.

Dieb. tert. Diebus tertiis, every third day.

Dim. Dimidius, one half.

Dir. prop. Directione propria, with a proper direction.

Donec alv. bis dej. Donec alvus bis dejiciat, until two stools have been obtained.

Donec alv. sol. fuer. Donec. alvus soluta fuerit, until a stool has been obtained.

Ejusd. Ejusdem, of the same.

Enem. Enema, a clyster; enemata, clysters.

Ext. sup. alut. Extende super alutam, spread upon leather.

F. pil. xij. Fac pilulas duodecim, make 12 pills.

Feb. dur. Febre durante, during the fever.

Fem. intern. Femoribus internis, to the inner part of the thighs.

F. venæs. Fiat venæsectio, bleed.

Fist. arm. Fistula armata, a clyster pipe and bladder fitted for use.

Fl. Fluidus, liquid; also, by measure.

Gel. quav. Gelatinâ quâvis, in any kind of jelly.

G. G. G. Gummi guttæ Gambiæ, gambooge.

Gr. Granum, a grain; grana, grains.

Gtt. Gutta, a drop; guttæ, drops.

Gutt. quibusd. Guttis quibusdam, with a few drops.

Har. pil. sum. iij. Harum pilularum sumantur tres, let three of these pills be taken.

Hor. decub. Hora decubitus, at going to bed.

Hor. som. Hora somni, just before going to sleep; or on retiring to rest.

Hor. un spatio. Horæ unius spatio, at the expiration of an hour.

Hor. interm. Horis intermediis, at the intermediate hours between what has been ordered at stated times.

Ind. Indies, from day to day, or daily.

In pulm. In pulmento, in gruel.

Inj. enem. Injiciatur enema, let a clyster be given.

Lat. dol. Lateri dolente, to the side that is affected.

lb. Libra, a pound weight, or wine pint; when preceded by Arabic figures, Avoirdupois weight is meant, but when succeeded by Roman numerals, Troy weight, or pint measures.

M. Misce, mix; mensura, by measure; manipulus, a handful.

Mane pr. Mane primo, very early in the morning.

Min. Minimum, the 60th part of a drachm measure.

Mitt. Mitte, send; mittatur, or mittantur, let there be sent.

Mitt. sang. ad ℥xij saltem. Take away at least 12 oz. of blood.

Mod. præsc. Modo præscripto, in the manner directed.

Mor. sol. More solito, in the usual manner.

Ne tr. s. num. Ne tradas sine nummo, do not deliver it unless paid, as a caution to the shopman, when the presence of the customer prevents the master giving a verbal direction.

N. M. Nux moschata, a nutmeg.

O. Octarius, a wine pint.

Ol. lini s. i. Oleum lini sine igne, cold drawn lint-seed oil.

Omn. hor. Omni hora, every hour.

Omn. bid. Omni biduo, every two days.

Omn. bih. Omni bihorio, every two hours.

Omn. man. Omni mane, every morning.

Omn. noct. Omni nocte, every night.

Omn. quadr. hor. Omni quadrante horæ, every quarter of an hour.

O. O. O. Oleum olivæ optimum, best olive oil.

Oz. The ounce Avoirdupois, or common weight, as distinguished from that prescribed by physicians in their orders. The z is not the last letter of the alphabet, which it resembles in form, but the old mark of a contraction, and was formerly in manuscripts made half the height of the proper letters;

printers now use for it a point, although very awkward when another stop succeeds, and this they use even when z is used.

P. Pondere, by weight.

P. D. Pharmacopœia Dublinensis.

P. E. Pharmacopœia Edinensis.

P. L. Pharmacopœia Londinensis.

P. U. S. Pharmacopœia of the United States.

Part. vic. Partitis vicibus, to be given in divided doses, instead of all at once.

Per. op. emet. Peracta operatione emetici, when the operation of the emetic is finished.

Post sing. sed. liq. Post singulas sedes liquidas, after every loose stool.

P. r. n. Pro re nata, according as circumstances may require.

P. rat. æt. Pro ratione ætatis, according to the age of the patient.

Pug. Pugillus, a gripe between the finger and thumb.

Q. p. Quantum placet, as much as you please.

Q. s. Quantum sufficiat, as much as is sufficient.

Quor. Quorum, of which.

R. Recipe, take: but for this the old authors, and the French to this day, use this sign ℞, being the old heathen invocation to Jupiter, seeking his blessing upon the formula, equivalent to the usual invocation of the poets and of Mahomedan authors, or the Laus Deo with which book-keepers and merchants clerks formerly began their books of account and invoices, a practice not yet quite extinct.

Red. in pulv. Redactus in pulverem, powdered.

Redig. in pulv. Redigatur in pulverem, let it be reduced to powder.

Reg. umbil. Regio umbilici, the parts near the navel.

Repet. Repetatur, or repetantur, let it be continued.

S. A. Secundem artem, according to art.

Semidr. Semidrachma, half a drachm.

Semih. Semihora, half an hour.

Sesunc. Sesuncia, an ounce and a half.

Sesquih. Sesquihora, an hour and a half.

Si n. val. Si non valeat, if it does not answer.

Si op. sit. Si opus sit, if there be occasion.

Si vir. perm. Si vires permittant, if the strength will bear it.

Sign. n. pr. Signetur nomine proprio, write upon it the usual name, not the trade name.

S. S. S. Stratum super stratum, layer upon layer.

Ss. Semi, a half.

St. Stet, let it stand; stent, let them stand.

Sub fin. coct. Sub finem coctionis, when the boiling is nearly finished.

Sum. tal. Sumat talem, let the patient take one like this.

S. V. Spiritus vinosus, ardent spirit of any strength.

S. V. R. Spiritus vinosus rectificatus, spirit of wine.

S. V. T. Spiritus vinosus tenuis, proof spirit, or half and half spirit of wine and water.

Temp. dext. Tempori dextro, to the right temple.

T. O. Tinctura opii, tincture of opium; generally confounded with laudanum, which is properly the wine of opium.

T. O. C. Tinctura opii camphorata, paregoric elixir.

Ult. præscr. Ultimo prescriptus, the last ordered.

V. O. S. Vitello ovi solutus, dissolved in the yelk of an egg.

Vom. urg. Vomitione urgente, when the vomiting begins.

Zz. Zingiber, ginger.

℈. Scrupulum, a scruple, equal to 20 grains Troy.

ʒ. Drachma, a drachm, equal to 3 scruples; or in liquids the 8th part of an ounce measure.

℥. Uncia, an ounce Troy; or in liquids the 16th part of a wine pint.

In labelling bottles, boxes, drawers, or pots in a shop, care should be taken that the name of the drug be left predominant; while a single letter is sufficient for denoting the technical terms, as radix, pulvis, pilulæ, compositus, volatilis, &c.; simple powders also speak for themselves to the eye, and surely do not require the addition of pulvis, as is usually done.

P. ipecacuan. c.	*not*	Pulvis ipec. comp.
Rhæi radix.		Pulvis rhæi r.
Th. Andromachi.		Theriaca Andr.
T. cantharidis,		Tinct. canth.
Valerianæ r.		Valer. radix.
U. hydrarg. nitr.		Unguent. hydr. n.

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Zoophytæ, 166.
Zostera, 14.
Zostereæ, 14.
Zygophylleæ, 144.
Zygophyllum, 144.

THE END.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Page 4, line 4, *for* fugus, *read* fucus.

Page 66, line 1—6 from bottom, *add* ALCORNOQUE. *Alcornocco Cabarro. Alchornia latifolia.* Bark in flat pieces, rather spongy, reddish yellow; bitter, and slightly astringent: used in phthisis, ℈j to ʒfs, in powder.

Page 68, line 4, *for* periwinkle, *read* perwinkle.

Page 110, line 10, *for* cerassus (twice), *read* cerasus.

Page 110, line 18. PERFUMED CHERRY TREE; the wood is called *St. Lucie wood*; the kernels, *macanet grains.*

Page 209, to the middle, *add* ROSIN OF POONAMARAM. *Tacamahaca Mauritiana.* Is yielded by the calophyllum inophyllum. It is considered by Lamarck and Wildenow, to be the original tacamahaca, or tacamaca.

Page 230, line 14, *for* mellis, *read* melis.

Page 314, line 3 from bottom, *for* ʒiij, *read* ʒiij.

Page 317, the last line, *for* liquida, *read* liquidæ.

Page 334, line 17. French milk of roses is also called *lait virginal.*

Page 352, line 10 from bottom, *for* guaiaca, *read* guaiaci.

Page 232, line 11 from bottom, *for* niger, *read* nigra.

Page 370, line 7, *for* TINCTURÆ, *read* TINCTURA.

Page 411, line 6, *add* ARMENIAN CEMENT. Soak isinglass in water till it becomes soft, then dissolve it in proof spirit: in 2 oz. of this dissolve 2 small bits, the size of peas, of gum galbanum, or gum ammoniacum, and add afterwards 5 or 6 large tears of mastich, previously reduced to a liquid state by a sufficient quantity of rectified spirit. To be kept closely stopped, and when wanted for use, melted by putting the bottle in some warm water. Used to cement stones to watch cases, also glass and china ware; resists moisture very well.

Page 451, before Compound Oils, *add* GERMAN PASTE. Pea meal 2℔, sweet almonds blanched 1℔, fresh butter 3 oz. beat up well together; add the yelks of 2 eggs, a few grains of saffron, and a little honey; heat it gently, and pass it through a coarse sieve to granulate it. It will keep good for six months. Used to feed nightingales, larks, and other insectivorous birds.

Page 463, line 15, *for* U. resinæ nigrum, *read* U. resinæ nigræ.

Page 478, line 7—6 from bottom, *add* 2*. *Emplastrum picis compositum*, P. L. 1824. To the preceding, add ol. oliv. and water ana ʒij.

Page 479, line 2—3, *add* 2. *Emplastrum cumini*, P. L. 1824. To the preceding, add ol. oliv. and water ana ʒjfs.

Page 479, line 3—2 from bottom, *add* 4*. *Emplastrum cantharides*, P. L. 1824. Empl. ceræ ℔jfs, adip. ppæ. ℔fs, canthar. ℔j.

Page 483, line 4—5, *add* 2. *Emplastrum opii*, P. L. 1824. To the preceding, add water ʒviij.

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